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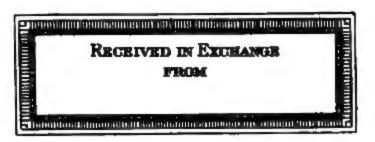
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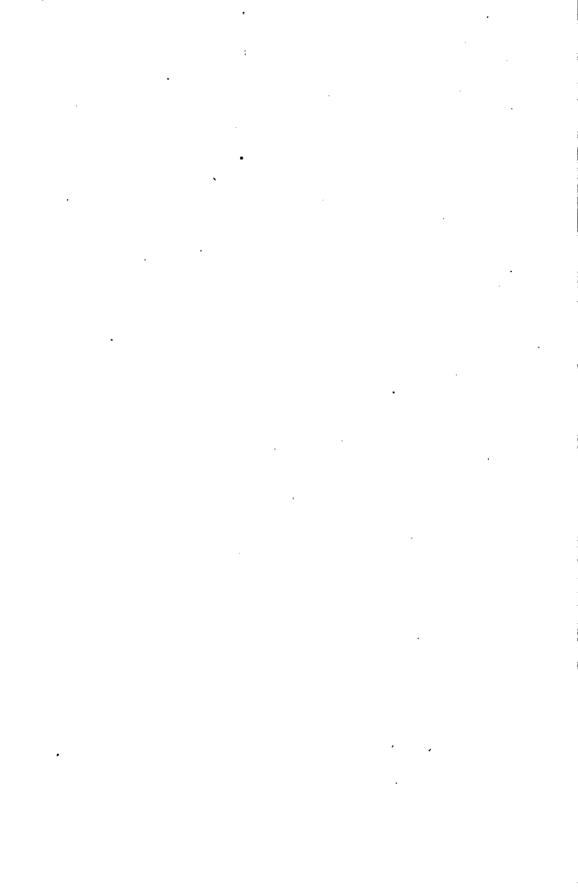
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A. 1872.

STATEMENT

OF THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1872

Printed by Order of the Legislature

QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY AUGUSTIN COTE

1872



To the Honorable SIR NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Undersigned has the honor to present to Your Excellency the Public Accounts of the Province of Quebec, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1872.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

Quebec, 8th November, 1872.

Board of Audit, 7th November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, on behalf of the Board of Audit, to submit to you the yearly Statement of Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1872.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

GASPARD DROLET,

Chairman.

The Honorable J. G. Robertson,

Treasurer of Province.

Exchange
Library
Univ. of Western
Ontario

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STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 1872



ZC. I.

Į.	The Henorable Treasurer, in Account with the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.	the Provinc	o of Quebec,	for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879	6
	Da.	es ots.	1	0.8.	* otr.
1871. June 30	1871. June 30 To balances in Banks	669,035 33	1872. June 30	June 30 By total expenditure as per statement No. 2, including \$99,180 00 colonization railways, \$28,050 00	
June 36	June 39 Te total receipts as per Statement No. 2	1,746,459 54		for Seed Grain Loan & \$15,623 71 for outstanding warrants 39th June, 1871	1 70K AGK
June 36	June 36 To balance brought down	\$2,405,494 87		By balance carried down	679,809 64 \$2,406,494 87
	Special deposit in Union Bank \$260,006 60 do Bank of Montreal 300,000 60 Ordinary deposit in Banks 179,809 64			•	
		TREASURY	TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 30tl	EPARTMENT, Quebec, 30th June, 1872.	
JOSE	JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Assistant Treasurer, P. Q.			GASPARD DROLET, Audito	LET, Auditor, P. Q.

No.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

Balance in Banks on 30th June, 1871: Special deposit bearing 5 per cent in Union Bank	\$6,182 90 444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	800,000 00	659,035 33
Special deposit bearing 5 per cent in Union Bank	200,000 00 180,000 00 109,035 33 		659,035 83
Do 5 per cent in Bank of Montreal. Do 4 per cent do 6 Ordinary deposit de 6 Ordinary deposit de 6 Dominion of Canada, on account. Crown Lands Department: General Receipts	\$6,182 90 444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66		659,035 33
Ordinary deposit Dominion of Canada, on account	\$6,182 90 444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 19 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66		659,035 33
Dominion of Canada, on account	\$6,182 90 444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 \$48,945 54 15,853 66		659,035 33
Crown Lands Department: General Receipts	\$6,182 90 444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66		005,030 22
Crown Lands Department: General Receipts	\$6,182 90 444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66		
General Receipts Woods and Forests Crown Domain Seigniory of Lauson Surveys Colonization Map Municipalities Fund (Clergy Lands)—Capital \$7,861 01 Interest 1,719 06 Jesuits' Estates. Buperior Education Fund Income Fund On Income Fund Deposits LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above Add D: Bills receivable deducted 30th June, 1871 since matured and paid Law Stamps Registration Stamps Inland Revenue Collectors, Licenses Add: Difference on balances due by Collectors on 30th June, 1872, and on 30th June, 1871 Law Fees, exclusive of stamps.	444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.799 20	
Crown Domain Seigniory of Lauson Surveys Colonization Map Municipalities Fund (Clergy Lands)—Capital \$7,861 01 Interest 1,719 00 Jesuits' Estates. Superior Education Fund do Income Fund Deposits LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above ADD: Bills receivable deducted 30th June, 1871 since matured and paid Lew Stamps Registration Stamps Registration Stamps Low Difference on balances due by Collectors on 30th June, 1872, and on 30th June, 1871 Law Fees, exclusive of stamps	444,752 68 4,337 85 9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66		
Seigniory of Lauson Surveys Colonization Map Municipalities Fund (Clergy Lands)—Capital \$7,861 01 Interest 1,719 06 Jesuits' Estates. Superior Education Fund One Income Fund Deposits LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above Add: Bills receivable deducted 30th June, 1871 since matured and paid Law Stamps Registration Stamps [Inland Revenue Collectors, Licenses. Add: Difference on balances due by Collectors on 30th June, 1872, and on 30th June, 1871 Law Fees, exclusive of stamps.	9,859 06 234 00 550 00 9,580 19 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.799 20	
Surveys Colonization Map Municipalities Fund (Clergy Lands)—Capital \$7,861 01 Interest 1,719 00 Jesuits' Estates. Buperior Educatiom Fund Income Fund One Income Fund Less: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above. Add: Bills receivable deducted 30th June, 1871 since matured and paid Law Stamps Law Stamps Add: Difference on balances due by Collectors on 30th June, 1872, and on 30th June, 1871 Law Fees, exclusive of stamps.	234 00 550 00 9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.799 20	
Colonization Map	9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.799 20	
Municipalities Fund (Clergy Lands)—Capital \$7,861 01 Interest 1,719 00 Jesuits' Estates.	9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	\$ 64. 799 20	•
Jesuits' Estates. Superior Education Fund	9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.79 9 20	
Jesuits' Estates. Superior Education Fund	9,580 10 5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.799 20	
LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above	5,126 63 15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	5 64. 799 2 0	
LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above	15,709 64 6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	\$64.79 9 20	
Deposits LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above	6,760 78 553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	\$64.79 9 20	
LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or paid included in the above	553,093 64 4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.799 20	
ADD: Bills receivable deducted 30th June, 1871 since matured and paid Lew Stamps	4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564. 799 20	
ADD: Bills receivable deducted 30th June, 1871 since matured and paid Lew Stamps	4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.7 99 20	
ADD: Bills receivable deducted 30th June, 1871 since matured and paid Lew Stamps	4,148 10 548,945 54 15,853 66	564.7 99 20	
since matured and paid Lew Stamps	15,853 66	564.799 20	
since matured and paid Lew Stamps	15,853 66	564,799 20	
Lew Stamps	15,853 66	\$64.799 20	
Law Stamps		564.799 20	
Registration Stamps		904.799 20 1	
Registration Stamps			
Inland Revenue Collectors, Licenses		163,808 27 14,606 48	
ADD: Difference on balances due by Collectors or 30th June, 1872, and on 30th June, 1871	113,870 31	11,000 20	
30th June, 1872, and on 30th June, 1871 Law Fees, exclusive of stamps			
Law Fees, exclusive of stamps		1	
		116,048 74	
		6,298 10	
	i i	, i	
Jacques-Cartier Normal School	2,905 50	i f	
McGill Normal School	2,580 62		
Laval Normal School	8,773 02]	
Superannuated Teachers' Fund		l i	
Normal School Building Fund (rent of Mack's Hotel)			
Journals of Education		}	
Superior Education Fund	73 00	70 404 70	
Dublic Works Doronno , mont of house Notes Name atmost		10,696 19	•
Public Works Revenue: rent of house Notre-Dame street	4	120 00	
Montreal, Nos. 124 and 126		1,428 67	
Reformatory St. Vincent de Paul, maintenance		4,078 73	
St. Johns Lunatio Asylum, do		391 50	
Building and Jury Fund, exclusive of stamps:	i		
Collections by Sheriffs	7,526 75		l
Sundry Court Houses and Gaols	6,350 63	[l
•		13,877 38	i
Montreal Court 1:ouse, exclusive of stamps		2,677 74	ŀ
Municipal Loan Fund:		į į	ł
On account of capital from St. Jean, Chicoutimi			1
Do interest from sundry Municipalities	19,903 57		
		20,303 57	l
Carried over	1		

2. Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.

PAYMENTS.	\$ ous.	\$ ots.	\$ cts
Legislation		***************************************	155,971 6
Departmental Salaries	102,560 70		ļ
Do Contingencies	29,894 50		
Administration of Justice:		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	132,455 2
Law Pee Fund	109,144 02		İ
Building and Jury Fund	572 35		ĺ
General Expenditure	183,252 52		
**		292,968 89	j
olice:	0.000.00		
Generally Generally 24	8,006 22 37,398 60		
Special police under 33 Vic., cap. 24	31,380 00	45,404 82	
eformatory St. Vincent de Paul, maintenance		26,839 68	
rison Inspection		3,376 67	!
•		•	
Total Justice, Police, Reformatory & Prison Inspection			368,590 00
ducation		284,423 33	
iterary and Scientific Institutions		3,600 00	
		3,000 00	
Total Education, &c			291,023 3
griculture		59,645 90	
migration		19,894 28	
denization:			
Societies	9,443 57		
Roads	140,000 00		i
Ste. Anne des Monts (Gulf Coast) Road Bailways	3,950 00 99,180 00		İ
15611# 6/8		252,573 57	
•	i . i	202,010 01	•
Total Agriculture Immigration and Colonisation			332,113 7
ablic Works and Buildings:			
Bents, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings	30,692 91		ļ
Referentory St. Vincent de Paul, to complete Aquaduct. Inspections and Surveys	893 81 1,495 48		
Batisoan Bridge	1,500 00		
New Gaol, Quebec (purchase of ground)	210 00		
		34,792 20	i
Rents of Court Houses and Gaols	1,016 73		
Insurances do	2,818 33		
Repairs do	10,016 20		
Montreal Gaol (plans of do for females)\$ 200 00 do heating apparatus	i t		
and monard apparatus	7,406 25		:
Court House and Gaol, Bonaventure	9,260 98		,
do Gaspé	10,260 46	•	!
New Gael, Quebec	3,843 00		
do Sherbrooke	10,000 00		
Court Houses and Gaols, new Districts	7,997 37	62,619 32	1 1
		UA,UIT 32	
Total Public Works and Buildings	 		97,411 5
harities :			,
Beauport Lunatic Asylum		105,500 00	
St. Johns do		19,912 91	
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec		4,000 00	
Missellaneous		87,970 00	
Carried over		167 399 91	1,377,565 55
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***************************************	101,004 WI	1 1,011,000 00

No. 2.-

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	\$	c ts.	*	ets.	\$	ota
Brought forward			1,659,13	4 57	659,0	35 3
Quebec Fire Loan			1.45	0 52		
				0 00	ļ	
Beauport Lunatic AsylumQuebec Official Gazette			15,84		1	
Printing of the Laws and sale of Statutes				2 32	1	
Fees on private bills	•••••	•••••	3,37	0 65		
Interest: On special deposits	27,172	71			1	
On bills receivable	477		ļ		[•
On Dorchester Bridge Loan						
<u> </u>			28,77	4 86	l	
Dorchester Bridge Loan, on account of Sinking Fund				5 00	i	
Seed grain Loan (Debentures sold)	•••••	•••••	20,30	0 00)	
Administration of Justice: Sheriff of Montreal; from house of correction	2,836	90	[i	
Corporation for gaol guard			l		ł	
001 borner 101 Burn Burn minn			5,23	6 98	1	
Refunds:					!	
Jacques-Cartier Normal-School, from Secretary of De-			l		Ì	
partment Common Schools.	845		}		{	
Superior Education.	3,382 421		1		Í	
Prison Inspection, from representatives of late Dr. de la	741	٠.	ł		l	
Bruère	78	80	}		ŀ	
Special police under 33 Vic., cap. 24, from Commissioner	, 109	75	1		ì	
Colonisation Societies, from Secretary Treasurer, No. 1,			•		Į.	
Montmorency	129	90	1		i	
Miscellaneous Justice, from Auditor, on travelling ex-	35	98	l		1	
Coroners, from Dr. Rankin, for funeral expenses		00)		l	
Legislative Assembly, from Clerk of Assembly	2,993	33			İ	
Contingencies of Departments, from Accountant of con-			ļ		<u> </u>	
tingencies	843	16	1		İ	
Crown Lands General Expenditure, from Assistant Commissioner	1,889	19			}	
Postage of Statutes, from Queen's Printer		60			1	
46 26 46 1			10,78	3 73	ļ	
Total Receipts for year		•••••		• • • • • • • • •	1,746,4	59 5
·			1		\$2,405,4	94 8
To Balance on hand					\$679,80	9 6
Special deposit bearing 5 per cent. interest in Union Bank	200,000		l		1	
Do 5 do Montreal Bank Do 4 do do	200,000 100,000		1		i .	
Ordinary deposit in Banks	179,809		i		1	
or grant a page a marka interested in the control of the control o	110,000				l	
	\$679,809	64	1			

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

Assistant Treasurer, P. Q.

Continued.

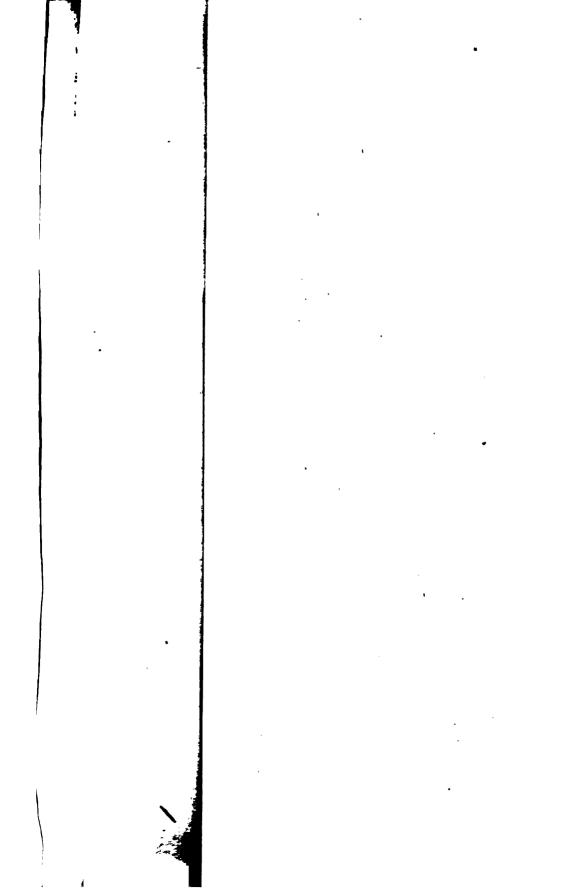
Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year unded 30th June, 1872.

		1			
	PAYMENTS.	\$ ct	s. \$ ots.		cts
	Brought forward		167,382 91	1,377,56	5 50
Charities continued:					
	ols			- 176,27	1 9
Municipalities Fund, C.	S., L. C., cap. 110, sect. 7			7,912 2,400	2 2 B 0
Kiscellaneous Seed Grain Loan	tutional Act			. 7,774	4 5
Special Exploratory sur	vey for continuation of Gosford Road through Crown Lands Department		5,000 00	İ	
Registration Service, Surveys, Seneral Expenditure,	, do do do		24,000 00		
•	·			97,98	
No. 6	e by Warrants, see end of Statement			. 1,706,19	7 0
Building and Jury Expenses of Collection	ficers out of collections made by them: y Fund, disbursements by Sheriffs tions connected with licenses aid to Municipalities	12,151 7	74		
Zavera incombes p			15,492 54	- 23,019	9 2
Total Expenditure	s, see end of Statement No 6ount eredited Municipal Loan Fund	***************************************		1,729,210	
Add: War	rants outstanding 30th June, 1871			1,738,883 15,623	
LESS: War	rants outstanding 30th June, 1872			1,754,50 28,82	
alance	······································			1,725,686	
				\$2,405,49	4 8
	_				

TREA SURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

GASPARD DROLET, Auditor, P. Q.







No. 4

STATEMENT of the total receipts through the Crown Lands Department, on account of Territorial Revenue, Special Funds, and Suspense Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.

		980	UROES O	SOURCES OF REVENUE.		ete.	e ots.	·••	å
Amount o	νf Crown Instalments	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Genera	General Receipts.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	64,038 36			
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8.	Sugar Licenses	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Bugst Libenses		41 19			
3 &	Gold Mines	************				27 70			
육	Timber Commission		٠.			14 70	56.182 90		
Amount c	Amount of Upper Ottawa Territo	ıry Division,	.8 2 % &	Woods and Forests. Ty Division, collections by A. J. Bussell	\$192,478 59 60,154 16 1,593 11	254,225 86	-		
8	Lower Ottawa	ę	မှ မှ	do do MoLean Stewart	72,540 49	72,627 16			•
ę	St. Maurice	ą	육육	A. Dubord	63,835 71	63,879 68			
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3-8	Arthabaska	3.3	399	Ant. Gagnon	4,015 88 240 81	4,256 69	~		
				Carried over		. 423,687 38	56,182 90		

No. 4.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the total receipts through the Crown Lands Department, on account of Territorial Revenue, Special Funds, and Snananse Arcounts for the fiscal year ended 30th June 1872 — (minucl

SOURCES OF REVE Woods and Forests—Cou do J. A. do J. A. do J. A. do J. A. do John do Louis Crown Domais. Seigmory of Lauso Surecys. F. Seigmory of Lauso Euné. Special Funds. Frince	4 ots. 4 ots.	423,687 38 56,182 90			720 55 764 55 444,752 68	0 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			7,861 01 1,719 09 9,580 10	6,126 63 20,836 27	30,416 37	6,760 78	533,093 64
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STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue of the Province of Quebec, for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.	DETAILS.	District Sheriff, Sheriff, Sheriff, Clerk of Clerk of Clerk of L'Ange Clerk of L'Ange of Consten's Queen's grees rec Fees rec 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 Certificate for a document.
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STATEMENT o	of the Casual Revenue of the Province of Quebec, for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.	nded 30th J	une, 1872.	
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				\$1,428 67
	Treasury Department,			

GASPARD DROLET, Auditor, P. Q.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Assistant Treasurer, P. Q.

GENBRAL STATEMENT of	the Expenditure	No. G. G. of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer, on account of the Province of Quebcc, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.	al Treasurer, on acc th June, 1872.	ount of	the Prov	ince of	Queb	ee, du	ing.
TO WHOM PAID.		SERVIOE			**	•	â	-	ż
	Glerk of the House, Sud Asst. do and Fren, Sud Asst. do and Englisher of Ournals, &c., do Journals, &c., do Special Committees, Usher of the Black Rod, Copylist, &c., Chief Messenger, Messenger, do unexpended of war do unexpended of War Asst. do do Asst. do do Onief Office Clerk, twe do Onief Office Clerk, twe do	LEGISI EXPERSES OF 77 Legislative Evench Translator English do Siglish do Avarants issued Legislative salary from 7th twelve months sattwelve	EATION. FIRE LEGISLATURE. FOR Council. Twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872, at do do do do do do do do do do do do do	372, at 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1,800 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,400 00 1,660 00 1,660 00 1,660 00 1,660 00 1,660 00 1,660 00 1,660 00 1,660 00	32,20	32,200 00		
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Legislation.—Continued.

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Civil Government.

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	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.	•		
Late F. A. Taschereau J. B. Amyot. Jean Labreoque	Lieutenant Governor's Office. Aide-de-Camp, six months salary to 31st December, 1871, at \$1,000 per annum. do aslary from 19th January to 30th June, 1872, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	500 00 448 72 400 00	1 348 72	
	Executive Council Department.			
Relix Fortier Gustavo Gronier Coblivier Vallee Alexandre Dubé.	Clerk of Executive Council, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872	1,800 00 700 00 400 00 366 00	988	
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<u>ڏ</u>	Attorney General, Solicitor General, Grown Law Officers Assistant, Glerk, Massenger,	Province	Treaguiser, Asst. do Audistor of Province, Book-Keeper, do do do do do do do do do Asst. do Deputy-Surreyor General, Surveyor & Draughtsman, Clork, do Land sales, W. Section, do Land sales, E. Section, do Accountant, &c., do Registrar, Accountant, &c., do Registrar, Accountant, &c., do Registrar, Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c., do Accountant, &c.,	
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Civil Government.—Continued.

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A. Paré Jules Taché. P. Potvin P. Cabill. O. Dumoniter. D. Messenger, two do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Departmental Salaries.—Continued.	28,221 66	43,364 72	155,971 69
A. Paré Jules Taché	Crown Lands Department.—Continued.			
Commissioner,	Woods and Forests, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872, st	800 00 300 00 400 00 450 00 450 00	31.071.66	
Commissioner,	Agriculture and Public Works Department.			
J. D. B. Lionais	Commissioner, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872, at. Asst do do do do do Goountant, seven do to 20th February, 1872, at \$1600 per annum Inspector of Agencies and Director of Colonization, salary from 22nd July, 1871, to Secretary and Accountant, and Accountant, at \$1000 per annum do let March to 30th June, 1872, at \$1200 ner annum			
Pierre Gauvreau Director of Works, J. B. Derome Draugh'sman, do do B. H. Nesbitt Book-Keeper, do do do do do do	twelve months salary to do at. eight do to 29th February, 1872, at \$900 four do to 30th June, 1872, at \$1,200 twelve do do 29th February, 1872, at \$900 four do to 29th February, 1872, at \$1,100			
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Trench Corresponding Clork and Asst. Relitor French Journal, to 31st August, 1871, at \$1000	Speaker of Legislative Council. Speaker, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872, at	Total Departmental Salarios	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES. Lieutemant Governor's Office.	For I copy of Quebec telegraphing	Carried over
H. H. Miles Pierre Chauveau. Napoléen Legendre. P. Delany. C. A. Thomas L. Devinne. J. J. Lappare J. B. Marcoux Paul Blouin.	Hon, C. B. de Boucherville v			M. C. D. Cherrier Mouroal Telegraph Co Marcotte & Levy Quebec Potestance Léger Brousseau Revd. L. A. Provancher Rad. L. A. Provancher Major Arthur Taschereau Saudry percons Pierce & Paterson David Forget. People's Telegraph Co Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Telegraph Co John Lowe & Co A. Coté & Co A. Coté & Co A. Coté & Co A. Coté & Co A. Coté & Co A. Coté & Co A. Coté & Co Duvernay Frères	

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Civil Government.—Continued.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	For subscription to sundry Newspapers 4 copies of Quebec Directory for 1871-72 stationery petty office disbursements a desk 3 copies of "Tableau Analytique du Code Municipal" Bublique" Publique" Publique" Publique "Canadian Illustrated News" and "L'Opinion Publique "Canadian Illustrated News" and "L'Opinion petty office expenses subscription to "La Revue Canadierne" for 1872 ice services as extra clerk, 144 days at \$2 per diem stationery printing and stationery printing up stores and stove pipes gas fitting and plumber's work 2 copies of Ottawa Directory for 1872-73 2 copies of Ottawa Directory for 1872-73 3 copies of Quebec and Levis Directory for 1872-73 3 copies of Quebec and Levis Directory for 1872-73 Sopies of Quebec and Levis Directory for 1872-73	For subscription to and advertising in sundry Newspapers
	TO WHOM PAID.		Sundry persons M. C. D. Cherrier Léger Brousseau Felix Fortier Ouebec Gas Co Spélix Gauvreau David Forget. George E. Desbarats Olivier Vallée Eusebe Sonéeal Léon Arel Charles Charté M. L. Crémazie A. Gôté & Co Léonard Lefebvre Zephinic Charte Cherrier & Kirwin Duvernay Frères Asile du Bon Pasteur Cherrier & Kirwin	Sundry persons

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Civil Government.—Continued.

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	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—Continued.	, .			
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•	Crown Law Department.		\$1 \$5°		
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Civil Government.—Continued.

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search & certificate re tiaspe Fishing and Goal Mining Company rations, &c., in connection with survey of township of Labarre one month's pay of her late husband, as a gratuity 9 copies of Queboo & Loris Directory of 1072-73 sundry instruments, &c	Public Works and Agriculture Department.	For payment of Mrs. Vésina's salary, &o painting labels painting labels salary as draughtsman, 386 days at \$1 per diem salary as draughtsman, 386 days at \$1 per diem diabursements for stationery, freight, travelling expenses, &c quebec & Montreal Directories for 1871-72 printing forms, &o postages subscription to sundry News-papers subscription to Maturaliste Canadian "for 1871-72 binding books and stationery payment of telegrams salary as draughtsman, 9 months at \$3 per diem books and stationery payment of telegrams salary as draughtsman, 9 months at \$3 per diem books and stationery salary as draughtsman, 9 months at \$3 per diem books and stationery subscription to "Canadian Illustrated News" and "L'Opinion Publique" I copy Railways of Canada I copy Railways of Canada salary &c, as otherwoman, 6 months printing forms power and stationery shours equal to one month's salary on retirement sundry diebursements for office. petty office expenses suberry one passes seem compass	printing and bindingstationery
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Civil Government.—Continucd.—Administration of Justice.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	Department of Public Instruction.—Continued.	For	2 terrestrial globes (weights)	For printing and stationery one month's salary as assistant editor of Journal of Education one month's salary as assistant editor of Journal of Education one will be because the salary of salary as salary a	decensed officer. For 2 copies of No. 1 to 4 of "La Bibliothèque du Code Civil".	_[4	or 2 copies Québec & Levis Directory for 187	Departmente generally.	For fire-wood salary of olerk and contingencies of Civil Service Board	Amount unexpended of warrants issued	Total Departmental contingencies	Total Civil Government
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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	Shoriff' Salaries	Sheriff, Mentreal, salaries of office for twelve months to 30th June, 1872 6,006 00 do Quebec, do fourteen months to 31st May, 1872 5,866 64 do St. Francis, do twelve months to 31st March, 1872 1,600 00 do Ottawa, do nine months to 31st March, 1872 750 00 do Bonaventure, do twelve months to 31st March, 1872 500 00 do Gaspé, do twelve months to 31st March, 1872 500 00	Prothonotaries and Clarks of Circuit Courts, Crown and Peace.	Prothonotary, Montreal, salaries and contingencies to 36th June, 1872 37,285 86 do Three Rivers, do to 31st March, 1872 5,386 25 do Ottawa, do to 19th July, 1871 5,386 25 do Ottawa, Montreal, do to 19th June, 1872 726 82 Glerk of the Crown, Montreal, do to 31st March, 1872 1,961 87 do Gaspé, do to 31st March, 1872 1,500 04 do Three Rivers, do to 31st March, 1872 1,500 04 do Three Rivers, do to 31st March, 1872 1,500 00 Glerk of the Peace, Montreal, do to 31st March, 1872 1,500 00 Glork of the Peace, Montreal, do to 20th June, 1872 1,500 00 do do do to 31st March, 1872 1,500 00 do Gaspé, do to 20th June, 1872 1,584 91 Crier of Courts at Bonaventure; twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872 1,584 91 do Gaspé, do do to 31st March, 1872 1,584 91 Glerk of the Circuit, Magdalen Ellands, twelve months salary to 4th Rebruary, 1872 12 40 do Ottawa, do do Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	Carried over
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Administration of Justice.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	ob.	obs.	ee.
	Brought forward	8,116 87	281,288 95	288,426 89
	District Nagistrates.—Continued.			
E. H. O'Brien	District Magistrate, Chicoutimi, for blank books, forms, &c	40 00 50 00	8,206 87	
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his salary from 23rd May to 30th June 1672, as Judicial Deposit Clerk, at \$1200 per year blank books, forms, &c., in connection with Judicial Deposits	Total Administration of Justice	Police,	Judge Sessions of the Peace, Montreal, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872 Police Magirtrate, Montreal, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872 do do pay-lists of office for do do winter clothing for his constable, do do do summer do do do	Sessions of the Peace, Quebec, 1872do	ිදි පිපි	Commissioner, Quebeo, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1872		do for reterinary services to 30th June, 1872	To meet pay-lists of salaries for twelve months to 31st May, 1872	Carried over
R. H. Nelson A. Coló & Co. J. J. Fuule			W. H. Bréhant	P. A. Doucet.	Do	or. .m. .m.	Do	od	Bank of Montreal	

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Administration of Justice.—Continued.—Prison Inspection, Education, Agriculture, Immigration.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	F. Z. Tassé	Prison Inspector, &c., twelve mon do do salary from 22nd do to meet travellin do to do	Total for Administration of Justice, Police, Reformatories, &c EDUCATION.	Louis Giard Secretary of Public Instruction, for Superior Education do Common Schools do Schools in poor municipalities do Shools in poor municipalities do Shalaries of School Inspectors do Books for prizes do Journals of Education do Superannuated Teachers	Grant for 1871-72 to Medical Faculty, Medill College, Grant for 1871-72 to Medical Faculty, Medill College, Go School of Medicine, Go Natural History Society, Go Montreal Historical Society, Go Miteral Historical Society, Go Go Literary and Historical Society,
Administra	TO WHOM PAID.		F. Z. Tassé	E. L. L. Désaulniers H. H. Miles Co. E. Moreau D. L. L. Désaulniers H. H. Miles		Louis Giard do do do do do do do do do	G. W. Campbell, M. D

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do Aid towards publication of " Le Naturaliste Canadien "	Arts and Manufactures. Grant for 1871-72 to the Board of Arts and Manufactures	Total Bdugation, &c	AGRICULTURE.	Agricultural Societies.	%	do for statutory percentage of eight per cent, deducted from Agricultural Societies for Agricultural instruction under 32 Vic., cap. 15, sec. 87	Board of Agriculture.	Grant for 1871-72. Special grant for 1871-72 to encourage underground drainage 4,000 00	Agricultural Schools.	Ste. Anne, its share of Legislative grant for 1871-72	Total of Agriculture	IMMIGRATION.	Agent to Great Britain, salary, travelling expenses, &co., during 1871	Carried over
Revd. L. Provancher	N. B. Cote				Council of Agriculture	op .	39	Council of Agriculturedo		Agricultural Schoolda			W. E. Jones James Whyte E. Barnard, junr J. H. O'Neil L'abbé Verbist. W. J. Wills E. Simays.	

Immigration.—Continued.—Colonization.

Brought forward Agent, Eastern Townships, salary and disbursements during year ended 30th June, do Port of Quebec, do Port of Moirreal, do Port of Moirreal, do St. Hyacinthe, "freight and disbursements on pamphlets sent to Europe "amount allowed him for pamphlet "board, &c., of immigrants during 1871 "hord, do do "may an an an an an an an an an an an an an	\$ cts. \$ cts. \$ 8,580 25 59,645 90 948,040	\$ ots. \$ ots. \$ ots.	\$ cts. \$ cts. \$ 8,580 25 59,645 90 945,040 1,724 96 2,193 46 3,091 00 501 10 100 00 16,190 77 16,190 77 16,190 77 116 92 85 84 500 00 485 75 6 75 6 75 6 75 18 00 538 40 18 00 538 40 18 00 538 40 18 00 58 40	45 00 1 25 2 50 36 00 281 50
the part of the pa	Brought forward		1872 1872 ian e	** amount paid Allant, kae & Co. for the return passage to Europe of a disturence and family ** disbursements visiting sheds at Levis ** mounting Provincial map for use of L'Abbé Verbist ** binding in book form maps for do do ** 20,000 do do do ** 20,000 do do do ** do no Colonization and Agricole," and ** do no Colonization and Agriculture ** Sinch provincial in the 'Piccuis a Sharkoke

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" La Semaine Agricole "	" Daily Nows " Montreal	" Le Journal de Québec "	onde "	" The Rudget"	" La Gasette de Sorel "	" Courrier de Sorel "	" Le Messager de Sorel "	"St. Johns News"	" L'Evénement "	" Le Constitutionnel," Three Rivers	"Le Journal des Trois-Rivières"		"L'Union des Cantons de l'Est," and "Rural Press,"	Arthabaska	"Sherbrooks Gazotte"	"Daily Meroury," Quebec	" Montreal Gazette "	"In Garatte de Joliette".	" The Morning Chronicle," Quebec		Total Immigration	COLONIZATION.	Colonization Societies.	of Bagot	Bellechasse		Bonaventure		_					·	*4			L'Islot		Montmagny	1
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Colonization.—Continued.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	Society No. 2, Co. do do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 2, do 2, do 2, do 2, do 2, do 2, do 1, do 2, do 1, do 2, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 1, do 2, do 1, do 1, do 2, do 1, do 1, do 2, do 1, do 1, do 2, do 2, do 1, do 2, do 2, do 1, do 2, d	do 3rd do do
	то wном раіd.	•	The Seoretary-Tressurer do do do do do do do do do d	do John SorsoleilL. P. Gauyreau

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Colonisation Railways.	or amount of subsidy in full	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. Rever Teambienes Resides An On During Rutt nings	Parliament Buildings.	Paylists caretakers, heating, light, &c., during twelve months \$2,131 02 do do do do do do 650 30	or signal halliards. 1 20 carponters work at repairs. 225 93 painting, papering, &c. 1880 masons work and materials. 318 90 premium of insurance on buildings and furniture. 21 25	Carried over
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36 V	ictoria.			Ses	sio	nal Pap	ers	(N° 1.)			A	. 18 72 .
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Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	McGill Normal School, Monireal.	W. C. Baynes To pay accounts for repairs do do do J. Pitman, do Phonix Fire Ins. Co. From premium of insurance on buildings	Jacques-Cartier Normal School, Montreal.	To pay sundry accounts for repairs do for firewood for department containing archives do water rates on building corner of Claude & Notre-Dame Streets For premium of insurance on do	Registrar's Office, Montreal.	For pay-lists, materials, &c., for repairs salary as superintendent of do construction of heating apparatus, plumbers work, &c. covering boiler for heating apparatus work at Vault cement supplied plumbers work, repairs to roof gas supplied gas supplied nine months rent of premises	Police Station, Jacques-Cartier Square, Montreal.	Phonix Fire Ins. Co For premium of insurance on buildings	. Old Chaleau, Quebec.	Pierre Châteauvort
	то wном раір.			W. C. Baynes do Phonix Fire Ins. Co		Royd. H. A. B. Verreau		Louis Aubertin. do R. Mitchell & Co Chalmera & Co Joseph Brunet. T. E. Gauvreau T. St. George Baile & Mason New City Gas Co Wm. Workman		Phœnix Fire Ins. Co		Pierre Chateauvort. Wm. M. McDonald Z. Vandry

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do garden gate. do garden gate. dyertising in "Le blinds	Laval Normal School for females. For painting, whitewashing, &c., rooms at the Ursulines Convent		For eleven months pay-lists and accounts maintenance to 30th April, 1872. "fence posts "hardware, &co." "eacls furnished. "cos! "frewcod; and cos!	:::::	Departments of the Provincial Secretary and Public Instruction.	For taking down blinds, putting up double windows and repairs	Treasury Department.	For carpenters work at repairs, and office furniture	Grown Laude Department.	For taking down blinds and putting up double windows	Agriculture and Public Works Department.	(Parliament Buildings.)	For carpentors work and materials, furnitare, repairs to furniture, &c " furniture		Carried over
Ant. Dallaire. Louis Marcetts A. Cots & Co.	Pre. Vérius	Antoine Laborge	J. B. Derome B. Carbray Bélanger & Gariépy Wm. Ahern John Giblin	Thos. Johnson. John Glies. North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co Rysal Insurance Co Z. Chartté.		F. Gauvrenu		E. Roussel		E. Roussel		•	F. Gauvroau. P. Vallière Bélanger & Gariépy		

86 V	ictoria.				Sea	ssio	nal Papers (N	° 1.)			A	. 1872
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Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	Queen's Printers Office.	(Parliament Buildings.)	0. P. Langlois	Public Buildings Generally.	His Grace the Archbishop of Quebeo. For twelve months ground rent to 31st March, 1872, Parliamont Buildings. 4,444 40 Hon. Judge Caron. do rent of premises occupied by P. Secy. & P. Inst. Depts. 1,300 00 R. H. Greevy. do Treasury Dept. 560 00 Gly Corporation. do municipal assessments for 1871.72. 492 94 The do Maxine Hudon. 460 00 Maxine Hudon. 460 00 Maxine Hudon. 460 00 Maxine Hudon. 460 00 Action Treasury Dept. 444 406 00 Treasury Dept. 444 406 00 Treasury Dept. 560 00 Treasury Dept. 560 00 Treasury Dept. 560 00 Action Treasury Dept. 560 00 Treasury D	Total of Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c	Reformatory St. Vincent de Paul.	. (To complete aquaduct, &c., and for the purchase of materials for utilizing the labor of prisoners.)	F. Z. Tassé	Inspections and Surveys.	For travelling expenses and disbursements visiting and inspecting Court Houses, Gaols and other Public Buildings and works do
	TO WHOM PAID.				C. F. Langlois		His Grace the Archbishop of Quebeo Hon. Judge Caron. J. B. C. Hébert. OR. H. McGreey. City Corporation. Piere Rousseau. Maxime Hudon.				F. Z. Tassé do E. Chanteloup H. B. Mackey		J. D. E. Lionais

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Public Works and Buildings .- Continued

TO WHOM PAID.		SERVICE			•• ••	***	**
		Bro	Brought forward		337 48	35,808 93	1,280,154 03
	Insurances of	Court Houses a	Insurances of Court Houses and Gaols.—Continued.	,			
Liverpool, & London & Globe Ins. Co F	For Ins. Court House and Gaol Bonaventure,		to 7th Feby., 1873,	Buildings.	45 00		***
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co		9	1st Nov., 1872,	Furniture.			
Royal Insurance Co	op op	Chicoutimi,	do Buildings	Buildings & Furniture.	78 13		
Royal Insurance Co		Gaspe (on th	Gaspe (on the Perce & Magdalen Court Houses and	Houses and			
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North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co	op• op	Joliette,	to 1st Nov., 1872, do	op			
Royal Insurance Co		qo	do Buildings	& Furniture.			
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co		Kamouraska,	op				
Royal Insurance Co		e e	1st May, 1873, d	do			
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Queen Insurance Co		ę.	op ·	٠,			
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Liverpool, & London & Globe Inc. Co		윰,	ુ	을,	22.53		
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Phoenix Insurance Co.		op ,	•	Buildings & Furniture.	00 001		
North Br. and Mercantile ins. Co	و	8 -					
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Fucenix Fire Assurance Co	Cont	-	18t Nov., 1872,	Bangangs.			
London Assurance Corporation		g,	o p.	음 -	20 20		
Koyal Insurance Co		율.	을 ,	9			
Quebec Fire Insurance Co	do do	용.	္ဌ,	Farniture.	22 25		-
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co.		e :	0	9	21 20		
Royal Insurance Co	do Court Mouse & Gaol, Klebelieu,	d. Kichelieu.	ક	Buildings.	3		

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	do Baguenay, do Baguenay, do Bt. Francis, do do do do Terrebonne, do do Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	do Bimousti, do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do Court House, do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do Gourt House, do do do do Gaol, St. Hyacinthe, do do Gaol, St. Hyacinthe, do do Gaol, Three Rivers, do do do do Gaol, Three Rivers, do do do do Gaol, Three Rivers do do do do do do do do do do Gourt House, do do do do do do do do do do do for formiture and repairs ra at wall around temporary ng.in Thérien, for repairing steps and feus do for formiture and repairs ra itaing in the Montreal Gasette notices of Court House and Gaol, Ib do for formiture and repairs ng for in the News, Honrieal, ng with tin the roof of n in the News, Iberville, ng with tin the roof of in the News, Montreal, ng with tin the roof of sto in the News, Montreal, ng with tin the roof of sto and disbursements asperintending re ure for court room of sto walls, &c., damaged by a storm to roof of sto walls, &c., damaged by a storm for do do do sts, accounts, &c., connected with rep ure	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1st May, 187 1st Nov., 187 do do do do lot May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187 1st May, 187	es and Daols.	pairs Court House & do			s calling for tenders	op Go		8 8	용.	දු දි		do do do airs Court House, Mo	do	

Public Works and Buildings .- Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SBRVICE	· M	\$ ots.	e ota.	•	ots.
·		Brought forward	3,446 71	38,627 26	1,280,154 03	4 03
	Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.—Continued.	Paole.—Continued.				
	Po.	xhauster in Court House, Montreal	735 00			
Pidgeon & Cassidy	: :	Court	1,000 00		,	
Proprietors Ottawa Times	" advertising notices calling for tenders to build	do do do	520			
Thos. Andrews	" plumbers work, repairs, &c.,	epae				
P. Chateauvert		do do op	837			
Louis Duquet	" do do do " " trees for ground in front of	do do	92 75			
OS. Corneil	" painting railings, lamps, &c.,		25			
P. Drolet	" petty repairs	do	92			
J. B. Derome	" paylists men employed at repairs		72			
Anamatin Tendal		•	_			
W. M. McJaren	: 3	ත්ර අත	120			,
Jean Richard	" painting, &o.,	÷	86			
Z. Vandry	" plumbers work and materials,	op	294			
Thos. Fournier	" an altar,	do do	-			
W. & D. Ball	" pinater, comont, aco.,	9.5				
M. Corriveau	" furniture,		8			
Belanger & Gariépy	=	ę	206			
Laurent Poliquin	" ladders,		•			
(400. Bisset	" iron gratings,		-			
E. J. Poters	: 3	•	9 9 9			
Ter Doctor	: :	•	_			
Uk Valitan	C. C. L. Langer B. Delley	3 4				
Jean Richard		do do	920 038			
Duvernay, Freres	" advertising in La Minerve and La Semaine Agricole, notices calling for tenders	Agricole, notices calling for tenden	3			
		for repairs Court House and Gaol, Richelieu				
J. A. Pinguet	" do in L'Ordre, Montreal, do	op op	88			
	-		_			

36 VICTORI	3.				pession	ат гар	ers ((TA	1.)				А.	1072.
		•						•						75,571 15 1,280,154 03
6. 6.				200			7,206 25			9.260 98		•	10,260 46	75,571 16
161 00 47 05 214 12 8 46 7 20			200 00		18 30 532 50 1,655 45 4,000 00	6,206 26	1,000 00			2 98 8,538 00 720 00			2 96 9,645 00 612 50	-
"" 'Uninteres, do de des l'aconnection with repaire, do do Terebonne " sundry accounts for repaire, do Terebonne " advertising in " Le Constitutionnel," notices calling for tenders, Gaol, Three-Riv. " do "L'Union des Cantons de l'Est" and "Rural Press, "do, Court House, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Montreal Gaol.	(To erect new buildings.)	On secount of plans of a prison for femsies	(For heating apparatus, ventilation, kitchen range and increasing the height of surrounding walls, and \$1000 for workshops).	For ac'vertising in "Daily News," Montreal, notices calling for tenders	For advertising in "Daily News," Montreal, notices calling for tenders for construction for workshops 7 60	work done and meterials	Court House and Gaol in County of B gaventure.	(To construct a new building.)	For advertising in "Le Journal," Quebec, notices calling for tenders	Court House and Gaod in County of Gaspé.	(To construct a new building.)	For advertising in "Le Journal," Quebec, notice "work done and materials	Carried over
Pr. 11. Cimona Alphomes Raby Normand & Géria P. L. Toussignant. Gédéon Désliets.			J. B. Poltras		John Lovell Louis Aubertin Jos. Brunet Obss. Garth & Co	JBo. Lovell	Jos. Brunet			A. Bebée			A. feké & Co	

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.—Charities.

			1	
TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	e ots.	e cts.	\$ ots.
	Brought forward		75,571 16	1,280,154 03
	(To make alterations as recommended by the Inspectors, for the purchase of a Kitcken range and for materials for utilising the labour of prisoners).			
J. B. Derome	For ;	857 82 113 75		•
J. B. Derome	coarrage hire fadware here full hardware, here			
Simon Peters	::	337 365		
75 E. Gauvreau	: :			
Chinic & Beaudet.	::	700 00 93 29		
Ant. Dallaire Z. Chartré	: :			
Marcel Langlais	: :	19 00 51 06		
P. Guillot	3 2			
City Corporation, Quebec	::	27 56		
Z. Vandry	::	376 00		•
Thos. PampalonA. Cote & Co		5 16		
	New Gaol, Sherbrooke.		3,843 00	•
Ant. Pampalon	For	8,814 10		
James Grimth	"twelve months salary to 13th January, 1872, superintending works	602 50		
A. Cott & Co.	A. Cote & Co	200		
			10,000 00	

						2	97,411 52	1	φ.	1 1,377,565 55
			`			7,997 37		105,500 00	4,000 00	129,412 91
		75 066'T				2,394 88	r	14,892 91 5,020 00		
Court House and Ga	For work done and materials for wall of C. H. & G., Arthabaska \$1,335 00 do do do \$00 \$00 \$29 42	# advertising in "L'Echo de Lévis," tenders for Beauce	" work done and materials for wall of do Iberville 3,254 " salary superintending work do do 591 " advortising in "Le Journal," Quebec, tenders for do 2 " do "Franco Canadien," do do do 1	de ''.L'Echo de Lévis," do do Bagaenay 3 60 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	" work done and materials for wall of do St. Hyacin " salary superintending work do do " gate looks in "Le Journal," Quebee, tenders for do " Avertising in "Le Journal," Quebee, tenders for do	" work done and materials for wall of do Terrebonne	Total of Public Works and Buildings		Grant for 1871-72 in aid of the Marine and Bmigrant Hospital, Quebec	Carried over
	L. O. Pepin & F. Bergeron. Louis Marcotte Louis Déry	Poltras & Co. Jac. Carrel G. T. Cary J. J. Foolegaant P. L. Touesignant	L. C. Leduo P. Labelle A. Cote & Co F. G. Marchand	Poitras & Co. Jav. Carrel G. T. Cary J. J. Foote	Allard & Dufort. A. Choquette Louis Marotte A. Cete & Co. F. G Marchard	L. C. Leduc		A. Lemoine	Dr. Ph. Wells	

Charities.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE		\$ ota.	e ots.	s ots.
	Brought forward			129,412 91	1,377,565 55
	Miscellansous.				
·	Grant for 1871-72 to Corporation of the General Hospital,	Montreal	4,000		
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ор	do				
Wm. Lunn	9		800 00		
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Revd. Scent J. M. Slocombe	do Bœurs de la Charité,	op	3000		
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Mary Jana Tyles	do Prot	9.0	640 00		
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Mrs. H. Gaddes	3.8				
	phans (including late House of Refuge),		820 00		
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Revd. P. Dowd	용 -	op	00 000		
Frère Eusèbe					
Berd, Sour Painchaud	8 4	9	0000		
Keva, Neur Ste, Helens	3 -6				
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	87,970 00	3,750 51	5,138 55	
44443	87,770 00 200 00	1,980 00	2,938 55	
Livaties' Protestant Home, Male Orphan Asylum, Finita y Asylum, Brotestant Famale Orphan Asylum, Go Chostant Famale Orphan Asylum, Go Chostand Military Asylum, Go Changet Asylum, Go Changet Asylum, Go Changet Asylum, Go Changet Side, Go Changet	Special warrant in favor of The Sisters of Charity of St. Ursule (Asile de la Providence), county of Maskinongé	Quebec, for twelve months board of children placed under their charge	Lévis, for eleven months board of children placed under their charge	Total Charities
	Special warrant in favor dence), county of M	Quebec, for twelve mont Montreal, do		
Mira Taylor C. P. Champlon C. P. Champlon Rard. M. E. Plane Rard. B. McGauran E. D. Aaba Rard. J. Auclair Rard. H. Miller Rard. Bour Marie Rard. M. Tassé The Institution Rard. Scour D. M. Sauvé Rard. Scour O. Archambault The Institution Rard. Scour D. M. Sauvé Rard. Scour D. M. Sauvé Rard. Scour D. M. Sauvé Rard. Scour M. D. Dufrost The Institution The Institution Go do Go Revd. Scour M. B. Lanthier The Institution Go do Go Revd. Scour M. E. Lanthier The Institution Go do Go Revd. Scour M. E. Lanthier The Institution Go do Go Go Revd. Scour M. E. Lanthier Go do Go Go Revd. Scour M. E. Lanthier Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	Boyd. Sœur Genevière	Revd. Ladies of the Good Shepherd	Revd. Ladies of N. Dame de Toutes Graces Revd. Ladies of the Good Shepherd	

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Queboc Official Gazette.—Municiralities' Fund.—Arbitration, &c.	SERVICE.	Brought forward Quebeo Official Gasette. Quebeo Official Gasette. Quebeo Official Gasette. Quebeo Official Gasette. Quebeo Official Gasette. Quebeo Official Gasette. Sold June, 1872 Sold June, 1872 Sold June, 1872 Sold June, 1872 Sold June, 1872 Sold June, 1872 Sold June, 1872 Sold June, 1872 Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go G	To meet demands on Municipalities Fund. (Con. Stat. L. C., cap. 110, sec. 7.)	Secretary-Treasurer, Modo	Arbitration under Constitutional Act. Por printing do Advocates, for services rendered in re The Honorable the Attorney General vs. Hon.
	TO WHOM PAID.	C. F. Langlois. C. Pagean G. Pagean T. Molony G. J. Ardouin A. Boulanger C. F. Langlois	5 6	D. T. Trudel	John Lovell J. J. Frote Dorion, Dorion & Geoffrion

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Tor his travelling expenses in 1870-71 " retaining fee paid Bir Houndell Paliner " services rendered as Provincial Arbitrator " Advocate, in full f. r professional services to let Rebruary, 1872 " opyling documents	Hisotlanous.	To page	do pe'ty accounts connected with the Mi For pay-lists of guard 9th Bat. V. M. at do For blank bucks, &c., for Registrar's Office, "gratuity as widow of a deceased public "do do do do do do	To pay Mrs. Von Koerber, gratuity, &c., do For balance in full of costs in the Lamirande Extr. "100 copies of the Dominion Directory for sherif" services as acting A. D. C. to His Fxcellency "advertising, printing debentures, &c., in conne do in Le Canadien, notices To pay the Hon. D. J. O. Chauveau, for travelling do Hon. G. Onimet, do Hon. G. Irvine, do Hon. J. G. Robertson, do Hon. J. Archambault, do do	For debentures from the Municipality of the township of Tremblay For debentures from the Municipality of the township of Tremblay do do do Chioutimi do do do do do do do do of Hébertville do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Carried over
Men. Judge Cassuitt. Union Bank of Lower Canada. Hos. C. D. Day		C. F. Langloisdo do do do do do	Lt. Col. G. B. Panet L. Brousseau Mrs. B. de la Bruère. Mrs. Benjamin Moreau Mrs. Wur. Dulval	E. E. Taché Hoa. T. K. Ramsay J. Jac. Lovell G. W. Colfer A. Côté & Co. L. H. Huot Joseph Elliott do do do do do	Hon. D. Price	

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Charities.—Continued.—Iegistration Service.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	Por debentures from the Municipality of Bagotrille do do of St. Agnes do do of St. Tite des Caps. To procure seed-grain for distressed settlers of St. Tite des Caps.	Special Exploratory Survey for continuation of Greford Road. (Expended through Grown Lands Department.)	For services and disbursements do do do spirit level for use of Surveyors levelling rod	Registration Service. Montreal Office. to disbursements of office. the disbursements of office. the tree months salary thitteen months special allowance at \$1.50 per day, the tree months salary the tree months salary the tree months salary the tree months salary do the do .
	TO WHOM PAID.		Hon. D. Price		John Sullivan C. F. Roy N. V. Lefrançois John Neilson E. E. Taché Hearn Harrison & Co.	J. B. Varin do F. W. Blaiklook L. W. Stotte do

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thirteen months salary at \$800.00 per year to 31st August 1871 " advertising in "L'Opinion Publique," do do do do do "Canadian Illustrated News" do do "Daily News" do "La Minerye" do "Montreal Gasette" " do "La Minerye" " do "Montreal Gasette"	Quebes Office.	for twelve months salary, to 30th June, 1872. disbursements of office do do eight months salary to 29th February, 1872, at \$1,100 00 per year. disbursements and at \$500.00 per year, to 31st December, 1871. twelve months salary at \$2.00 per day, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Three Rivers Office. " thirteen months salary at \$1,400.00 per annum to 30th June, 1872 " disbursements of office " thirteen months salary at \$1,200.00 per annum do " thirteen months salary at \$1,200.00 per annum do " thirteen months salary at \$1,200.00 per annum do " stationery Carried over
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Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.

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Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	Agente Salaries and Commissions.—Continued.	Chaudière Agency, Salary for year end. 30th June, 1872 600 00 do do Commission do 269-29	Montmagny do Salary do	Grandville do Salary do800 00 do do Commission do205 01	Rimouski do Salary do 800 00 do do Commission do 278 00	Gaspé do Salary do	do Sub-agehoy, Salary do 2.0 00 do Commission do 10 31	Bonaventure Agency, Salary do 600 00 00 do Commission do 75 43	Seguenay do Salary do	Lake St. John do Salary do 800 00 do do Comminsion do 193 39	do Sub-agency, Salary from 15th Sept. 1871 to 30th June, 1872	St. Maurice do Salayy
TO WHOM PAID.			J. A. Fortin	Thos. Breendo Montmagny	G. T. Dubé do do do do	J. B. Lepage Rimouski do do	John Eden Gaspé do do do	La. Boy, seniordo	J. N. Vergedo do do	Geo. Duberger Saguenay	J. O. Tremblaydo Lake St. John do do do do do	L. Z. Rousseau	L. A. Dubord

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•р	J. B. Delfaussedo	C. E. Belledo	John Bume		B. Farley James Ritchie	G. W. Cameron. O. B. Kemp.		oA. Gagnon		O. T. Dubé. J. St. Germain. N. Martin				Damais			

Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	Disbursements incurred in seising firewood out on Crown Lands in Escommains and Molean Stewart. Disbursements incurred in seising firewood out on Crown Lands in Escommains	Duvernay Britel
то wном раіd.		John Hume. L. Pincau. MoLean Stewart. J. V. Murphy. Guebec Post Office. E. Hesth. G. W. Cameron. J. A. Gagnon. Thor. Brorin. Thor. Brorin. Thor. Brorin. J. N. Vorge. J. N. Vorge. J. N. Vorge. J. A. Tremblay.	Duvernay Frères

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Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	Commission and disbursements Disbursements in case Regins vs. Motz	Joseph Laurin	Salary as agent from 1st July to 18th November, 1871 Pay of force for one year to 31st May, 1872 Caps do Clothing do Salary Sarvice.	L. L. Rivard
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	Apposit applied on lot in Promedo do do Shanlydo do do Kildaredo do do Cox	WOODS	Dipper O	arveying timber limits	St. Man	ield notes and plans of timber limits	Montre	Plans and report of timber limits	Opy of map of Lower Ottawa timber agancy		Series	Ā	Jommission and disbursements Montreal	
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Charges on Revenue.—Licenses.—Continued.—Stamps, &c.	SERVICE.	Brought forward	Secretary Treasparer, Municipality of Township of Chatham, share of licenses do do Dudewell do edo do do Township of Cox do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Stampe.	To pay the Canadian Express Company for freight and charges Rer printing, and stationery ount twide received stamps state plates for Law and Registration Stamps	Por foot, da., in re Bolsvert ve. Badesax	Miscellansons	Jus. Billott	Total expenditure by warrant
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Paid by them to Petty Jurors and Gaols do for repairs to Court Houses and Gaols do in petty dishursquents Licenses.	. Expenses of collection on licenses	Taken from appropriations \$1,695,065 90 (1) do Special warrants 111,131 19 do Revenue by Officers 23,019 29 \$1,729,216 38	TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 30th J. Proasurer. (1) See Statement of Special Warrants.	
do do do	undry persons		JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Assistant-T	·
	7,085 86 374 50 66 40	Paid by them to Petty Jurors. do for repairs to Court Houses and Gaols. do in petty disbuteements. Licenses. Licenses of collection on licenses. Expenses of collection on licenses applicable to municipalities. 15,492 54 15,492 54	Paid by them to Petty Jurora	Paid by them to Petty Jurors

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the amount of Fees (including Fees by Law Stamps) received by certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice, and of the payments made to the same and others, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, Deficit of fees Excess of fees S ots. payments. OVER 1,845 77 1,461 04 194 50 88888 202 ġ. payments. 3,122 1,989 2,694 500 696 987 3,037 OVOL Salaries, &c. 38888 ġ. 22 38 848 Payments 500 6,000 750 5,866 1,961 1,500 **200** 3,305 47 53 60 612 99 2,829 52 37,274 30 20,024 47 3,397 10 14 00 ŝ. Fees received. 280 Montreel Ottawa..... St Francis...... Hubert, Papinesu & Honey District of Montreal
Fiset & Burroughs do Quebec Rivers

B. Barnard de Three Rivers Quebec Tives Rivers Dessaules & Schiller... District of Montreal

W. E. Duggan... do Quebec

R. Barnard... do Three Rivers... Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Courts. 1872, under Consolidated Statutes, Lower Canada, Cap. 93. Clerks of the Crown. OFFICE. Sheriffe. 용용용용 T. Bouthillier
L. M. Coutlée
G. F. Bowen
Hon. C. Alleyn NAMES.

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1,843 89	2,845 53 1,330 37	828 50 714 28 641 52	232 56 186 60 2 8 90 112 40 4 75	25,677 57 3,842 39 29,519 96		DROLET, Auditor, P. Q.
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Dessaulles & Schiller	wm. Duval, H. J. Pratten and Denis Murray L. U. A. Genest	Short & Morris A. Driscoll & A. Bourgeau L. G. Harper, R. Borne and La. Paquet. J. P. Prevott.	J. F. Para-lis			JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Assistant

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Statutes	#	7,584 64 27,694 38 35,279 02
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No. S. STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Bailding and Jury Fund, under chapter 109, Consolidated Statutes, Lower Canada, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1872.		nose in the hands of Sheriffs, brought of from 30th June, 1871 unt of fees received up to 30th June, by Stamps, or otherwise, by the Beauce B
ary]	1	
S. ding and J year ended	eş Şţş	62,191 67
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ant of t	3 **	1,016 1,016 1,016 1,200
No. S. enditure on account of the Bailding and Jury Fund, under Lower Canada, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1872.	TUBE.	unt brought forward from 30th Torks and Buildings: f Court Bouses and Gaols (see do do do do 51 of do do do 51 louse and Gaol, County of Bonaventure do 51 louse and Gaol, County of Bonaventure do 51 louse and Gaol, County of Bonaventure do 51 louses and Gaol, County of Bonaventure do 51 louses and toals, New do 52 louses and toals, New do 52 louses and toals, New do 52 louses and toals, New do 63 louses and toals, New do 63 louses and toals, New do 64 louses and Gaol, Gounty of Gaspé louses and Loals, New do 65 louses and toals, New do 65 louses and Gaol, County of Gaspé louses and Loals, New do 65 louses and Gaspé do 66 louses and Gaspé do 67 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé do 68 louses and Gaspé l
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GASPARD DROLLET, Auditor, P. Q.

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do St. Francis, do St. Francis, do St. Byacinthe, do Terrebonne,	Loss paid by	beriff, Arthabaska, p of Court do Montreal,	sriff, Joliette, petty lo Montreal, lo Ottawa,	lo Quebec, Total pay	•		balance brought de
P. M. Ginon. G. F. Bowen. L. Taché.		A. Queemel	B. H. Leprohon Sheriff, Joliete, T. Bouthillier do Montreal L. M. Coulée do Ottawa,	Hon. U. Alleyn		÷77	June, 30th 1872f. To balance brought down (1)

(1) Thir Balance facilities the \$116.475 51 in the assets to be dealt with by the Arbitrators, and its insertion in the account is not to be construed as being recognised either directly of fidilities property of Quebec. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Assistant Trossurer, P. Q.

T.U.K., St. John's, in account with the Provential St. 19,912 91 19,912 91	UNATIO ASTLUN	e, St. John'e	ı, in account	with the F	rovince of Quebec, for the year ended 30tl	h June, 1	872.	
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296 50 By deposited to credit of Treasurer 19,912 91 Runittue Rophits and improvementa Per real and wave Per real and taken Per real and taken Per real and taken Per real and taken Per real and taken Per real and taken Friche and taken Riche and tolegrams Friche and tolegra	Dr.		## #	; 0, •••	GR.	=		됳
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Figure 1 State 1 State 1 State 1 State 2 State 2 State 2 State 3 State	Matron Book-Keeper Staward Gardener Cook Magners, Servents, &c.	Nalos	By Balance		Treasury Department, Quebec, 80th June, 1872.	
	•		20,610 99	280 78	ty Depar Quebe	:
				To Balance brought down	TREASUR	JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Assistant Treasurer, P. Q.

-		No	. 10.	2	
THE REPORMATORY PRIBOR, St. Vincent	de Paul, fr	n secount v	St. Vincent de Paul, in account with the Province of Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1872.	d 39th Ju	1872.
Di.		#		a oti.	eta-
20th June, 1871	U 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	54.6 62 26,839 68	By deposited at credit of Treasuret	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4,078 73
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Brioks Brioks Insurance Insurance By Salaries and wages, vis: Warden Warden Deputy warden, clerk, &c. Roman Catholic Chaplain Protestant Chaplain Burgeon Assistant Surgeon Assistant Surgeon Roward Fropial keeper Assistant bospital keeper	Overseers and guards	Balance carried down	31,484 03	To Balance brought down 698 11	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	ane, 1872.	Assistant Treasurer, P. Q	•	
	٠			81					••

EXPENDITURE.	**		
C. R. Langick, Goeld Fritter, 12 months salary C. Pageau, Book-keeper, 6 do at 800. T. Molony, Clerk, 6 do \$900 do do do 6 do \$700 C. J. Ardowin, do 6 do \$100 A. Boulanger, do 6 do \$100.	894 409 449 99 850 06 50 06 50 06	By amounts deposited during the year at credit of Trek. 15,8 By amount from sale of Statutes	15,840 91 15,840 91 17 1,862 60 349 72 68 69 56 94
Contingenoies, including portages.	5	1,012 24	1 1
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Enimacs of receipts over expendibare	100	510 31 147 36 458 177	16,468 77
	TREASURY 1	Trrasury Department of June, 1812.	
JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Assistant Tressurer, P. Q.		GASPARD DROLETS. Auditors P.	11 1. (a)

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	ftp ded for be synthin the Betlemeter.	None.		1871. 264 Bept. 198.	**************************************	10 1	* atá. 504500 ep	30 1596 7 00	#
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Education, Superior Education	for Special Grants to Protestant High Schools Scholarships in Que-		30	# (2.1.1. 8	50 Lett 15.	•	30°1, 49, 4%	64 1 10 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	10 4 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
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	Carried over	M. Jana	MERCE.	Miliann	23,756 43		23,766 43	18,294 98	19,461 45

No. 10.

'	THE REPORTATION PRISON, St. Vincent de Paul, in account w	t de Paul, i	n seconnt w	rith the Province of Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1872.	verie ed 30th Ju	ne, 1872.
m,	A.	**	, ota.		ati.	\$ ots.
. (61.64	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		26,839 66	By deposited at credit of Treasure	134 48	4,078 73
64	To Receipts from : Shoe shop	161 72			2,919 16 1,636 63 290 22	
					126 84 245 60 81 68	
.8	Tailor's abop		•	The provided and any appropriate transfer of the provided and the provided		
0	Clocking					
	Labout stone ston	67 87 728 60 276 13		Stationery and printing		
	Moinstee	20 4 20 20 4 4 20 4 4 20 4 4		Farniture Officerr' travelling expenses.	1189 446 1189 446 1189 129 1189 1189	
	Less not accounted for 80th June, 1873	4,104 66		Conveyance of parame and travelling allowance. Rent. Roman Catholic Chapel. Profestant Chapel.	40-4	
	Add receipts of previous year deducted 20th June, 1871, now accounted for	1,060 61	4,076 73	Schools and sekol-books	128 128 128 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 13	
				Tailor's shop	33528 88888 88888	

16,590 11	6 8 7	30,785 92	31,484 03	DROLET, Auditor, P. Q.
129 58 525 24 50 00	1,500 906 1,600 906 1,000 908 1,000			GASPARD DROLET, Auditor, I
Eloke Eloke	By Salaries and wages, vis: Warden Debuty warden, olerk, &c. Roman Catholic Chaplain Surgeon Assistant Surgeon Assistant Surgeon Assistant Hospital keeper Assistant hospital keeper Engine driver Foreseers and guards	Balance carried down	To Balance brought down \$ 698 11	Treasurer, P. Q.
			81	ι'

STATEMENT of the Expenditure and Receipts through the Queen's Printer, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.

EXPENDITURE.	ots.	e ots.	RECKIPTS.	
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Contingenoies, including posts ges	525 67	7,912 24		
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		12,810 mg.	The state of the s	2 2 2
		\$ 16,458 77		\$ 16,468 77
	TREASU	RY DEPART	Treasury Department, public 1872.	12 <u>1</u> 2 関大物質を含 対力を参える
JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Assistant Treasurer, P. Q.		÷ Ξ.	GASPARD DROLLETT	(or : : o)

No. 128.

STATEMENT of Legal Operation of	1 Opinions; Reports of Council, and Special Walfants under Eutherity of Clause IV We. 31,00ap 3, prepared of the second second of the second s	and Spebi Auditor	al W	arrants unt reby requi	ler Kuthvrit red.	y of Claus	e Avorate.	3T,0Gap0 9,	prepared
at C 444 City	hey and tree of Management and it is to entitle to be a first in the present of the first of the control of the first of the control of the first of the control of the first of the control of the contr	qo Legal	1. 32	Reports of Council.	Pt'Leu no	I5 Special	PI'len on Amount	91'fad oo Amount	Balanoes
Coloniario Blankan	Cap. L	Opinions.	ZQ.	Date	Amount.	Warrands.	of Special	expended.	popudze
B. Onkerte a king ?	As their on a shineking on an engine of the same of th	.9.70 A		1871.	\$0 0 CE.	<u> </u>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 200 na	**
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Education, Superior Education Com and Normal Schools	Oompensgion before the Institutions for Special Grants to Protestant High Scholes Scholarships in Quebec and Montreal.	ą	306		701.48 to	•	\$20,000 45 1 1	\$100 ds Pant & 10481 to	45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 4
	To pay for work done and materials furnished	op	347		18 Viscon912 96		96 216	Ì	912 % Terr
Court Mayne, Aga Gaol, Bone-	pay for methy fless and materia	Is I bringe	327	327 Nov. 18	552 98	Legal	86 399 7.9975 3	- = =	300
Venture & Gran, Bons. To	To pay for work done and materials furnished.	qo	340	340 Dec. 2	2,671 \$4	-	2,671 64	2,671 64	soons (;
Court House & Gaol, Gaspé	Court House & Gaol, Gaspé To pay for work done and materials for the state of the court House & Gaol, Gaspé Furnished	o Agaire	1. 340 ;	Process	111.0 2.496 95		2,496 95	2,496 95	
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	Carried over	70: 12:	יו גיבוני		23,756 43		23,756 43	13,294 98 10,461 45	10,461 45

No. 12.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Legal Opinions, Reports of Council, and Special Warrants under authority of Clause 47, Vic. 31, Cap. 9, prepared by the Auditor as thereby required.

				Reports of Council.	moil.		Amount		Balances
SERVICE.	DRTAILS.	Opinions.	No.	Date.	Amount.	Warrants.	of Special Warrants.	expended.	not expended.
	Brought forward			1872.	\$ ots.		\$ ots.	\$ ets.	\$ ots.
Superior EducationTo 1	To pay Revd M. J. A. Bélanger part of his travelling expenses to Belgium in connection with the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	None.	10	10 January 16	200 00	. 01	209 00	209 00	
Batiscan Bridge	Batiscan Bridge To pay Municipality of St. François-Xavier de Batiscan, this amount written off appropriation 38 Vic., Cap. 1	· op	88	26 January 19	1,500 90	Î	1,500 00	1,500 00	•
Colonisation Railways	Colonisation Railways Excess of payment over appropriation to be made to the Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Counties Railway Company for capitalized subsidy for forty-eight miles of completed road and three Bridges taken as ten miles	op G	. 89	28 January 19	54,180 00	រ រ	54,180 00	64,180 00	
AgricultureTo	To pay Board of Agriculture a Special Grant in the interest of Agriculture towards assisting to introduce a system of under-ground drainage	Ŷ	8	39 Feby. 17	4,000 00	213	4,000 00	4,000 00	

High Schools Death and Dumb Catholic School, Montrasi, and compensation to R. C. Institutions for High Schools Scholarships	None.	108	108 April	j	6,285 00	71	6,285 00	6,285 00	•	
Seed-Grain Loan [Owards assisting distressed settlers to purchase seed-grain		8		30	20,000 00	15	20,000 00	20,000 00		
New Gaol, Quebec To pay for lots of land adjoining the	ą	H		17	210 00	16	210 00	210 00		
Superannuated Teachers Amount short on appropriation	op	121	May	80	28 00	17	28 00	90 89		
Seed-Grain Loan Towards assisting distressed settlers to purchase seed-grain	-	124		10	10,000 00	18	14,000 00	8,050 00	1,950 00	
Court House & Gaol, Gaspé To pay for work done and materials furnished	op	147		27	1,790 09	10	1,790 09	850 55	939 54	·
venture	ģ	147			2,000 00	8	2,000 00	36 46	1,963 54	
pay for work done and materials unished	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	155	June		2,500 00	21	2,500 00	2,466 20	33 80	
•				<u>'</u>	126,479 52		126,479 52	111,131 19	15,348 33	
	ards assisting distressed settlers to rechase seed-grain. say for lots of land adjoining the tool of land adjoining the satisfing distressed settlers purchase seed-grain. say for work done and materials raished. say for work done and materials ay for work done and materials raished.			do 96 Mob. do 1111 April do 121 May do 147 May do 147 May do 147 May	do 96 Moh. 96 dob. 96 dob. 96 do 111 April 1 do 124 May 1 do 147 May 2 do 147 May 2 do 155 June	do 96 Moh. 30 do 111 April 17 do 124 May 10 do 147 May 27 do 147 May 27 do 155 June 6	do 96 Moh. 30 20,000 00 do 111 April 17 210 00 do 124 May 10 1,790 09 do 147 May 27 1,790 09 do 147 May 27 2,000 00 do 155 June 6 2,500 00	do 96 Moh. 30 20,000 115 do 111 April 17 210 00 16 do 121 May 10 10,000 00 17 do 147 May 27 1,790 09 19 do 147 May 27 2,000 00 20 do 155 June 6 2,500 00 21 126,479 52	do 96 Moh. 30 20,000 11 20,000 10 20,000 10 do 111 April 17 210 00 16 210 00 do 124 May 10 10,000 0 18 11,000 00 do 147 May 27 1,790 09 19 1,790 09 do 147 May 27 2,000 00 20 2,000 00 do 155 Jane 6 2,500 00 21 2,500 00 do 156,479 52 126,479 52 126,479 52	do 96 Moh. 30 20,000 16 20,000 00 20,000 00 do 111 April 17 210 00 16 210 00 20,000 00 do 124 May 10 10,000 00 18 11,000 00 8,050 00 do 147 May 27 1,790 09 19 1,790 09 850 55 do 147 May 27 2,000 00 20 2,000 00 2,500 00 2,466 20 do 155 June 6 2,500 00 21 2,500 00 2,466 20 do 155 June 6 2,500 00 21 2,500 00 2,466 20

Amount belonging to the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872, and for which a Legislative vote is required, \$111,131 19.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

GASPARD DROLET,

Auditor, P. Q.

No. 13.
STATEMENT of Warrants issued and remaining unpaid on 30th June, 1872.

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		Total of Warrants remaining unbaid 30th June, 1872.				28,821	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 80th June, 1872.

88**7**

Quence, 30th June, 1872

GASPARD DROLET, Auditor, P. Q.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

Less tames Dienselver, P. Q.

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Deposits under 35 Vic., cap. 5, "Respecting Judicial and other Deposits," shewing for each district, the amounts deposited and the amounts paid under the law, from the 14th March to the 30th June, 1872; also, the balances in bank with the interest accrued at that date.

Beauce Beauharnois Beauh	Deposits.	Payments.	Balances.
Bedford Beauce Beauce Beaucharnois Bonaventure Thiooutimi Haspé berville Coliette Lamouraska Montraghy Montreal Httawa Buebec Lichelieu Limouski aguenay Lt. Francis Lt. Hyacinthe Ferrebonne Chree Rivers Montreal Balance in Bank as below ### do Three Rivers ###################################	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Bedford Beauce Beauce Beaucharnois Bonaventure Thiooutimi Haspé berville Ioliette Camouraska Montraghy Montreal Httawa Buebec Lichelieu Limouski aguenay Lt. Francis Lt. Hyacinthe Ferrebonne Chree Rivers Montreal Balance in Bank as below ### do Three Rivers ###################################	100 00	ļ	100 00
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Amouraska Amou	5,126 88		5,126 88
## dontmagny ## do	504 29	120 60	384 29
### do Ottawa ### do Ottawa ### do St. Hyacinthe ### do St. Johns ### do St. Johns ### do St. Johns ### do St. Johns ### do St. Johns ### do St. Johns ### do St. Johns ### do St. Johns ### do St. Sherbrooke ### Baskern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville ### do Beauharnois ### Baskern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville #### do Beauharnois #### Baskern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville ###################################	1,584 54	1	1.584 54
ttawa uebec 6 tichelieu 6 timouski aguenay t. Francis 4 t. Hyacinthe 4 errebonne 6 Three Rivers 5 Interest credited by Banks 5 Balance in Bank as below 5 " do Three Rivers 6 " do Ottawa 6 " Merchants Bank, Sorel 7 " do Beautannis 6 " do St. Hyacinthe 6 " do St. Johns 7 " City Bank, Sherbrooke 7 " Eastern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville 6 " Bastern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville 6 " Eastern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville 6 " Bastern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville 6 " Eastern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville 6 " Bastern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville 6 " Eastern Townshipe Bank 6 " Eastern Townshipe Bank 6 " Eastern Tow	169,439 36	23,241 59	146,197 77
Suebec	2,778 89	60 00	2,718 89
Sichelieu Simouski	66,785 16	19,726 18	47.058 98
timouski	2,196 40	786 89	1,409 51
### ### ##############################	2,100 10	100 00	2,200 02
t. Francis			
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	43,250 75	232 85	43,018 40
Three Rivers	45,074 61	4,098 04	40,976 57
Interest credited by Banks	3.733 38	3,695 70	37 68
Interest credited by Banks	4,366 19	1,715 07	2,651 12
Balance in Bank as below	59,707 57	62,516 49	297,191 08
## do Three Rivers	1,380 70		1,380 70
m Union Bank, Quebec		298,571 78	298,571 78
do Three Rivers do Ottawa do Ottawa do Ottawa do St. Hysointhe do St. Hysointhe do Beauharnois do St. Johns	61,088 27	361,088 27	
do Three Rivers do Ottawa do Ottawa do Ottawa do St. Hysointhe do St. Hysointhe do Beauharnois do St. Johns			
do Ottawa	50,647 22	1	
# Merchants Bank, Sorel	2,682 11	!	
do	2,745 83	1	
do Beauharnois do St. Johns City Bank, Sherbrooke. 45 Bastern Townshipe Bank, Cowansville	1,422 82	1	
" do St. Johns	41,060 95	i	
"City Bank, Sherbrooke	398 64	1	
" Bastern Townships Bank, Cowansville	4,438 94	1	
	43,135 92	i	'
	15 08		
La Banque Jacques-Cartier, Montréal 152	52,024 27		
	28,571 78	1	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1872

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

GASPARD DROLET,

Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

Auditor, P. Q.

REPORT

Commissioner of Crown Lands

OF THE

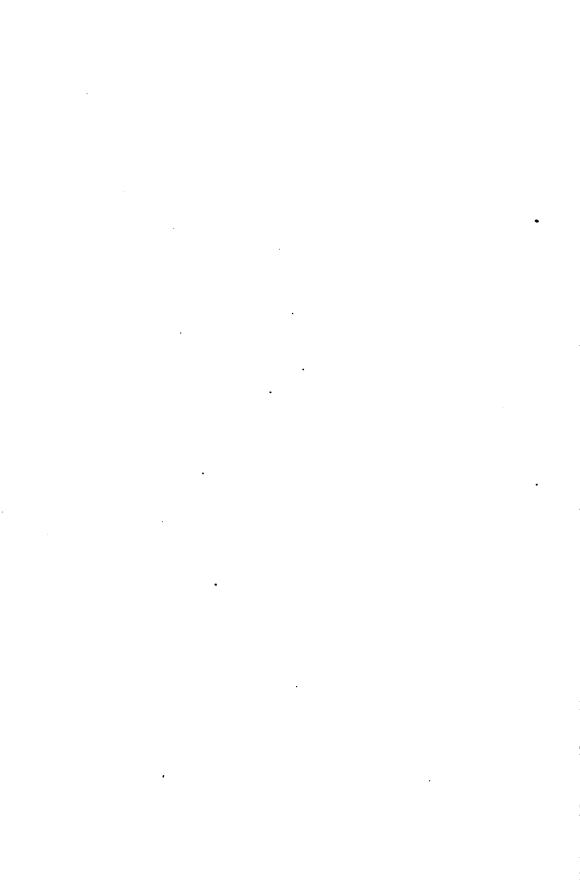
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE 1872.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED AT THE "DAILY MERCURY" OFFICE, FABRIQUE STREET. 1872.



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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE 1872.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir Narciese Fortunat Belleau, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the Sale and Management of the Public Lands, I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency my Report of the transactions of the Department of Crown Lands for the fiscal year ended on the 30th June 1872.

CROWN LANDS.

During the year there were 168,183 acres sold, for the sum of \$59,472.32 and on account of these and previous sales \$54,038.36 were collected.

In the same period there were 119 lots, containing 11,212 acres in superficies located as Free Grants on certain Colonization Roads.

In virtue of the 16th clause of the Act 32 Victoria, Chapter 14, 43,703 acres of

land were reserved in favor of Colonization Societies.

On the first of July last the lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of amounted to 5,719,698 acres.

CLERGY LANDS.

There were 6,409 acres of these lands sold during the past fiscal year, which deducted from the 215,129 acres remaining for sale on the 1st July 1870, leave 208,720 acres still to be disposed of. The price of the lands sold was \$5,745.37 and the collections amounted to \$9,580.10.

JESUITS' ESTATES.

The sum of \$20,836.27 was collected on account of these properties during the twelve months ended on the 30th June 1872: the expenses, Agents' Commission and disbursements amounted to \$3,270.65.

CROWN DOMAIN.

The Crown Domain of the Province of Quebec yielded the sum of \$4,337.85, made up as follows: from Beach and Deep water lots \$2,254.47, Domain proper \$2,083.38. Cost of management \$425.91.

SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

The rents and dues collected in this Seigniory amounted to \$9,859.06; the expenses of collection, &c., were \$1,152.91.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Timber dues, bonuses and ground rents produced during the fiscal year 1871-72 the sum of \$444,752.68.

GOLD MINES.

The issue of mining licences and fines imposed by the Inspector yielded the Department only \$34; the cost of maintenance of the police and the salary of the inspector for part of the year, amounted to \$2,791.24.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In submitting to Your Excellency, a year ago, my report of the transactions of the Department of Crown Lands, I intimated that, not foreseeing any proximate cause which would induce me to rely on an additional augmentation, I nevertheless was of opinion that the annual revenue would for a long time remain at the point it had then reached. I have now to state that my anticipations have been nearly realised, at least as far as regards the sale of lands. Though the amounts collected on account of sales are about equal to what they were last year, the quantity of land sold and granted under letters patent is considerably larger; and if I cannot shew

a still more satisfactory statement of receipts, it is my duty to point out, that besides the reasons already given on two occasions, the immense reserves of land made in favor of Colonization Societies and of the "Société Générale Forestière de France," have greatly contributed to retard the sale of lands in certain parts of the Province. It being worthy of remark that these reserves, containing over 500,000 acres, comprise all the best of the surveyed and disposable lands of the Crown, with reference both to soil and situation, and that the agents were obliged to refuse to sell many lots comprised therein which might easily have been disposed of, had they not been so set apart for these particular purposes.

I should therefore think it advisable, in future, to restrict as far as possible the granting of such reserves and to wait for the results of those already made, before

granting as large tracts in the future, in like cases.

Besides the efforts which are constantly being made to collect the arrears due on sales of the public lands, the Agents have been able during the present as well as the preceding year to make several visits of inspection in certain townships of their agencies, and from the reports transmitted to me on this subject, I have been enabled to cancel a large number of sales, covering a considerable quantity of land on which the purchasers had not performed any of the conditions of settlement, and consequently many of these lots have been resold to parties already in occupation or who really intend to settle on them.

As the Department has been charged with not having enforced the law in regard to parties holding public lands with a view to speculation, I think it right to give an authentic statement of what has been done in this matter under my direction, since the reorganization of the agencies, and also of what had been done during the ten years preceding. The simple comparison of the two statements will render any

comments on my part unnecessary.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of public lands of which possession has has been resumed by the Crown by cancellation of sales and locations, in each of the different agencies of the Province respectively, from the 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1872.

Chaudière Montmagny Grandville Bimouski Bonaventure Gaspé Saguenay Lake St. John St. Charles St. Maurice Assomption (part of) Assomption and Petite Nation (part) Conlonge Gatinean Petite Nation	40691 31928 14577 3548 300 48034
Montmagny Grandville Rimouski Bonaventure Gaspé Saguenay Lake St. John St. Charles St. Assomption (part of) Assomption and Petite Nation (part) Conlonge Gatinean	31928 14577 3548 300 48034
Grandville Bimouski Bonaventure Gaspé Saguenay Lake St John St. Charles St. Maurice Assomption (part of) Assomption and Petite Nation (part) Conlonge Gatinean	1457 3548 300 48034
Bimouski Bonaventure Gaspé Saguenay Lake St. John St. Charles St. Maurice Assomption (part of) Assomption and Petite Nation (part) Conlonge Gatinean	3548 300 48034
Bonaventure Gaspé Saguenay Lake St. John St. Charles St. Maurice Assomption (part of) Assomption and Petite Nation (part) Conlonge Gatinean	300 48034
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Saguenay. Lake St. John St. Charles St. Maurice Assomption (part of) Assomption and Petite Nation (part) Conlonge Gatinean	
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St. Charles St. Maurice Assomption (part of) Assomption and Petite Nation (part) Conlonge Gatinean	
Assomption (part of)	17569
Assomption (part of)	
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Conlonge Gatinean	16168
Jatinean	
	152
	2376
	2087
Magog	700
t Francis	66308 12726
Arthabassa	

Number of acres of public lands of which possession has been resumed by the Crown by cancellation of sales and locations, from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1869.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF SALES.	Acres.
Eastern Section	l
Total	1

On the other hand there has arisen in certain quarters great opposition to the cancellation of sales, and a disposition has been evinced to contest the excessive powers which, it was said, were conferred upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands. by special legislation. I regret to say that in this instance, it seems to have been forgotten, that the work of colonization cannot progress in this country without these extraordinary powers which, with respect to ordinary transactions may appear arbitrary, but which are not only reasonable, but absolutely necessary, considering the importance of the prompt settlement of our lands and the delay in this regard already caused by speculation and monopoly. On this account in Canada, and especially in the Province of Quebec, where lands of the public domain are disposed of either as free grants or paid for at a nominal price, what a judicious government should insist upon, in order to promote the best interests of the country, is the prompt occupation of the lots granted; and it is with this in view, that parties buying land are bound in all cases to comply with this regulation. If this essential stipulation cannot be fulfilled within a certain fixed time, (which is of longer duration than is strictly necessary,) there can be no injustice in rescinding this first engagement, so that the Crown may re-sell the lands to other parties willing and able to comply with the conditions of these sales.

The only restrictions which should be placed upon this power should consist in the precautions to be taken before cancelling the grants; this end, I contemplated, and think I have succeeded to attain by giving the agents the means and opportunity of visiting the localities, to see and examine personally the state of all lots sold and unoccupied, that they might be able, with a full knowledge of each case, to recommend to the Department the course best calculated to lead to an equitable solution of these difficulties. I do not pretend to say that errors may not occur in effecting these cancellations, and I admit that some few have been made, but I assert that such have always been easily rectified by means of new inspections, and justice done to all parties concerned.

I should add moreover that such cases are of rare occurence as these cancellations bear principally on lots purchased by strangers to the localities where they are situated, and who have no real intention of ever improving their lands or to have them cleared or occupied at their own expense by others.

VACANT LANDS OF THE CROWN.

The extent of public lands subdivided into farm lots, including the portion surveyed during the present year, amouting to 174,320 acres, forms a superficies of 5,394.018 acres now to be disposed of.

To this quantity should be added a part of the lands of the Gaspé company called "The Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company," comprising 122,375 acres, the repurchase of which has just been completed. Of this superficies 70,535 acres, situated as follows 8,268 in the township of Newport county of Gaspé, 30,509 in the township of Cox, and 31,758 in that of Hamilton, county of Bonaventure, are subdivided into farm lots, and joined to the vacant Crown lands above mentioned, make up a total of 5,964,553 acres. The difference between 122,375 & 70,535 acres is covered by the Seigniory of Pabos, which has not yet been surveyed.

This important territory, the greater part of which has never been worked upon, borders in general upon the settlements along the coast of the Baie des Chaleurs, and owing to the financially embarrassed state in which the Company has for a long time been, and to the several law-suits brought against it, has been literally sequestered, and has proved a serious obstacle to colonization, in raising as it were, a barrier between certain inhabited parts of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and the wild lands of the Crown, which could not be reached without first traversing this tract.

Several petitions, signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants of the district of Gaspé, having been addressed to Your Excellency and both branches of the Legislature, praying that these lands should be purchased by the Crown for the reasons above mentioned, and the project having indirectly received the sanction of Parliament, it was decided to take such measures as were necessary to attain the object in view. The sale of these lands having been advertized in the Official Gazette, to take place on the 9th July, and 9 & 24 October last, at the suit of the School Commissioners of the municipality of Cox, and at that of Messrs. Barclay & Routh, of London, hypothecary creditors of the said Company for a very considerable sum, amounting with interest to more than \$60,000; arrangements were made with the legal representatives of these gentlemen by which their claim was made over to the Government for the sum of £7,000 sterling.

In consequence, one of the officers of my department, L. L. Rivard, Esq., was instructed to attend these sales and there bid for these lands up to a certain price, which I had determined.

Thus, without entering into full details of these transactions which belong properly to the fiscal year 1872-73, I can nevertheless state that, with the exception of a few lots, the lands of the Gaspé, Fishery and Coal Mining Company again form part of the domain of the Crown; and, I have every reason to believe that when the matter is finally settled, the cost of acquiring these lands will be found not to have exceeded 50 cents per acre. I am also in hopes that while the inhabitants of the neighbouring localities will be greatly benefitted by the granting of timber licences, and the sale of these lands—of which a special valuation should be made—the province will easily recover the amount appropriated for their purchase.

Among the tracts of land recently surveyed, there are several specially suitable for colonization; and, in the first place, particular mention should be made of the beautiful valley of the river Tikouabi, a tributary of Lake St. John, lately brought into notice by Mr. Horace Dumais, Provincial Land Surveyer, which contains, according to that gentleman's report, everything that is necessary for the formation and development of important and thriving agricultural settlements.

Two new townships have been laid out in this locality, one bounded towards the north by the river Mistassini, and named Albanel, in memory of the zealous missionary who was the first European to journey by this route to lake Mistassini and thence to Hudson's Bay, (1672); the other, adjoining the first mentioned, and bounded towards the south by the river Ashuapmouchouan, called Normandin, after the surveyor of that name who in 1680, by order of the French Government, made the first regular survey of this fine river from its mouth to its source, and thence by a series of lakes connected this operation with the first waters falling into the St. Maurice.

The construction of the maritine road along the north shore of the peninsula of Gaspé, from the parish of Ste. Anne-des-Monts to the township of Fox and passing through the townships of Tourelle, Christie, Duchesnay, Taschereau, DeNoue and Cloridorme and the Seigniories of Mont Louis, de la Magdeleine, de la Grande Vallée des Monts et de L'ance de L'étang, being vigourously carried on, I deemed it advisable to cause a range for settlement to be subdivided on either side of this new road, in the localities belonging to the Crown, where no subdivisions had previously been made. With the view of inducing settlers to settle on this coast, at the request of the representative of the county and the residents already settled in scattered places along the shore, I obtained the privilege of the free granting of these lots, which by the evidence of surveyor Painchaud, although somewhat hilly are everywhere fit for agricultural purposes. Already many of these lands have been granted, a fact which leads me to believe that before long, the most of them will be taken up.

The information which I have obtained as to the quality of the land traversed by the Provost road, intended to connect the last settlements in the counties of Montculm and Joliette with those on the Mattawin, being confirmed by the reports of explorations recently made, in these parts by Messrs. Laurier and Quinn, P. L. S. I intrusted the first named gentleman, at the request of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, with the duty of sub-dividing certain lots, in the townships of Lussier and Archambault, on the colonization road in question. These works are on the eve of completion, and already many applications have been made to me by persons desirous of securing lands in this locality, on the borders of the fine sheets of water, which form the sources of the river Lac Ouareau.

Considering that there remains, actually to be disposed of, a quantity of subdivided lands amply sufficient for all requirements, I have applied the greater part of the appropriations for surveys in order to acquire further information on these distant regions of our country, as yet unknown, and especially to obtain correct data on the value and extent of our forests of the interior.

Consequently last summer, I instructed John Bignell, Esqr. P. L. S., to follow up the upper waters of the St. Maurice, to its source at the height of land, thence to ascertain the relative positions of the rivers he would meet in that locality, flowing either to Lake St. John or towards Hudson's Bay, making on his way a rapid scaling of these streams, to pursue his course West-ward in order to reach the main upper Ottawa, connecting this last operation with the waters of the Gatineau; and finally to close this important work with the extremity of the District line traced in 1867 by P. L. S. Wagner, at the spot where it intersects the Southerly shore of lake Bouchette.

Mr. Bignell left Quebec towards the end of August 1871, and after a most difficult voyage, made in a canoe during the open season, and on snow-shoes during the winter, returned on the 28th March, 1872, having accomplished in that time the surveying and measuring of more than 300 miles of lakes and rivers; effected by chaining on the ice or by means of the Rochon micrometre in summer. For more ample details on this point see that gentleman's report, appendix No. 24.

The survey of the Great Lakes Manouan and Wabaskoutyunk, which I caused ψ be undertaken last winter, could not possibly be completed during last season, but Mr. de Lachevrotière, who began this survey, will continue his work in December next. At the same time instructions will be given to another surveyor, to trace out, in connection with the Manouan, the survey of the Rivière au Ruban from its mouth at Weymontachinque, on the St. Maurice, to its source near lake Gatineau: this survey with the measuring of the river Lièvre, will complete our information on a section of country only known to the Indians, the voyageurs, and the old woodsmen (coureurs des bois) of a by-gone time.

This summer, I instructed Mr. Bignell to trace out the easterly branches of the rivers Manicouagan, Pentecôte, Trinity, and Godbout, tributaries of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence: this work will only be completed during the course of the winter. Messrs. Dumais, Casgrain and Lavergne will at the same time undertake the survey of the rivers Bergeronnes, Escoumains, Saut-au-Montons, Portneuf, Laval, Blanche, Colombier, Bersemis, Papinachois, and Outardes, flowing nearly all on a parallel course on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between the Saguenay and Manicouagan. The Survey of these rivers being accomplished and their relative positions once ascertained, it will be possible for me to make a tolerably fair estimate of the extent we can expect the lumbering operations to take in those localities; at the same time this knowledge will enable me to fix the boundaries of the timber limits granted on the portion of these streams nearest to the St. Lawrence.

An exploration made last winter by Mr. Eugène Casgrain on the easterly shore of lake Témiscouata, in rear of the Seigniory of the same name, with a view to ascertain the value of the timber growing in this locality, confirmed the existence of one of the finest regions, that up to the present have been met with in the tack country of the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence. The lands of this extensive territory, watered by the deep rivers and lakes Touladi and Squatouck, are covered with mixed timber of a fine growth and splendid sugaries. Unfortunately the pine timber has been taken off this land long ago. The soil is of superior quality, and the rivers that wind in these rich valleys, with some not very costly artificial works, would open a channel of interior navigation by which the head-waters of the river Trois Pistoles and Lake Témiscouata could be easily connected.

Basing itself upon the report of surveyor Casgrain, the Legislature having placed at the disposal of my Department, a certain sum, with a view of ascertaining definitively the possibility and practicability of establishing a Railway between the Terminus of the Gosford Road and Lake St. John, last fall, the more promptly to arrive at a conclusion on this point, I got prepared detailed instructions, which I addressed to Messrs. C. F. Roy and John Sullivan, Surveyors, C. E., enjoining them to survey, measure and level carefully the line adopted by Mr. Casgrain, with descretionary powers, to make all such changes as they deemed necessary. These gentlemen, assisted by Mrssrs. Lefrançois and Neilson, Surveyors, conformably to their instructions commenced at once their long and difficult work; but, owing to the lateness of the season and the great difficulty of transporting provisions, they were obliged to abandon their work at the very beginning of the winter. Although the sum set aside for this work was not quite exhausted, yet, seeing that the balance would be insufficient to bring the work to a satisfactory conclusion, a further approprition was asked for, and this spring having ordered only one Surveying Party under Mr. Sullivan, (which I deemed the more economical plan to follow), the work was resumed at the time of the apring thaw, and has been pursued ever since dithout intermission,

I learn at this moment that the scaling and levelling of the line along its whole extent is now completed.

From the different reports which have come to me, I cannot conceal the fact that this line offers serious obstacles. Nevertheless, if capitalists could be induced to undertake the building of this road, of vital importance to the Saguenay valley, I have no doubt, on further examination and closer study of the points of difficulty, that means could be discovered of overcoming or avoiding them without too great an outlay.

The Quebec and Gosford Railway Company, to which the Legislature last session, reserved an extent of territory containing 1,183,000 acres of land in superficies, situated in the counties of Portneuf. Quebec and Chicoutimi, with a view to aid in the building of a Railway so much desired, between Quebec and Lake St. John, desirous of knowing the value of this land-grant, requested me during the winter of 1872, to cause this to be explored at their cost, by competent surveyors. Conformably to the request, I addressed instructions in May last to Surveyors Têtu and Casgrain, enjoining on them, as soon as possible to begin this work of primary necessity in order to inform the Company fully of the value of its lands with respect to timber or agricultural purposes. This operation was completed about a month ago, and I expect daily to have the Surveyors' Reports and plans, which I shall hasten to transmit to their proper destination.

In connection with the information already obtained, and yet to be gathered. I deem it not out of place here to mention a valuable acquisition which I made, consisting in the right to copy certain manuscript maps of the Revd. P. Babel, M. O. M. I., indicating in detail the travels of that gentleman in 1866-7, in the interior of the country which lays between the rivers Moisie to the west, the St. Lawrence to the south, and the rivers Hamilton or Esquimaux emptying into the Atlantic to the north.

These maps prepared with great care on a scale of 8 miles to the inch, as would have done credit to a surveyor, are replete with interesting notes, about the country visited, and take in a partial exploration of the rivers St. John, Washe-kamish, Washekamau, Romaine (this latter one for a great length), the river Hamilton, from its mouth in Esquimaux bay, in Labrador, to its rise near the source of the river Moisie, shewing all the great Lakes which are its tributairies, among others the Winnikaupan, on the north shore of which is situate the new Mingan Post, 500 miles from the old Post, the Pelastékupau, l'Ashuanipi, &c., &c. The course of the Hamilton river exceeds 600 miles, and some of the lakes just named are more than 60 miles in length.

In examining this great work, the result of so much disinterestedness and fatigue, we understand at once how the missionaries in other days were enabled to give such abundant and correct information respecting the distant sections of the centre of our continent, which in many cases are only known to us even to-day, by the maps and descriptions which they have bequeathed to us.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Before taking up as the order of the day, this question of the revenue derived from the woods and forests, it may not be out of place I think, to cast a glance at what it was, and to inquire how it has progressed since the inauguration of our present system of Government. In again referring to the increased revenue, I principally aim at shewing that it is not exclusively the result of the bonus imposed on the sale of limits, but that all the items which make up the revenue have had a like augmentation. The examination of the following table which contains a statement of the last five years, will establish clearly what I have just stated.

NTATEMENT showing the total Revenue of Timber Dues, Ground Rents, Bonuscs, Trepuses and Interest received since Confederation, in each fiscal year, up to the 30th June 1872.

	[4 •	SCAL	FISCAL YEARS.	ဆွဲ		Trespass.	Interest.	Timber Dues.	Bonuscs.	Ground Bents on limits grant- ed since Con- federation.	Ground Bents Ground Rents on limits grant-on limits grant-os since Con-od before Confederation.	Total.
From 1	st Jul	y 1867	From 1st July 1867 to 30th June 1868	June	1868	1,360 13	2,038 63	165,381 77	3,928 50	00 169	21.804 03	195,115 96
	:	1 " 1868	3	=	1869	882 34	1,940 93	198,977 82	74,894 97	9,876 83	45,178 23	331,751 12
	3	1869	3	z	1870	1,172 49	6,035 88	267,468 08	24,102 37	13,692 33	50,396 87	362,868 02
*	3	1870	=	=	1811	1,849 61	1.173 07	272,833 13	67,227 34	19,062 33	44,235 10	406,480 57
" 1	=	1871	ä	3	1873	3,206 47	895 97	292,989 42	60817 81	42,578 83	44,204 18	444,752 68
			Total	:		8,577 04	12,084 38	1197650 21	23:030 99	81,807 32	20.5818 41	1,740,968 35

Having now shown the principal sources of our revenue, and indicated the increase in nearly every item in which it consists. I will call particular attention to the total amount of the collections; alike of the ground rents and bonuses on limits, since confederation; —which sums amount to \$318,838,31-

Suppose for a moment that this territory now under licence had been retained by the Crown up to a few days ago, when it would have been sold at public auction, and that this sale should have produced the figures just cited by me; this same result divided over the superficial extent of these limits would give us an average of \$18.22 for each square mile. From experience, and what I know of the limits granted as above, I doubt very much whether we could have realized so great an

Now then let us compare from the stand point of collections, the result of the system of Public Auction, and what has been arrived at by the system of private The number of square miles sold by auction in 1868 was 5664, the amount realized by this sale reached the sum of \$72,053, the superficial extent sold by this department since that time is, 11,735 miles, and the sum resulting from these sales is, \$158,977.

In the first instance, the average per square mile is \$12,51, in the second case it is \$13.54-leaving therefore a balance of \$1,03 per mile in favor of the system now followed by the department.

Certain remarks which I shall make on the relative position and value of the limits granted in the above distinct manner and on the limits actually under licence before that period, will complete the explanation which I owe the public on the mode adopted in disposing of this part of the Crown Domain.

The territory suited for lumbering operations, transferred to the Province of Quebec in 1867, was, generally, far from offering advantages similar to that previously granted; it consisted of two distinct classes of lands: -the one situated behind the ancient limits at comparatively long distances, the other hommed in the limits then being actually worked.—The region comprised in the first class, because of its position, had remained almost untouched, except, however, that portion destroyed by fire; but, on account of its distance, had always been considered by the best explorers as valuless on account of its inaccessibility: thoroughly was this the case, that at the public auction, which took place at Ottawa in 1868, only one merchant of Quebec would venture to bid on a section of this region, infinitely better situated than any of the sections which I afterwards granted.

As to the Valley of the Upper Ottawa, it was then considered beyond the regions fit for lumbering operations.

On the occasion of the Public Sale of 1868 the greater part of that section of the County of Pontiac watered by the rivers flowing into the lower Ottawa, comprising the Coulonge, Du Moine and Keepawa were purchased by private individuals; therefore, after the large reserves made in this locality, in aid of certain great railway lines of actual importance to the Province of Quebec (the North Shore Railway and the Northern Colonization Railway) which reserves comprised the most accessible and productive territory watered by the Ottawa above Lake Temiscamingue, there remained but the lands situated respectively to the North and North East of those already described, which from information then in our possession, were still considered as being included in the territory of the Lower Ottawa.*

[.] The same remarks may apply to the territories of the St. Maurice, Batiscan and of some other rivers, which, after the public sales that took place at Three Rivers and Montreal, and after the best reserves made in these localities in favor of the North Shore railway Company and of the Montreal Northern Colonization company, offered only in general, comparatively unproductive regions.

Subsequent operations established that the river Du Moine, that had served as a basis to the surveys of the great lake Victoria, did not penetrate so far into the lands as indicated by the first survey, those later data altering the geographical position of the Upper Ottawa, which really occupied in latitude, four minutes less at least than that established in the first place. The consequence was that a range of limits actually granted was apparently pushed northward, and it was ascertained that seven-eights of this region actually formed part of the Upper Ottawa and its tributaries, and that necessarily in these localities, all lumbering operations, should be made through that river, above lake Des Quinze, being about 450 miles from the city of Ottawa. Many of the limits which I have lately granted, and which have been the cause of attacks lately directed against my Department, are situated in these localities. Nevertheless the price paid in these instances is the highest obtained for limits in this Province.

As to the second class of these lands, comprised in a number of locations under license for lumbering operations, (the limitation lines of which were often very badly defined), and often overlapping old abandoned or forfeited limits, although better situated than the first class, being nevertheless exposed to depredations of all kinds, did, and will still necessarily offer great disavantages which I could indicate were it necessary.

Therefore to express myself categorically, the principal reasons which induced me to dispose of timber limits by private sale were:

In the first place, the relatively small price obtained at public auction for sections of the province, removed from markets, which now as then, constitute the greater part of the vacant territory of the Crown.

In the second place, the urgent necessity there was to put an end to the pillage practiced upon a grand scale in the greater part of the non-granted land, comprised in sections actually under operations, were the proprietors of these limits bounded by the public domain, either through inadvertance, ignorance or interest, were almost invariably working beyond their locations, without it being possible to control them.

In the thrid place, with a view to stop the fires, which yearly devastate our forests, I was strongly induced to grant these vacant limits, in the hope that once conceeded to parties interested in preserving them, they would perhaps find means to prevent or avoid these calamities.

Lastly, one of the reasons which induced me to adopt the mode latterly followed in disposing of public lands, was the anomaly which existed when I took office, between certain clauses of the laws and regulations; which, while authorizing at the same time; the sale of public lands by auction and private sale, also re-cognized a right of priority (for all demands for vacant territory made regularly), as assuring the petitioner the grant of land asked for.

The fact which I shall now cite, will suffice to show the nature of the embarrassements produced by such contradictions.

The 11th July 1867, certain persons were the first to apply for limits situate in the St. Maurice agency. This demand, made without regard to the formalities required, and comprising a large area, could not be favorably entertained; and at one of the sales already alluded to, having taken place at Three Rivers, some time afterwards, these same lands were sold by auction.

These persons pretending themselves injured by the fact of this sale, protested against our conduct under the circumstances, representing it as contrary to established rules, and urged their intention to maintain their right to the limits, and to that end, instituted an action against the Crown land agent of the District in the Superior Court.

'This Court, owing to the irregularities in the formalities already indicated, could not admit the validity of the plaintiffs pretentions. The plaint was carried into appeal, where the first decision was maintained; and preliminary steps in such cases were being taken to obtain from the Privy Council, a final decision in this matter, when circumstances occurred which enabled me to make the grant of another section of land in compensation of the first, after which an arrangement having been arrived at the suit was abandoned.

To avoid similar difficulties, so soon as the month of July 1868, and later, on the 5th October of the same year, I adopted the necessary measures to remove all ambiguity relating to that clause of the regulations, referring to the rights of priority, reserved to the first applicant. This as ancticipated, resulted in my being often addressed by many for the same limit; I was thus enabled to establish a certain competition among the applicants, and by ascertaining the value of the lands could realize a better price in selling them: while at the same time I could select from among the applicants, those offering the best guarantees of solvability and practical capacity to work out the limits.

I shall now allude to another grievance which is often put forth, but with very little cause.

A few lumber merchants for years past engaged in lumbering operations and for 15 or 20, years having had the monopoly of certain rivers, have complained that I granted limits situated in the rear of those they possessed, without having previously consulted them; alleging that having made great improvements on these rivers to facilitate the driving of logs, the new comers would profitby these works to their disavantage. On this head, I may remark, that apart from the revenue that the license holders get from the new comers using these improvements, it would be easy for me to cite examples, where these dissatisfied persons, to avoid paying the annual ground rent, have given back to the crown these same limits, afterwards sold to others, representing them as unfit for lumbering operations.

After these explanations, taking up anew the question of the revenue collected as bonus on the occasion of the sale, (which was found trifling compared with recent prices obtained in another locality) I shall endeavor to explain that, seeing the relative position of the limits thus sold, the price is proportionally as high. Thus if one will only give himself the trouble to ascertain on a map the relative distances of the locations thus granted, and the distance which respectively separates them from commercial centres, it will be easy to prove that ours, as a rule, occupy positions three or four times further from market than those alluded to. If we then examine the difficulties to be overcome before being able to work the greater part of the territory recently granted in our Province, it will be found that they are numerous and of a very exceptional nature.

On the other hand, to compensate for these disadvantages, I should specially point out to a clause of the regulations concerning the sale of Crown timber lands, put in force in 1868, which is particular to our province, by which limits granted since that period, in all cases of transfers, are subject to a transfer-bonus of \$8 per square mile. This special clause established with a view to restrict speculation as much as possible, where it cannot stop it, has the good effect at least, to bring into the Treasury an additional amount which ought to be considered, as actual gain, on the original price realized at the sale of limits.

As it appears to be an impression, that the revenue from our Woods and Forests is not in proportion to the commercial value, that lumber has now attained, I would suggest, that the most equitable change to adopt in order to create the desired increase, can easily be obtained in raising the rate of timber dues; an alternative already contemplated by the regulations of the 5th October 1868, and to which we can always recur in due time.

If the success obtained up to the present, is not of a nature to satisfy the most bitious aspirations, I see no obstacle to prevent us in realizing still greater profits, in increasing stumpage dues, if the conditions of trade will permit this. By this means, the proprietors who enjoy the best limits, bought years ago on the easiest conditions, producing more and better qualities of timber, as well as those who lumber in more remote regions, and less favored by nature, will all be called upon to contribute to the general revenue in proportion to their production. But we should never forget that all our efforts should be directed, not to hinder but to promote lumbering operations. Moreover it is not a wise policy to profit hy the move of the feverish excitement which characterizes the time we live in and there from derive a temporary benefit; as it is not the part of a government to take advantage of purchasers, and afterwards expose them to disappointments which in the end prove injurious to all parties.

CADASTRE.

The result of the operations executed under the direction of the office established at Montreal, during the period covered by the present report, and those of Quebec and Three Rivers, the one for the 9 months ending the 30th June last and the other for the 12 months ending the 19th October 1872, respectively, comprises the cadastre of the Parishes of St. Foye, St. Felix de Cap Rouge, l'Ancienne Lorette, St. Ambroise, Ste. Monique, N.-D. de la Nativité de Bécancour, Ste. Perpétue, Ste. Eulalie, St. Wenceslas, Ste. Gertrude, Ste. Marie and St. Louis de Brandford; the Municipality of the Parishes of Montreal; the villages of Stadacona, Hochelaga, Cote de la Visitation, Cote St. Louis, St. Jean-Baptiste and Cote des Neiges. These operations take in a total cf 275,226 superficial acres divided as setforth in the official plans and Reference Books.

Moreover, according to my proposition of last year, W. W. O'Dwyer, P. L. S., to whom I entrusted the execution of similar work in the county of Rouville, has transmitted to me the plans and books of reference of the Parishes of St. Paul d'Abbottsford, l'Ange Gardien and the village of the same name, all of which comprise 1074 lots or parcels, of an aggregate extent of 51,264 acres.

With a view of completing this information, and to give a general idea of the operations made in virtue of the registration act (chapter of 37 Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada) and accomplished since 1866 date of the organization of this important service, down to the last information received at this department, I deem it useful to add the following tabular statement.

Tabular Statement of work performed by the Registration service branch of the Department of Crown Lands. (Cadastre), under the Registration Act—
"Consolidated Statutes of Lower-Canada, ch. 37."

Names of Counties etc.	No. of lots.	Total areas arpents.	in
City of Quebec	4431	1034	
County of Quebec	6688	90962	
County of Nicolet	4851	325442	
County of Hochelaga	6215	24295	
City of Montreal	9107	3240	
County of Laprairie	2502	125603	
County of Chambly	2451	103411	
County of Rouville	1074	51264	
Total	37319	725251	

Therefore the total number of lots to date, designated in the manner required by law is 37,319, comprising a superficies of 725,251 acres. Of these lots 36,245 have been surveyed and described in the three offices, Montreal Quebec and Three Rivers, at a cost of \$71,260,79 and 1074 of these were so surveyed by W. W. O'Dwyer Esquire, as previously stated for the sum of \$1.106. This gentleman having been named a commissioner to establish the division line between this Province and Ontario, necessarily had to abandon his work in the county of Rouville: this prevents me from coming to a definite conclusion with regard to the two modes of proceeding in this matter.

At this moment, Mr. Letrançois, Surveyor, unders the order of the Department, and on conditions settled before-hand, is at work upon the Cadastre of the extensive Parish of Beauport, which operation will be completed at the beginning of next year.

The offices now open, having been established at different periods it will be impossible for me to give a fair idea of what time must clapse before this great and important service is finally completed. But supposing the work to go in the way it has during the last two years, I must confess that this rate of progression would not be found satisfactory, considering the urgent necessity in which we are placed to obtain, as soon as possible, the information that we anticipate. Nevertheless with the limited means of our Province, I do not know to what extent the annual grant placed at the disposal of this Department, can be augmented. I am of opinion however, that with a slight increase in the appropriation, it would be possible to hasten the results so urgently wanted, without in any way affecting the exactness of the work.

The mean proportion of lots in each parish, from information before me, being about 400; with an additional appropriation of \$5,000, or \$5,500, it would be easy to Cadastre 12 or 15 additional territorial circumscriptions yearly, fixing the total cost of each particular designation at \$1, which I believe, to be in general, a price sufficiently remunerative for all work of this nature.

For further details on the working of these distinct offices, see Appendices Nos. from 25 to 28 inclusive, annexed to this Report.

In concluding the present resumé of the different transactions connected with what falls within the scope of the Crown Lands Department, I am happy to be able to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that notwithstanding the expenses of all kinds entailed by the working of the new agency organization, deduction of course made of certain exceptional services which are met by special appropriations placed at my disposal by the Legislature, I was enabled to reduce the total expenses of administration. Thus for the service of Gold Mining, judging that the cost of this organization was not in proportion to its importance, I recommended the reduction of the police force appointed to maintain order in the Gold regions; and by the nomination of L. L. Rivard, Esquire, an officer of my department, to the position of inspector, I was enabled to do away with the salary allowed to his predecessor, and to reduce the total expenses from \$4,663,41 which it was last year, to \$2,791,24. This reduction will be the more apparent next year, as six months of the salary of the former inspector appears among the accounts comprised in the appendices annexed, and to which I have the honor of referring Your Excellency for more ample details.

The whole respectfully submitted

By Your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUBIEN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, November 1872.



APPENDIX

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Report of the Commissioner of Crown Rands,

FOR

THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1872.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN OF OFFICERS. CLERKS AND MESSENGERS in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 30 June 1872.

Branches.	Name.	Designation.	Date	Date of appointment.	Salary.	By whom appointed.	Romerks.
	Hon. J. O. Beaublen . E. E. Taché. Jos Bouchette E. T. Flytcher	Beaublen Cemmissioner 1867 5 Assistant Commissioner 1869 otte Deputy Surveyor General 1818 ber Surveyor & Draughtsman	1867 1869 1818	July 15	3750 1800 2400	Official Gesette Order in Council Sir, T. C. Sherbrooke	
Surveys	G. G. Dunlevie Baron yon Koerber F. Chassé T. Morkill	& Inspector of Surveys. urveyor & Draughtsman. Draughtsman.	1841 1852 1862 1855 1855	March 23	1400 1400 1060 1100	Surveyor General Parke. Com. of Crown Lands do do do	Deceased, 28 A p'l 1872.
Soution Sales West Soution	s gast ille.	lerk in charge lerk lerk lerk egistrar nperintendent	1843 1854 1859 1861 1851 1851	August 7 February 18 November 28 September 25 August 1 April 1	1800 1100 1060 1240 800	do do do do do Order in Council	
Accounts { Land sales East }	rt oine rd	oraughtsman occountant llerk llerk Clerks in charge	1868 1866 1866 1866 1858 1868	June 6 September 11 June 7 March 1 April 27 June 16 January 18	600 1600 900 800 1240 1060	do Com. of Crown Lands do do Order in Council Gom. of Crown Lands	
Office Keeper Messenger	erP. Potrin P. Cabill C. Dumontier	Messengerdo	1859 1856 1864	September 1 September 2 March 26	450 450 0	op op	

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Last of Crown Land and Timber Agents, connected with the Department of Crown Lands, showing the Agency, Residence, Annual Salary, date of appointment and Commission, on land collections made during the year ending 30th June 1872.

				ı		-
			Date	Date of appopulations.	Commission paid during the year on hand collections.	Benabus.
:	Confonge	Clarendon	800 13 A	Augt'69		
Robert Farloy.	Gatineau Dotte Nation	Chelsea	_	86	345 70	
В. Кешр	_	Granby	004	e e		
	St. Francis	Robinson		do do		•
Knon	_	Arthabaskaville	_	g.		
J. A. Fortin	Chaudière	St. Joseph	_	do do	269 29	
	Montmagny	Montmagny	27	Jane '70		
0. T. Dubé	Grandville	Riv,-du-Loup en bas	13	40gt '69		
J. B. Lepage	Rimonek!	_		ခု	278 00	
J. M. Verge	Bonkventure	Carleton	009	ę,	76 43	
aberger				e e	7 30	
J. O. Tremblay	Saguenay &	_		eg op	193 29	
7		Roberval	12	Sept. '71		
L. Z. Ronsboan	St. Char	Quebec	=	Aug. '69		
:	8	Three-Rivers	1200	o	_	
J. B. Belfausse	L'Assomption	Joliette	800	ep op	224 12	
			1000	-	010 40	
C. E. Belle	Nation (parts of)	Montreal		3		
John Eden	Gaspé (part of)		က	Feb. '70	48 17	
	Gaspé	Cap.Chat	200	op op	10 31	
C. De Salaberry	Forest Banger.		7	July, '69	************	
John Hume	Inspector	Leeds	133	Aug. '69	************	
_	-	0				The Crown Timber Office, acts for the Provinces
			-			of Ontario and Quebec; and also for the Domi, nion of Canade, in the collection of Slide Dues; the proportion of salaries, &c., to be borne by the
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						CIGD. & L'EUTIDCIAI COVOIDADEM WING ACCINCE.
Mol. Stowart	ber and Silde Dues.		•	•	•	The remarks above also apply to this Agent.
Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 80th June 1872.	own Lands, } June 1872.			,		E. E. TACHE, Assistant. Commissioner,
	•					

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 80th June 1872.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Special Return of Crown Land and timber Agents, Agencies, dates of appointment, annual salary. and Commission allowed, also employés attached to each agency, year ending 30th June 1872.

Name.	Agency.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Commission.	Remarke.
			**	\$	
C. B Belle, Agen.t	nd Pet	6 May 1864		218 42	218 42 Land and Timber Agent.
J. C. Coursolles, Clerk A. Dubord, Agent St. Maurice	:	1st May 1858 26 May 1859	_	342 04	Land and Timber Agent.
Wm. Lamb, Clork		2 Sept. 18:1 June 1846	800 1840	mmission	I Timber Agent only. The Crown Timber office
C.S. McNutt, Assistant.		13 April 1858	1200	allowed.	Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada,
J. Bitchle, Clerk		22 June 1864 23 June 1864	700 650		in the collection of Blide dues; the proportion of salaries, &c., to be borne by the General and Provincial Governments when decided.
•					
Mol. Stewart, Agent General	General Collector of tim- ber and Slide dues 27 Sept. 1845	27 Sept. 1845	1800	No Commission	The above remarks also apply to this Agent.
Wm. O'Kane, Assistant. John McKay, Clerk		1st June 1861	1200		•
	-				
Department of Grown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.	wn Lands, } ne 1872. }				# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant Commissioner.

PPENDIX No. 4.

List of Agents, et	c., Jesuita Estates, Seigniory of	Lauzon, Crown Domai	n and Gold	List of Agents, etc., Jesuits Estates, Seigniory of Lauzon, Crown Domain and Gold Mines, for the year ending 30 June 1872.
Name.	Nature of Agency.	Date of appointment.	Commission paid during year.	Remarks.
Laurin, Jos Grown Censi Beacl	Crown Domain and commuting agent, Censive of Quebec, Superintendent Beach and Deep Water Lots, and Agent for Seigniory of Lauson 1865, September 5 and	1865, September 5 and 1868, January 3	994 60	•
Varin, J. B	Varin, J. B Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesus Buite Estates, District of Montreal. 1840, April 1	1840, April 1	506 34	
Lottinville, F	Lottinville, F Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap de la Madeleine and Jesuits Estates, City of Three-Eivers 1855, June 1	1855, June 1	144 11	
Guillet, Jr. Ls	Guillet, Jr. Ls Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seigniory of Batiscan	1848, June 1	96 89	•
Pope, Bichard	Pope, Richard Gold Mining Inspector, Chaudiere, and St. Francis Division	1866, April 25		Paid at rate of \$5 per diem including all travelling and office expenses. Commission revoked under O C.,
Bivard, L. L.	Inspector of Gold Mines	1871, November 3	No salary.	
Huot & Larue	Collecting and Commuting Agents, Jenuary 3	1868, January 3	00 006	

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT Of the nu	STATEMENT of the number of acres sold, amount of sales, and amount of collections for the year ending 30th June, 1872.	and amount of collection	ns for the year ending	30th June, 1812.
Date,	Bervice.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of collections,
F2 months to 30th Jane, 1872	Crown Lands	9	\$ cta. 8,18359,472 32	\$ cta.
		174,592	174,592	63,618 46

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner..

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of Receipts of Department of Crown Lands, for the 12 months ending 30th June, 1872.

		_
·	\$	ct
lesuits Estates	20,836	27
Clergy Lands	9,580	10
Colonization Map	550	00
Burveys	234	. 00
Woods and Forests		6
Drown Domain		_
Belaniory of Lauson.		06
Drown Instalments.		
Dasual Fees		7!
Burveyors Fee Fund		
Old Ledger accounts		1 1
Registration Fees		
Investigation Fees		1 0
Patent Fees.		
		3 (1)
Inspection Fees		_
Assignment Fees		2 5
Settlement Fees	1,046	
Sugar Licenses	41	1 1
Location Fees,		_
Gold Mines		1 0
Timber Commission	14	1 7
SURPENSE ACCOUNTS.		
Deposite \$6,760 7	8 6,760	7
	\$553,093	3 6

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30 June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of Expenditure by Department of Crown Lands, year ending 30th June, 1872.

	1		,	-
		cts.		cti
Agents Salaries			17,808	
Agents Disbursements			3,846	
Registration Service			20,000	
Refunds	· · · · · ·		862	56
Sarveys			24,000	- 00
Roard of Examiners,		• • • •		
Commission Agents	1		4,239	59
Old Land Scrip	1			00
Special Service			158	25
Gold Mines	· · · · · •		2,791	24
Woods and Forests	!	••••	1,357	72
Clergy Suspended Sales			12	00
Crown Suspended Sales			67	85
Advertising		••••	69	28
Postage	i	• • • •	792	47
Jesuits Estates	l		3,270	65
Crown Domain	l		425	91
Seigniory of Lauzon	l		1,152	91
Old Ledger Accounts			325	44
Crown Instalments, (Law Costs,)			100	00
Gosford Road			5,000	00
			\$86,720	38
LESS.—Registration Service	\$20.00	0 00		• • •
Gosford Road				00
Actual Expenditure			\$61,720	38
Suspense Accounts.				
	1			
Deposits	\$8,37	5 33		
Timber Deposits		8 67	9,374	00
			\$71,094	38

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 8.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Return of Surveys from 1st July 1871 to 30th June 1872.

No.	Surveyors.		Surveys.	Cost of Survey.	Area.	Outlines, &c.	County.	Remarks.
m mm	Desmeules, J. C Town 2 Garon, G	Townships do do	ships of Metabetchouan and Charlevoixdo Bedard Denoue,	\$ cts. 2,142 54 2,049 00	29,000 17,882	121	Chicoutimi Bimouski	Residue of the cultivable parts Three ranges and part of the outlines.
			Duchesnay and Taschereau	1,886 42	44 056		Gaspé	A range on both sides of the Gulf road.
4	4 Laporte, Jerem	စ္	Gantier and Cour-	1,170 00	18,068		Berthier	Part of the St. Damien road ranges.
8	5 Dumais, P. H	g ,	Parant.	2 042 12	31,700			Part of the residue, and the river Tikonabé.
0	6 Henderson E. D	දි දි	Metgermette Nrb.	599 12	13,513		Dorchester	Residue of the lownship.
- - - - - - - - - -	8 Desmeules, J. C	.	Labarre.	412 60	3,500	•		Tikouabé. Subdivision of the 7th & 8th
-				10,922 21	174,320	181		.000
00	9 Painchaud, A	Seigniory of	fory of River Magdelaine	208 81			:	Front outlines.
=	11 Fletcher, E. T Inspection	Inspection of co	• :	378 80		143	14f Bellechasse	Verification of the division line. In the Counties of Argenteuil
-2	12 Quinn, F. P	Township o	. Township of Doncaster	302 70			Montcalm	and montcalm. Verification of certain occu- nied lots in 1st range
13	13 Gagnon, G	op	Callières	1.130 08			Obarlevoix	Bunning of certain range lines about 18 miles.

APPENDIX No. 8.—(Continued.)

14 Dery, J. P	Burteys.	Cost of Survoy.	Area.	Outlines, to.	County,	Remarks.
	f Stoneham	141 40 136 08 931 27	141 40 136 08		UnebecVerification of S. W. do of the of the of the of the of the of the of the of the of the office of the	Verification of S. W outline. do of the 10th and 11th ranges. Planting lot posts along the Lake border in 1st range.
	Surveydo	4,440 50 2,352 15			Montcalm. Bimouski & Kamouraska.	Montcalm. In rear of the Townships of Doncaster and Chilton. Inthe rear part of the Counties of Montcalm & Joliette. Bimouski & Kamouraska, Of Biver Touladie and Little
		282 04	282 04		Quebec	Black river. Balce: viz, one-balf paid by the Seignior.
		2,129 39 1,716 23 \$3,845 61		æ e.		

N. B.-The foregoing quantities and amounts, exhibit the Surveys completed and Paid up to date, apart from the Surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made. Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

Assistant-Commissioner.

E. E. TACHÉ,

APPENDIX No. 9.

EMENT of the number of limits and their superficies, in square miles either sold at auction or granted by the
Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands during the two following periods.

E4	From 1st. July 1870	1870 to 30th June 1871.		From 1st July 187	From 1st July 1871 to 30th June 1872.
Number of Limits. Number of squ	Number of square miles.	Вспатав.	Number of Limits	Number of Limits Number of square miles.	Remarks,
6 33	2841	By Commissioner	213	5927	By Commissionner.
93	2841		64	50 50 50 50 50	
Department of	Department of Crown Lands,				
Quebec, 30th June, 1875	na rorests. b' June. 1872.	٠.			•

E. E. TAOHE, Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Woods and Forests.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872.

\$444,752 68	_				
44 00		Ls. Boy	음	9	8
720 55		John Eden	용.	Gaspé	용.
345 66		L. Z. Robsbeau	op.	St. Charles	ච
42 16		O. B. Kemp	စု	Magog	අ
9,908 48	_	J. A. Fortin	용	Obsudière	ð
2,637 82		J. B. Lepage	ę	Bimouski	용
7,366 63		Thos. Breen	ę	Montmagny	op
4,256 69	240 81	McLean Stewart	ę	စု	ą
	4,015 88	Ant. Gagnon	용.	Arthabaska	용
984 93		Jos. N. Verge	용	Bonaventure	3
5,490 45		Chs. T. Dubé	q	Granvillo	ę
10,198 30	64 00	MoLesn Stewart	စ္	ą	ę
•	10,134 30	J. O. Tremblay	ę	Chicoutimi	ę
10-130 75		Geo. Duberger	ခု	. Saguenay	ခု
1,343 56		Wm. Farwell	ð	St. Francis	ş
63,879 68	43 97	McLean Stewart	ę	op	Q
	63,835 71	A. Dabord	9	St. Maurice	율
12,627 16	86 67	McLean Stewart.	န	ခု	ą
•	72,540 49	Chs. E. Belle	ð	Lower Ottawa	ę
254,225 86	1,593 11	Chs. E. Belle	ę	မှ	윤
	192,478 59 60.154 16	wa Territory, by A. J. Bussell	do do	Amount collected in Upper Ottawa To do	ponar corrected

E. E. TACHÉ Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests. Quebec, 30th June, 1872. APPENDIX No. 11.

"WOODS AND FORESTS,"

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872.

Agents. Square Stand		Saw-Logs.	•	Maple.		Oak		∆eh.		Ælm.	Tan	Tam'rac		White Pine.	Red	Red Pine.	Birch	ch ć	Bass		Spruce.
	ds ne.	W. Pine, Pieces	Spruce Piecek.	Pieces.	Feet.	Feet.	Pieces.	.199¥	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	.199 ¹	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces,	.tee%	Pieces.	Feut,	Pleces.	.199 ^T	Pieces. Feet.
A. J. Russell 17983	587483	327178		1 60	ين ا	1 1 6	1 28		15	150	91	3062	85141	1 4	7452	7452 295569			1 ~	1 98	9 355
Chs B. Belle 56424	174887	105438	28518	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>		<u></u>	<u>=</u>	698	9	177	1327	58016	2	65	-	35	:	:	:
	126722	171291	111925	_ <u>:</u>	<u>-:</u>	:	,		:	36	105	1301	:	:	:	:	309	3704	<u>:</u>	<u>. :</u>	:
Wm. Farwell 2293	- 67	209	15693	-:	:	<u>:</u>	- :	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	18 445
	2462	3820	21881	_: :	:	_:	-: :	_;		_:		:	:	-	:		_:	:	_:	_ <u>:</u>	<u>:</u>
J. O. Tremblay. 1217;	21681	28059	33673	<u>:</u>	- <u>-</u> :	-:	-:	:	_:	_	:	-	:	:			:	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:
	746	2026	6732	_:	-:	_:	-: :		_:	:	_:	:	∞	300	:	:	20	55	:	-:	$\stackrel{\cdot}{:}$
_	:	166	1405	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>	:		:	:	:	633	19149	:	:	511	~	:	:	43
-:	186	7936	38884	_:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	- :	:		:	88	1510	: :	:		:	818	8877	<u>-:</u>	:	31 1000
	2927	6458	40834	_:	-:	_ <u>:</u>				_	:	:	6	366	:		-	-	_:	-:	-:
J. B. Lepage 483	13	44	272124	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	-:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:		25		:	:	:	:	<u>.</u>	-	-:
	11317	21365	37414	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:		:	:	:		:	:	-	19	340	<u>:</u>	-:	:
O. B. Kemp	:	-::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	318	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	_:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:		:	<u>:</u>	<u>-</u> :	-
• L. Z. Bousseau	-	:	585	:	:	:	-	_		-	:	:			-		22	886		_ :	-
_	380	1533	4603	_ :	-:	<u>-:</u>	:		:	_	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	-:	:
Louis Roy 22 .	:	:			<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u> -	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>
40056	930471	6193814	3696764		2	[5	1 29	934	181	5840 250			6050 87203	4721805 7454 295634	7454	295634	1493	26543	100	88	101 2732

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 11.—" Woods and Forests."—Continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and amounts accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872.

Total.	ct.	254225 86 72627 16 63879 68 1343 56	10730 75	10198 30 5490 45		7366 63			720 55 44 00	444752 68
										
On Bonus.	မှ	00 26960 00 50 21177 31 00 1790 00 68 22 50	4532	284 00 2837 00		1720 00	1524			60877 81
On. Ground Bents.	%	41062 11528 19993 475	4078	2527 1624		1675	1759	::	210 00 44 00	86783 01
On Timber Dues.	. € Cts.	185646 48 39007 91 41841 14 832 93		7125 53 98 · 45		3232 23			440 45	97 3206 47 292989 42 86783 01 60877
Tres-	S cts.	208 82 913 44 86 90	96	9	246 242	738 90			70 10	3206 47
Inter-	cts.	348 56	55 40	3 00	8 60					895 97
Bailway Ties & Sleepers	Piec. 8.		\$ T 1250 } \$ S 5000 \$	8, 14564	T. 3000	8 10138				33950
Şhingles	Packs.	§869		1075	_:_				::	1972}
Knees.	Pieces.		:	1367	6		24	::	::	1483
Hem. look Bark	.sbroO							9.1		37
Cedar- Ball.	Pieces.	16000						::	<u>::</u>	16000
Lath-	Cords.		<u>:</u>		:			<u>:</u> :	<u>:::</u>	
Fire- ood Lath- boow	S .sbroO	700	4323	16	2203		<u>:</u>		::	1516 2834 }
	Cords.	9	:		<u> </u>	9 0		1500	<u>::</u>	
Cedar.	Fleces.	25 56	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	82 140	1 1620	192	<u>: :</u> : :	<u> </u>	243 3978
	Pieces.	72	:	-:-		-=			<u>::</u>	
Hem- lock.	Pieces.	1 2 3	:		:		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	$\stackrel{\cdot \cdot \cdot}{+}$	22
	Agents.	A. J. Russell 2 75 Chs. E. Belle	Geo. Duberger.	J. O. Tremblay.	Jos. N. Verge	Thos. Breen.	J. A. Fortin		John Eden	<u>*</u>

· Superficies comprised in that of the Agency of A. Dubord.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assixtant-Commissioner.

A. 1872

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT of Disbursements and Receipts on account of Gold Mines, Province of Quebec, year ending 30th June 1872.

Disbursements.		
Richard Pope, salary from 1st July to 31st December 1871 at \$5 per diem Pay and expenses to Police Force for year ending 30th June 1872	\$920 00 1871 24	\$2791 24
Ввовіртв.		
R. Pope & L. L. Rivard amount of fees received during year ending 20th June 1872	•••••	34 00

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Special Return of Officers and Clerks at the Cadastre Office Montreal, Quebec and Three-Rivers, year ending 30th June 1872.

NAMES.	Designation.	Annual Sala	ıry.
	MONTREAL.		
F. W. Blaiklock	Director Surveyor and Draughtsman Clerk Surveyor	1,600 1,200 1,000 800	00
G. A. Varin. B. D'Estimauville. F. Lachaine.	Surveyor and Draughtsman	800 300 800	00
	_	1,200	

Department of Crown Lands; Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Special Return of Extra Clerk employed in the Department of Crown Lands, for year ending 30th June, 1872.

J. B. N. Proulx, Extra Clerk for year ending 30 June @ \$1 50 per diem......\$547 50

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIN No. 15.

Total number of	acres granted.	711,788,81781 sant dios of beinard 081,882781 sant dios ob 762,037,3 lato'f basid
Number of Whither by gratui- Total number of	tous Grant or Sale.	Sale. Gratuitous. Total.
Number of	Acres Granted.	32,305 31,505 14,663 78,873 83,180 Total
.sinsi	No. of G	415 179 16 809 621 661
	Й о, сі Астев.	1,315 1,3842 1,3842 1,921 1,000 601 14,663
Grants of 500 Acres and upwards.	Names of Grantees.	Wm. Stodiard, Three-Rivers Revd. L. S. Provost, Ptre. St. Henri'de Masconche Couche Tree Mining Company, F. Bolton do do R. Blodgett, Eaton Windsor Powder Company John A. Cameron, Thurso.
	No. of Grants.	8 5
Giants above 100 and under 500 acres.	No. of Acres.	31,905
	No. of Grants.	179
trunts of and under 100 acres.	No. of Acres.	32,305 4,307
and un	No. of Grants.	70 14 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, { Quebec, 30th June 1870.

APPENDIX No. 15 (a.)

STATEMENT showing the number of Beach and Deep Water Lots granted by Letters Patent, from 13th April 1870, up to the 30th June 1872, also the name of purchaser, the date of grant, and where situated.

Name of purchaser.	Date of grant.	Locality.	Beach lots.	Deep water lots.
The legal Representatives of late James		Warrannaha.	,	
Wood, (Mrs. J. P. Blais) The Corporation of St. Romuald d'Et-				
chemin	7 Dec. 1870	St. Romuald d'Et- chemin		} 1 ,
Benson Bennett	9 Dec. 1870	N. D. de la Vic-		1
	_	toire	1	
Lowndes Brothers The Curé and Church-wardens of the Vestry of the parish of La Nativité de la Ste. Vierge and St. Pierre de		Gaspé Basin	1	1
Bécancour				1
John Arthur Vibert	28 June 1871	Gaspé Basin		1
John Slous	28 June 1871	do	1	1
John Wilson, jr	28 June 1871 	do	1	1
Michel	12 July 1871	St. Michel	1	1
Marie Anne Clara Symes*	28 July 1871	Portneuf	1	1
Léandre Gobeile	? August 1871.	Bay St Paul	1	
Annie Atkinson, (Mrs. D. C. Thomson).	5 Sept. 1871	Murray Bay	1	
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company	9 Sept. 1871	St. Joseph de	i	
		Levis	1	1
Benjamin Lemieux	26 Feb. 1872.			1
Jas. & Jos. Patterson	26 April 1879	Levis		1
4 mg. (2 4 4 7) 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1	av apin iela.	Cameho Desigi		
_		Total	18	9

[•] Revocable license of occupation.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of number of letters received by the Crown Land Department from 1st July 1871, up to 30th June 1872.

•	1
Number of Letters received from 1st July 1871, up to 30th June 1872	
Number of Orders in Council received during same period	36
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TAOHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT showing the number of Instructions given to Surveyors'; the number of plans and tracings copied; the number of Townships and Parishes erected; the number of Reports prepared and Adjudications made; the number of Sales and Locations cancelled; the number of lots comprised in such sales and locations, and the number of Letters written from 1st July 1871 to 30th June 1872.

1	
Instructions to Surveyors	23
Plans and tracings.	639
Townships erected	5
Parishes do	13
CREATION UV	137
Reports	
Adjudications	223
Sales and Locations cancelled	554
Lots comprised	718
Letters written	3265
1	
CADANTRE OFFICE.	
Latters written	170
Number of Descriptions copied	3020
Plans copied	17
Number of Descriptions copied by Messrs. Varin, Paré, Proulx and Caron	3893
Number of plans compared	44
Number of Descriptions compared	13511
ł da da da da da da da da da da da da da	

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT showing the number of lots of public lands inspected and classified, the names of the Agents, Agencies and townships in which the inspections have been made during the year ending 30th June 1872.

NAME of Agent and Agency.	Townships.	Number of lots.	Total lots inspected and classi- fied.
J. A. FORTIN. ('haudière Agency	Cranbourne	375 j 34	778 <u>‡</u>
C. T. Dunk.	BégonDenonville	28½ 120	1481
J. O. TREMBLAY.	Bagot	523	523
L. Z. ROUSSBAU.	MontaubanChavigny	119 91	210
GEO. W. CAMERON.	MulgraveLochaberHartwellDeSalaberry	11 4 12 2	29
Amt. Gagnon.	Gore of Bulstrode	5	5

Department of Crown Lands,) Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of the quantity of land reserved for Colonization Societies, under the provisions of the Act 32 Vict., ch. 14, during the year ending the 30th June 1872, showing the names of the Societies in whose favor such reserves have been made, in what townships said lands are situated, the number of lots and acres reserved for each Society; also the dates of the Orders in Council authorising such reserves.

Name of Society.	Date of Order in · Council.	Townships.	Number of Lots,	Number of Acres.	Total Acres to each Society.
Kamouraska No. 1 Portneuf No. 1 Montreal-West No. 2 Montreal-Centre No. 1 St. Hyacinthe No. 2	7th June 18	Escourt	24 73 67 102 34	6955 2074 5943 6000 12083 6473 4175	£029 11972 12085 6473 4175
•					43703
Summary of the total area rese first reserve on the 15th De					
		Total set apa	rt,	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	197954

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of land comprised in a special reserve granted to the "Société Générale Forestière de France," by an Order in Council dated the 15th December 1871, &c.

Townships.	Number of acre
detock	20000
orsyth	5000
ayhurst	
filey	18000
stgermette N	40000
isborough	
angevin	30000
fatford	15000
arlow	
amqui	20000
wantjish	10000
letalik	20000
'emtsyé,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	20000
[ilaikek	
iatapedia	20000
Mapedia	
Total	320000

N. B.—This reserve was granted in pursuance of the advice and approval of the Committee of Colonisation, during the last Session of the Parliament of this Province.

Here follow the principal conditions of this reserve:

OBLIGATION BY THE SOCIETY.

10. To establish on these lands, within the ten years following the 1st February 1572, sixteen hundred settlers and their families.

20. To build, within the same space of time, 1600 houses of wood of 20 feet by 16.

30. Also within the same space of time, to clear at least 3200 acres of land, to be kept in a good state of cultivation.

40. To pay the price of these lands gradually, in proportion as it shall take posession of them, at the rate of 20 cents an acre, and on the usual conditions. aid Society is to establish on the said lands about two hundred settlers annually.

50. It is stipulated and understood that, so long as the first instalment shall not have been paid, the said lands will remain subject to the rules, regulations and usages of the Department in so far as relates to the sale and disposal of timber limits, and the working of sugaries.

60. It is also understood that in the event of the Society failing to fulfil any of the said conditions, then the reserve shall become null and as if it had never been

made, and this without any indemnity in favor of the Society.

70. Letters Patent cannot issue in the name of the said Society, but solely in lavor of the settler really occupying each lot respectively, to which settler the ociety shall previously make and consent to a regular transfer, conformably to the aw and to existing regulations.

Department of Crown Lands,) Quebec, 30 June 1872.

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 21.

STATEMENT of Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, together with the names and residences of the Agents, the townships traversed by said Roads, the number of acres of land open for location on each, and the regulations or conditions under which Free Grants thereon are made.

TACHÉ ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent, Rimouski, C. T. Dube, do Rivière du

do Rivière du Loup, (en bas.)

THS. BREEN, do Montmagny.

11,490 acres open for location.

The Taché Road, which is only partially constructed, traverses the township of Mailloux, in the county of Bellechasse, the townships of Montminy and Patton. in the county of Montmagny, the townships of Arago, Garneau and Lafontuine, in the county of l'Islet, the townships of Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot and Pohenegamook, in the county of Kamouraska, the townships of Armagh, Viger and Denonville, in the county of Temiscouata, the townships of Bedard, Chenier, Raudot, Macpès, Neigette, Fleuriau and part of the township Cabot, in the county of Rimouski, to its junction with the Matapedia Road.

MATAPEDIA ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent, Rimouski. J. N. VERGE, do Carleton.

13,995 acres open for location.

This Road commences in the parish of St. Flavie, on the River St. Lawrence, in the county of Rimouski, and connects with the east end of the Taché Road, in the township of Fleuriau, and passes thence (occasionally intersecting the Kempt Road) through the township of Cabot, the seigniory of Lake Matapedia and the townships of Lepage and Casupscull, in the county of Rimouski, and the townships of Assemetquagan and Ristigouche to the mouth of the Matapedia, in the county of Bonaventure.

KEMPT ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent, Rimouski.

J. N. VERGE, Agent, Carleton.

20,826 acres open for location.

The Kempt Road commences on the River Ristigouche, in the township of Ristigouche, traversing that township and the township of Assemetquagan, in the county of Bonaventure, the townships of Casupscull and Lepage, the seigniory of Matapedia, the township of Cabot and the seigniory of Metis, in the county of Rimouski, to the River Métis, on the River St. Lawrence.

MATANE AND CAP CHAT ROAD.

Ls. Roy, Agent, Ste. Anne des Monts.

2,785 acres open for location.

This Road commences at St. Jérôme, in the seigniory of Matane, in the county of Rimouski, and passes along the shore of the River St. Lawrence through the

APPENDIX No. 21.—(Continued.)

townships of St. Denis, Cherbourg, Dalibaire, and Romieu, in said county, and the township of Cap Chat to St. Ann's in the county of Gaspé.

WARE AND LANGEVIN ROAD.

J. A. FORTIN, Agent, St. Joseph, Beauce.

473 acres open for location.

The Langevin Road traverses portions of the townships of Ware and Langevin.

MAILLOUX ROAD.

THS. BREEN, Agent, Montmagny.

11,600 acres open for location.

This Road starts at a point on the Taché Road, in the township of Mailloux, traverses said township, and the townships of Roux, Bellechasse and Daaquam, in the county of Bellechasse.

TEMISCOUATA ROAD.

C. T. Dubé, Agent, Rivière du Loup. (en bas.) 18,610 acres open for location.

The Temiscouata Road commences at Rivière du Loup, running through the townships of Whitworth and Armand and the seigniory of Temiscouata, to the Province line.

ELGIN ROAD.

THS. BREEN, Agent, Montmagny.

2,300 acres open for location.

The Elgin Road, in the county of l'Islet, commences at the River St. Lawrence, at Port Joli, in the seigniory of Port Joli, and thence passes on the division line between the townships Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Lafontaine, Casgrain and bionne, intersecting the Tache Road on the line between the townships of Garneau and Lafontaine.

LAKE ST. JOHN ROAD.

L. Z. Rousseau, Agent, St. Roch, Quebec.

15,758 acres open for location.

The Lake St. John Road starts from the township of Tewkesbury, in the county of Quebec, and passes through unsurveyed lands and the township of Metabetchouan to the village of Metabetchouan in the county of Chicoutimi.

APPENDIX No. 21.—(Continued.)

MARITIME ROAD.

JOHN EDEN, Agent, Gaspé Basin. Louis Roy, Agent, Cap Chat.

25,200 acres open for location.

The Maritime Road, beginning at and passing through the seigniory of St. Anne des Monts, traverses the townships of Tourelle, Christie, Duchesnay, the seigniory of Mont Louis, Taschereau township, La Magdelaine seigniory, township Denoue, Grande Vallée des Monts seigniory, township of Cloridorme, the seigniory of l'Anse de l'Etang and the township of Sydenham as far as the township of Fox, all in the county of Gaspé.

CONDITIONS OF FREE GRANT LOCATIONS ON COLONIZATION ROADS.

- 1st. The locatee is to proceed to and occupy at once the land assigned to him.

 Should he not do so within one month of the date of his ticket, or should he abandon the land after having been placed on it. he will be considered as having lost all claim to receive the land.
- 2nd. He is required to clear and place under crop 12 acres of the land located, within four years of the date of his ticket, build a house, and to reside on the land until his settlement duty is performed. When completed, he will be entitled to his patent.
- 3rd. If under the necessity of being temporarily absent from his location, he will apply to the resident agent, stating the length of his intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the agent's book, if the reasons for absence seem sufficient. Should he absent himself without permission to do so, or should he remain away longer than authorized, he will be considered as having forfeited his location.
- 4th. Any assignment or attempt to assign the ticket or location, without the previous knowledge and approval of the agent, will also be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.
- 5th. In all cases of abandonment of location, the located land will be considered immediately open for new location or sale.
- No location will be allowed for more than 100 acres to one individual.
- Note.—The system of Free Grants in this Province (with the exception of Grants not exceeding ten acres for places of public worship, schools, burying-grounds, town hall, &c., and Grants not exceeding one hundred acres for Model or Industrial Farms) is confined by law to land set apart for that purpose on each side of the Colonization Roads mentioned in the foregoing statement.

APPENDIX No. 21 (a)

STATEMENT shewing the names of the Colonization Roads, the names of the Agents and the number of Locations issued on said Roads, from 1st July 1871 to 30th June 1872, inclusive, &c.

BOADS.	AGENTS.	Locations issued.	Number of acres.	Locations annulled.	
Témiscousta	J. B. Lepage, C. T Dubé, Ths. Breen C. T Dubé J. B. Lepage, J. N. Verge do do Louis Roy Ths. Breen J. A. Fortin Ths. Breen J. A. Fortin L. Z. Rousseau John Eden & L. Roy	8 12 21 1 6 1	723 1.004 2.011 100 455 100 306 200 462 5 851	1	83

Department of Crown Lands, { Quebec, 30th June 1872. }

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 22.

Leeds, 18th October, 1872.

SIR.

I have the honor to report that during the year ending 30th June last, I visited, in the execution of my duties as Inspector of Agencies, all the different Crown

Land Agencies in the Province.

A special object of these visits was for the purpose of making, in obedience to the instructions of the Crown Lands Department, bearing date 11th August, 1871, a minute and careful inspection of the books and accounts of the Agents, examining and comparing the entries of all payments received by them during the previous fiscal year in the various Agency Books, and making to the Agents, upon the year's proceedings, such remarks and observations as I might judge necessary.

I commenced this duty immediately upon receipt of these instructions, having gone to the Montmagny Agency on the 12th of that month. Returning to Quebec on the 14th, I left the next day with the steamer for Gaspé Basin, where I had to remain waiting for the steamer until the 24th. From Gaspé I went to Carleton, the residence of the Agent for Bonaventure, and having finished my examination of his books and given him instructions relative to various matters in his Agency. I left that place on the 3rd August, returning to Quebec by the Matapedia Road.

As I travelled over a part of this road during the night, both of the times I have passed over it I had not an opportunity of observing accurately the quality of the soil along the whole extent of it. In travelling also through the valley of the Matapedia River, in which the Road runs, from the banks of the river being so high and precipitous, the view is very limited. Although there are many places along the road favorable for settlement, there is also much land of an inferior quality. The fires also, which have passed over a large extent of country, have done much damage by destroying the timber and injuring the productive quality of the soil. The crops along the road were, however, good, to which no doubt the wet season greatly contributed, as the soil is generally a light and gravelly loam. There are now a considerable number of settlers on this road, although the settlement is not in many places continuous, the passing of the Intercolonial Rail-road through this tract of country will add greatly to its value and to the prosperity of its inhabitants.

On my way to Quebec I remained a few days at Rimouski, where I made the necessary examination of the Agent's Books, and gave him some instructions respecting several matters connected with his Agency. He accounted for the smallness of his collections on land during the previous year from the almost total failure of the crops from drought. In contrast to the preceding year, I was pleased to see that there was in that locality, and indeed everywhere on the South Shore below Quebec and as far as Bonaventure. the appearance of an abundant crop. then fast approaching to maturity.

From Rimouski I went to Rivière du Loup, but finding the Agent for Grandville absent from home, I had to defer my visit to him to another time, and went

on to Quebec, where I arrived on the 7th September.

On the 12th of that month I again left Quebec to visit the Saguenay and Lake St. John's Agency. Since my last visit to that District both Agents had changed their residence, Mr. Duberger having removed from Chicoutimi to Murray Bay and Mr. Tremblay from Hébertville to Chicoutimi, and in consequence of the distance from the Upper Saguenay to Chicoutimi, the appointment of a Deputy Agent, who resides at Roberval, had been considered necessary, whom I was directed to instruct in the various duties he would be called upon to perform.

Having landed at Murray Bay, I passed the time while waiting for the next steamer in examining Mr. Duberger's Agency Books and giving him some necessary instructions. His receipts upon land for the previous year had been very

APPENDIX No. 22. (Continued.)

small, nor does there appear to be much probability of any great revenue being ever derived from that source in this Agency, which although of considerable extent does not seem to contain much land upon which settlers are disposed to establish themselves.

Leaving Murray Bay I went to Chicoutimi, and after spending some time with the Agent at that place, I proceeded to Roberval and gave the Deputy Agent above mentioned all necessary information and instructions, assisting him also for some time in the preparation of a set of Agency Books for that part of the Lake

St. John's Agency which had been assigned to him.

I had been instructed by the Department on my visit to this Agency to examine into and report upon a difficulty which had arisen between the Colonization Society of St. Foy and certain individuals who had taken possession of a large quantity of land, which had been assigned to that Society and purchased by some of its members. For this purpose I had to visit the Township of Ashuapmouchouan and Demeules in which these lands are situated, where I saw the parties who had taken unauthorised possession of them, examined and estimated the extent and value of their improvements made thereon, of which I made, after my return to Quebec, a special Report to the Department. The locality where these persons have so unceremoniously established themselves forms the most remote settlement in the Lake St. John's Agency, being situated about 100 miles from Chicoutimi.

Although there is much good land in these two Townships, more especially in the one first mentioned, it is not equal in quality to the land in some of the Townships bordering upon Lake St. John, such as Roberval, Charlevoix and some others. As it lies low and flat, and does not always afford a facility for drainage and it is

generally late in the spring before it can be sown.

The great fire of 1870 extended to the most remote settlements. The inhabitants, however, have now nearly all rebuilt, and with a better class of buildings than were burned down. In what is termed the Upper Saguenay from Hébertville to Demeules, at the time of my visit upwards of 300 new dwelling houses had been erected, besides other buildings. I did not ascertain how many there were in the

lower part of the County.

I observed with regret on my visit that there was almost a total failure of crops, presenting in that respect a sad contrast to the previous year, in which the crops were so abundant. The spring had been wet and the grain was generally sown very late, and as the summer was cold, when some severe frosts came in the middle of September the wheat was still green, and was consequently almost totally destroyed. I saw many large fields of wheat which would have given a splendid crop had it ripened, but which was not really worth the harvesting. To add to the calamity, the autumn was so wet that during the whole time I was there, (about three weeks) there was scarcely a load of grain saved.

The inhabitants of Saguenay trust too much to wheat, and, hoping for favorable seasons, which they do not always have, persist in sowing it up to the middle of June, and sometimes beyond it, a time which if wheat were sown in any other

part of the Province, it would not ripen.

On my return from the Upper Saguenay I remained a day or two in Chicoutimi, awaiting the steamer, which time was employed in completing my examination of Mr. Tremblay's Agency Books. Leaving Chicoutimi on the 5th October, I landed at Rivière du Loup, and while there examined the agency books of Dr. Dubé, the Agent of Grandville, whom I had not seen on my way from Rimouski. In proportion to the amount of arrears due, the collections on land had in this Agency during the previous fiscal year, been the smallest in the Province. The Agent stated that notwithstanding his most zealous efforts, the collections had fallen short of his own expectations. From Rivière du Loup I went on to Quebec, where I arrived on the 7th of October.

APPENDIX No. 22. (Continued.)

After my return from Rivière du Loup I remained some days in Quebec engaged in writing Reports, &c., I also during that time visited the Agent of the

St. Charles Agency and examined his Agency Books.

On the 18th of October I again left Quebec and visited for the first time the St. Maurice Agency. After an examination of the Agent's books (which are well kept,) I went to Arthabaska and saw the Agent, Mr. Gagnon, whose books I also examined, and with whom I conferred respecting the disposal of the property known as the Government Farm, at Lake Aylmer. From Arthabaska I went to the St. Francis Agency, and made the usual examination of the Agent's books, and the affairs of his Agency. In this Agency also a difficulty had arisen between a Colonization Society (Montreal West, No. 1) and some of the settlers who had taken possession of some lands which had been assigned to that Society in the Township of Marston, at Lake Megantic, into which I was directed by the Department to enquire, and for this purpose I visited the above named Township. I found also that there was some misapprehension between the above mentioned Colonization Society and that of Compton No. 1, relative to the occupation by some of the settlers of the former Society of some land which had been assigned to the latter. The whole affair has, however, been amicably arranged, and the settlers of both Societies have been permitted to retain possession of the lands they respectively occupied at the time of my visit.

From the St. Francis Agency I went to Montreal and thence to the Petite Nation, Gatineau and Coulonge Agencies, the Agency Books of all of which I inspected in the same manner as I had done the others. The latter agency I visited for the first time, although I had previously visited the agent in the City of Ottawa, while he was attending to his Parliamentary duties. As I had not previously seen his Agency Books, I gave him such advice relative to the keeping of them as I

considered necessary.

I returned from Ottawa to Montreal on the 12th of November, and while in the latter city I visited Mr. Belle, the Agent for part of L'Assomption and Petite Nation. As Mr. Belle has many other duties to attend to, he has taken as his assistant his nephew, upon whom has devolved all the duties connected with his land Agency, a task which that gentleman seems to perform with zeal and ability.

From Montreal I went to Joliette the residence of the Agent for part of L'Assomption, and examined his books and gave him some advice and instructions

relative to matters connected with his Agency.

From that place I went again to Montreal and thence to Granby, the present residence of Mr. Kemp, the Agent of the Magog Agency, and having completed my examination of his Agency Books, I returned to Quebec, where I arrived on the 22nd of November.

I was engaged from that time until the 19th of December, a part of the time at my own residence and part of the time in Quebec, in preparing various reports and other matters connected with my visits to the different Agencies, and in the month of January following I visited the Agent of the Chaudière Agency, whose Agency Books I examined as I had done those of the other Agents. This was the last visit I had to make, as I had previously visited all the other Agents in the Province.

In the visits above mentioned I examined with very particular care and attention all the monetary dealings of the Agents, from the period the present system came into force until the time of my visit, examining and comparing the entries

of all monies received by the Agents into the various Agency Books.

I am happy to say that, with nearly all the Agents, the entries of all the payments received by them were found to be perfectly correct. In two or three instances I found that there had been a very few inadvertent omissions to enter payments received; some over payments made by parties which had not been refunded, and some discrepancies in the entries of payments received in the different Agency Books. Some of these, when pointed out to the Agent, were satisfactorily

APPENDIX No. 22.—(Continued.)

accounted for, and all other errors were to be promptly rectified. Cases of this description (all of which have been already especially reported to the Department), were however but few in number, and are only noticed here because I could not with truth say that I did not discover any error.

I found that the new receipt books, in which all the receipts are numbered, is a great improvement and a very efficient check, as the Agent has now to account for every receipt sent to him, and he is of course forbidden to give any written

ones.

With many of the Agents I found what I conceived to be a want of order in the arrangement and classification of their letters and papers. I gave them such advice in this as well as all other matters connected with their Agencies as I con-

idered to be necessary.

In all the Agencies I visited prior to the 18th October, I computed the arrears on land sales, both principal and interest. In the other Agencies this was done by the Agents themselves. The examination of these arrears shews that the settlers are generally very remiss in their payments, many of them paying only the first instalment. Thus in nine Agencies in the Eastern Section there were about 8,000 sales upon which arrears were due, and of these 6,400 had only the first instalment, paid, while the interest formed about 25 per cent of the whole amount of arrears.

After my visit to the Chaudière Agency, as above mentioned, I made no visits

during the remainder of the fiscal year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN HUME,

Inspector of Agencies.

To the Honorable Commissioner of) Crown Lands.

APPENDIX No. 23.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GOLD MINES.

Quebec, 16th October 1872.

Sir.

I have the honor to present you, in my capacity of Inspector of Gold Mines, the following report concerning mining operations, in the Chaudière Gold Mining Division, and the mode of proceeding which I have adopted and followed since my appointment to this post, by order in Council dated 3d November 1871, up to the 30th June last

I at once, according to your Instructions and by the authority vested in me by the Gold Mining Act of 1864 and its amendments, named and caused to be worn three Constables to form the Police Force, the maintenance of which is ordered

and authorized by the said Order in Council.

To one of these Constables, Mr. Richard Turner. I assigned the rank of Sergeant, and having confidence in his honesty, intelligence and activity, I have added to my orders and instructions, the power to collect from the Miners the license fees, which he has to transmit to me immediately after the receipt thereof, so as to enable me to issue without delay the licenses which are required.

APPENDIX No. 23.—(Continued.)

I believed that this mode of proceeding would meet with your approbation, as your expressed and well known intention, in establishing this new mode of things, that is to say; in granting the situation of Inspector to one of the internal officers of the Department, to considerably reduce the expenses, without however giving up altogether this Branch of the Service, but to manage the same with the greatest economy possible. In proceeding in this way, I believe I meet your views, since, by the reports I receive from this experienced Sergeant, I find myself in a position to exercise suitable superintendance, at least for the present, or so long as mining operations are not prosecuted on a larger scale in that Division; and I will not be obliged to remain on the spot or travel thereto, unless in very extraordinary cases. I thus avoid trips which would entail great expenses, which should only be incurred under more pressing necessity and when the working of the Mines in that Division, gives more revenue to Government.

As to mining operations they have been almost null since last fall; nevertheless, the excavations in the alluvions have been continued by several miners, in the seigniory Rigaud Vaudreuil, and the result without being satisfactory as to profit, proves the abundant existence of the precious mineral, and thereby gives

rise to the best hopes of success.

Splendid specimens of auriferous quartz have been found in the River des Plantes, one of which, worth at least \$60 was recently sent to England to be tested.

Mr. Lockwood having established the fact that these mines cannot be worked at present, unless on a large scale and at great expense, is now in England, engaged, it is said, in forming and organizing a powerful company with a large capital for the working of the quartz in this Division, and it is hoped that the company will be ready to begin operations shortly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) L. L. RIVARD.

Inspector of Gold Mines.

P. S.—In a report recently addressed to the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands by J. A. Chicoine, Esqr., of St. Hyacinthe, Immigration Agent, this gentleman speaking of the undoubted existence of auriferous deposits in the townships of Ditton, Emberton, Chesham &c., writes as follows:

"An old miner who has worked successively in California, Columbia and Montana, is now settled in the township of Chesham, on the South East slope of the
Megantic mountain. He told me lately that he found the most encouraging ap-

" nearances."

"Up to now he has had only time to explore, and is to begin operations next spring with 5 or 6 companions....... The spot he has fixed upon for next spring's operations is about six miles from the settlements, on lot 6 in the 3d range of Chesham, on the banks of one of the tributaries of the Rivière-aux-Saumons."

(Signed.) L. L. R.

G. M. I.

APPENDIX No. 24.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec.

SIR.

In obedience to instructions from your Department dated at Quebec the 16th day of August 1871, for the survey of the upper waters of the Rivers St. Maurice, Gatineau and Ottawa, also for determining whether the waters beyond the Height of Land near Obidjouan were those of the River Chamouchouan (and consequently Canada waters) or waters flowing into Hudson's Bay, and also for the placing of boundaries on the Height of Land between Canada and the Hudson's Bay Territory, I beg to report as follows:—

I left Quebec on the 31st. of August with a party of four, whom I forwarded on at once with the provisions and cances to the "Grand Piles," following them in a

few days with other necessaries and an additional party of five men.

After leaving the Piles our progress was fair enough, arriving at La Tuque, in five days, but between La Tuque and Weymontachinque we got on very slowly,

as our canoes were heavily laden and the waters unprecedently low.

The portages between those two places are numerous, but from the lowness of the water we were compelled to portage in very many places where it is not ordinarily done; however, in the course of time we passed Weymontachinque and Oskisketak (Kikendatch) and arrived at Mile Post 190 from Rat River.

That being our Point of Departure, we there commenced operations, scaling with the "Rochon Micrometer," and made very satisfactory progress as long as

the River and Lakes remained open.

We managed to reach with our canoes Lake Onigamis, but their further advance was there stopped by the ice, which was firm, finding on examination that there was not sufficient open water in advance of us to warrant our taking the canoes across to it, we placed them in "winter quarters" and there encamped to make sleighs and other preparations for land transport and winter travel.

From our point of departure to this place the country is level, although an occasional hill is seen in the distance. The growth is inferior spruce, fir, cypress, bouleau, aspen and tamarac. The soil generally is light and sandy. The severity of the climate and the early frosts would prevent the raising of any crops here.

At Weymontschinque, which is much lower down, although excellent crops, toth root and grain, are frequently raised, they never can be considered cure, and at Kikendatch, which is sixty miles above Weymontschinque, potatoes seldom or never come to maturity.

In a few days our preparations being completed, we started off on the ice, which was then good, but did not remain so long, as a couple of days later it was

submerged by a heavy fall of enew, and rendered very uneafe.

I do not know if it is a feature of these rivers, in consequence of being so near their sources, or whether it was caused by an exceptional season, that the ice was year present during the whole minter

very unsafe during the whole winter.

On lakes and rivers further South it is customary to travel in winter, even over Rapids, with the greatest confidence, but here every attention had to be used in going on or off of a River, otherwise we were sure to go in, and ice and rapids

was particularly unsafe.

On arriving at Lake Cawakabiskitec, I proceeded to the upper end thereof, and, leaving my party there to recruit during my absence, I took with me my bain-bearer and one man, and two Metiscan Indians, and thence ran a line across the Haight of land to waters flowing in the opposite direction, of whose existence I was aware from previous exploration; I had been informed that these were Hudson's Bay waters, but other authorities stated them to be the waters of the Chamouchouan, I therefore followed the river down until I came to a Hudson's Bay Trading Post called Metiscan.

This post is in charge of Mr. Thomas Moore, who received us with the greatest possible kindness (as is invariably the case at all the Company's posts.) Mr. Moore gave me all the information that I required, viz: that the river was called the Metiscan, a tributary of the Waswanepe flowing into Hudson's Bay, and that the post was distant about twenty days travel from the coast, that there were many falls and rapids on the river, involving of course portages, which would render travelling comparatively slow.

Whilst at Metiscan two Indians arrived who informed me that the waters of the Chamouchouan were distant about eighty miles in a North Easterly direction,

and that the country was rough and mountainous.

I may here remark of the Indians of the upper St. Maurice (Têtes de Boules) that there is a marked change in them for the better, since I last saw them twenty five years ago: their numbers have increased, they are better clad, and their con-

dition has improved in every way.

Many of them, if not all, can read and write, and on more than one occasion have they requested of me paper and pencil with which to communicate with their friends further up the river, and these in their turn, after reading the letters would communicate whatever news they might contain to those still further up. We were always the bearers of these letters.

This improvement is no doubt to be attributed to the care and attention be

stowed upon them by the worthy Missionaries who visit them.

Whilst on my way to Metiscan I saw a Metiscan Indian write a sort of Stenography on the snow, in signs or characters, we afterwards saw specimens on bark in their camps, the system was invented by a resident minister at one of the posts about Hudson's Bay a few years since, and it appears that by this system, one with a good memory can learn to read and write in a few hours, learning to spell is not necessary. Each character represents a syllable of two, three, or more letters, and what is of more advantage the same character, by having its position changed, represents a different syllable.

The country from Lake Onigamis to the Height of land is level, the soil sandy, but the growth of timber is larger than it is below Onigamis, particularly aspen and tamarac, some of the latter kind about the Height of Land is of great size.

From the Height of land to the Hudson's Bay Post at Metiscan, the land is

level or gently undulating and the soil generally sandy.

About one third of it is Brulé, the remainder is covered with a growth of spruce, cypress, fir, bouleau, aspen, and, near Metiscan, a few very small stunted cedars, which are not found within some distance below Weymontachingue.

The climate at Metiscan will not admit of the successful raising of crops of any kind, they have not time to ripen, there potatoes are about the sieze of walnuts.

On my return to the Height of Land I there placed a Boundary between Canada and the Hudson's Bay Territory, inscribing on the post the latitude and variation, also the distance from Rat River, &c., and also another post on the border of Lake Cawabiskitec (where I started my line across the Height of Land) inscribing thereon "Portage to Metiscan," and the distance thereto.

Having thus satisfactorily established the position of the Height of Land, we resumed the scaling of the St. Maurice to its source, and the further we went the poorer we found the country, the growth, which is cypress, spruce, fir, bouleau and tamarac, is small and scrubby, and before arriving at the source we fell into a Bruié (the same extending from Metiscan) which reaches far to the West and South.

The St. Maurice, after skirting the Height of Land for some distance, takes its rise in two small springs, one being in a small savanne, and the other a quarter of a mile from it at the foot of a small hill, forming part of the Height of Land. A

few steps will take one across this hill into the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Chaining on from the source in a south westerly direction, we immediately entered upon the Territory, and there found several Lakes forming the head waters of the River Kenusio, or Pike River, and continuing on in the same direction a few miles further, we recrossed into Canada, and immediately, at the foot of the

Height of Land, struck the head waters of the West Branch of the River Gatineau.

This portion of the Height of Land is exceedingly poor and barren, it is stony, rough, and broken into a number of short hills, amongst which are found large Boulders strewed about, and occasionally between the hills is found a small savanne. All this is an old Brulé, but the little hills are crowned with scrubby cypress a few feet in height. These hills on first coming into view appear to be high mountains at a considerable distance, covered with large timber, but both height and distance are exaggerated, a short walk brings you up to them, and the mountains and large timber dwindle down into small hills and scrubby brush.

I scaled this branch of the Gatineau down, until I made a connection with the already surveyed portion thereof, and then returned and resumed my original course, upon which I struck a second and a third branch of the same River, taking all these branches at their sources, I scaled them down as far as I thought advi-

sable, that is, as far as they went upon the course which I wished to make.

On finding that the third Branch began to make Easting, I left it, and made across for the Ottawa, which I took at its source and scaled down as far as a post planted at the end of the line between the Districts of Ottawa and Montreal on the border of Kamechapegat or Big Stone Lake.

All this portion of the Gatineau is barren and unprofitable, the upper part is all old Brulé, with many bald, rocky hills, which give it a very desolate appearance.

A little before leaving the Gatineau to cross to the Ottawa we get into green timber, spruce, fir, cypress, bouleau, aspen and tamarac and the country between the two rivers is undulating.

On coming to the head of the Ottawa, we begin to find a little pine, not having

seen one since we left the neighborhood of Weymontachinque.

A small quantity of this timber is found between the source of the Ottawa and about one mile below the outlet of Lac Travers, it then disappears and is not again found until about the fortieth mile from the source, from then it increases in quantity and quality as we descend the river.

The country along the upper Ottawa is comparatively level, in many places along the river there are low alluvial flats, with high ground in the rear, and the

country generally is susceptible of cultivation.

The Indians along the upper Ottawa belong to the Algonquin tribe, and they are very few in number, although game (such as Moose and Caribou) is more plen-

tiful than on the upper St. Maurice.

The fur-bearing animals, with the exception of the beaver, are very scarce on the upper Ottawa and Gatineau, and as far as a little below the source of the St. Maurice, but from the Height of Land through to Metiscan and down the St. Maurice to Lake Wesquatowcow, dark marten of very fine quality are particularly abundant, and from there down, and along all the lakes and tributaries, are found beaver, otter, mink, musk-rat, martin and Fisher, all of which bear very valuable fines.

Indians, with few exceptions, are improvident, and when game happens to be scarce, which occurs but too frequently, they are put to great straits, and, should they have been at all negligent in laying in a supply of fish in the fall from the numerous lakes with which the country abounds, their condition becomes really deplorable.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN BIGNELL, P. L. S.

APPENDIX No. 25.

CADASTRE OFFICE, Monteral, 30th June, 1872.

The Honorable J. O. Beaubien,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

In my report of the 31st of October last I informed you that I thought that during the spring the work would be so far advanced as to enable me to transmit to the Department the cadastre of that part of the parish of Montreal situate outside the City limits, in the County of Hochelaga, and which comprises the following municipalities, namely: the incorporated villages of Hochelaga, La Côte la Visitation, La Côte St. Louis, St. Jean Baptiste, la Côte des Neiges, and "The Municipality of the Parish of Montreal."

The 23rd of March last I had the honor to transmit you the plans and books

of reference of the first five Municipalities.

I have also to inform you that the cadastre of the last mentioned Municipality is finished.

The lots numbered and described amount to six thousand two hundred and

fifteen.

I will immediately cause to be published the usual *Notice*, by which interested parties will be requested to come to this office to examine the plans and book of reference of "The Municipality of the Parish of Montreal."

As soon as the thirty days allowed for the inspection of the said documents

shall have expired I will transmit them to you.

The following parishes in the County of Hochelaga remain to be Cadastrated, namely:—Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Trembles, Rivière des Prairies and Sault au Recollet.

The Cadastre of "Longue Pointe" has been commenced.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. VARIN;

Director of the Cadastre, District of Montreal.

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APPENDIX No. 26.

Quebec. 15, October, 1872.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Province of Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you a synoptical statement shewing the Cadastration of a large portion of the County of Quebec, comprising part of the Parishes of St. Foye and St. Félix, the Parishes of Ancient Lorette, St. Ambroise and the Village of Stadacona, this work having been performed by this office between the 18th November, 1871, and the 28th June, 1872

The extent of these parishes, seventy-five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight arpents (75,238), comprises three thousand five hundred and fifty-five lots, which have necessitated the survey of 143 miles of road, the scaling of Lorette River and Lake St. Charles and its river, the said stream being probably one of the most

tortuous that there is in the Province.

The official plans and copies, also the books of reference of the above mentioned parishes are nearly finished, and I have every reason to believe that the whole County of Quebec will be cadastrated before the end of the year, and that all the plans and copies and the books of reference in duplicate will be completed by that date.

Since the month of July last the cadastre of the Parish of Charlesbourg has been completed and that of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Valcartier progresses rapidly, notwithstanding the many obstacles which the Surveyor has to encounter in that mountainous country, so difficult of access and without any good roads.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

P. L. MORIN,

Cadastre Surveyor

		APPENDIX No. 26. (a)	K No. 26. ((a;)		
FICAL STATEMENT Of Work performed in the Cadastre Office, District of Quedec.—P. I. Morin, Esq., P. L. S.	formed in th	e Cadaetre Off	Ice, District	of Quebec.—P. L.	Morin, Req., P	. L. 9.
	Ares of the 1	Area of the lands Begistered. Number of	Number of lots describ-	Date of transmission	Date of the Pro-	Date fre
LOCALLI F.	Arpents.	Feet.	Book of Re- ference.	Book of Re- ference.		of Re
COUNTY OF QUEBBE.						
I						
of St. Folix. f Arcient Lorette St. Ambroise of Stadacons.	6210 2100 26728 44200	1,993,400	500 165 950 1530 410	15th November. 1871 4th December. 1871 29th February. 1872 8th June 1872		
	81138	1 993,400	3555			

APPENDIX No. 27.

CADASTRE OFFICE.

Three Rivers, 21st October 1872.

Honorable J. O. Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you a statement containing a specification of the work performed by the Cadastre Office of the District of Three Rivers, since the 25th October, 1871, up to the 19th October. 1872, that is to say, during about one year.

The official plans made and transmitted to the Department during said year amount to six in number, one of them being on two sheets. There is besides, the additions which had to be made to those of St. Eulalie and St. Wenceslas, whose boundaries at first had not been correctly laid down.

The aggregate of these operations cover an area of 84,438 arpents and 71,988 acres, or, by, reducing the whole to the same measure, say 169,648 arpents. The books of reference which corresponds to them contain 2,283 descriptions.

There is besides a considerable amount of work actually finished, which it was impossible to transmit in time to place in the Statement, but it is necessary to make mention of it.

Thus the cadastre of the Parish of St. Edouard de Gentilly 4s finished, the official plan completed, with the exception of part of the lettering, and the book of Reference is made up to No. 330.

The mesurements in the Parish of St. Pierre les Bequets are now being made, the rough plan of which is about half finished, and I think will be completed about the 15th of next month; notwithstanding that this Parish covers a very large superficial area, having ten ranges or concessions in depth.

This done there will remain in the whole registration division of the County of Nicolet but that part of the Parish of St. Brigitte des Saults, situate in the District of Three Rivers, the cadastration of which will not occupy the office more than three or four weeks.

Therefore it may be considered as certain that by the 1st of January next the Cadastre of the whole registration division of the County of Nicolet will be completed and ready to be put into operation, and that this office will be prepared to commence work in one of the other registration divisions of this District.

During the course of the year, in the greater portion of our work, we have met with the same difficulties that I mentioned in my report of the 25th of October, 1871. Besides, the Parishes of Notre Dame de la Nativité, St. Edouard de Gentilly and even Ste. Monique presented complications and irregularities which were always very long and often very difficult to adjust and clear up. A glance over the plans of these Parishes suffices to give one an idea of the nature and extent of the work that had to be performed so as to be able to close these operations in a proper and correct manner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

G. A. BOURGEOIS.

Director.

APPENDIX No. 28.

STNOPTICAL STATEMENT of the Cadastral Operations performed by W. W. O. Dwer, Esq., P. L. S., in the County of Rouville.

ARL TADOL	Area of the la	Area of the lands Begistered.	Number of lots described	Date of transmission	Date of the Pro-	Date from which the two years allowed
	Arpents.	Feet.	in the Book of Befgrence.	in the Book Crown Lands. Cramation of Befgrence. count.		of Registration shall count,
COUNTY OF BOUVILLE.		,				
Pailsh of Ange Gardien 26,762 " St. Paul d'Abbottsford 24,500 Incorporated Village of Ange Gardien	26,762 24,500	96,800	492 521 61	22nd June 1872 8-d February 1872 22nd June 1872		
	61,263	66,800	1074			•

APPENDIX No. 27. (a)

STNOPTICAL STATEMENT OF WORK	performed by	the Cadastre	Cadastre Office, District of	(a) t of Three Rivers	, G. А. Воивс	work performed by the Cadastre Office, District of Three Rivers, G. A. Bourgrois, Esq., Director.
	Area of the land Begistered.	nd Begistered.				
LOCALITY.	In arpents for parishes situ- ate exclusively in Seigniories.	In acres for parishes of parishes of such, situate in. Townships.	Number of lots described in the Book of R. ference,	Number of lots Date of transmisdescribed in sion to the Departitle Book of ment of Crown R. ference.	Date of the Proclamation.	Date from which the two Frats allowed for the renewal of Begletra- tion shall count.
COUNTY OF NICOLET.						
Parish of St. Monique "ND. de la Nativité de Bécan- cour. "St. Perpetue "St. Enlais	31,343 26,415 16,364	, 5 , 5 , 4 , 6 , 6	672 708 114	12th July, 1872.		
is the destruction of the state	10,316	874 38,241 20,464 6,445	198 198 431 169 33	19th October, 1872.		
	84,438	71,988	2283			

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

FOR THE YEAR

1871,

AND IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1872.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



MONTREAL

FROM THE "LA MINERVE" STRAM PRESSES



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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

For the Year 1871 and in part for the Year 1872.

To His Excellency the Honorable,

SIR NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU,

Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your Excellency's approval my report upon the state of Public Instruction in this Province for the year 1871, and in part for the year 1872.

I am happy to be in a position to announce continued progress, as well in the number of schools and the scholars attending, as in the efficiency of these schools. There is to day in several of the school municipalities of this Province a great many model schools, and in nearly haif the elementary schools the instruction given in several of its branches forms part of the education given in a model school.

It is not that I am yet perfectly satisfied with the results obtained, and that I do not feel the necessity of trying to improve the system, but it is still evident to every person whose mind is not prejudiced that the country is progressing; and there is every reason to believe that at a day not far off, we will have a general system of education so well organized that it will compare favorably with the most perfect school system of any other country.

Without doubt before our efforts are thus crowned with success we will have great obstacles to overcome. Owing to our rural population not being more concentrated it happens nearly always that the school house is removed a considerable distance from the homes of a certain number of the children; if we add to this reason the severity of the climate, we can understand that it is extremely difficult for children to attend school regularly. From this their progress is retarded. The scarcity and the high price of manual labour enforces upon parents the necessity of withdrawing their children from school at the moment when their intellects commence to develop, and when they are in a better condition to profit by the teaching of their masters.

Difficult as it is to remedy this inconvenience, there is nevertheless one means by which the effect may be weakened. This plan is adopted with advantage in the United States and generally amongst people of English origin; children who have attained an age when they are able to assist their parents in farm labour, do not in consequence entirely abandon school; they continue their attendance during the winter season, until they are sufficiently advanced to have secured a good primary education. It is not uncommon to see in the United States, youths from 15 to 16 years of age going to school during the winter season.

It would be very desirable to see this state of things in this Province, and we cannot too soon hail the day when our people will more perfectly understand the advantages obtained from an education sufficiently advanced to be useful.

I can therefore only urge upon parents who already appreciate the vital importance of a popular education, the necessity of setting the example by sending their children to school during the winter, a season during which they ca more than in any other do without their assistance.

The establishment of Normal Schools has greatly contributed to elevate the standard of instruction. School masters or school mistresses teaching in the vicinity of a school conducted by a pupil from one of these institutions, ought to endeavour by all means to elevate themselves to the same standard under penalty of seeing their schools, and consequently themselves falling into discredit. The Normal Schools have also had for result the formation of a class of instructors much superior to that previously available. This, the different boards of examiners readily acknowledge.

We appreciate more and more the pupils educated at these schools. The principals affirm in their reports that they have received this year a great number of applications, to which they found it impossible to give a satisfactory reply. It is to be regretted that the limited number of these scholastic institutions will not permit the granting of one of their diplomas, to all school masters and school mistresses.

All professions, even all trades, call for a preparatory study or apprenticeship. How happens it then that the management of a school, admitting it to be at all times most difficult to acquire the science of imparting knowledge, does not

call for any special preparation? would it not be admitting an absurdity, in opposition to the experience of all communities.

Whenever in fact a system of education for the people exists, the system of creating schools for the training of teachers is regarded as one of the conditions of success.

We hear of charges from time to time against the cost of these schools in our Province; but if we will only give ourselves the trouble to compare our outlay in this particular, with the expenditure of other countries for the same object, more particularly with the different adjoining States, we must remain convinced that we do not expend for the support of our normal schools one half the amount which other people believe is advantageously set apart for that purpose. The school inspectors generally acquit themselves of their duties with zeal and success. These officials are a powerful aid to the department, which without them could render, but a poor account of the progress acquired, as well as securing a satisfactory termination to the numerous difficulties inherent in the administration of school affairs.

They also establish during their visits the degree of capacity, of zeal and aptitude of the school masters and school mistresses and recommend to the school authorities the dismissal of those who fail to give satisfaction. Now this last point is far from not being of importance in a country where a sufficiently large number of the school commissioners, are incapable by themselves of judging of the manner in which a school is conducted as well as the progress of the pupils.

I should not forget to point out a progress that each day turns to advantage and which tends to fill up a blank already remarkable in our society. I wish to speak of certain secondary establishments of education holding a position between the college and the elementary school.

We have to day four classes of scholastic institutions; the elementary school, where is given a primary education more complete than the first named; the academical school or industrial college, where a liberal education can be obtained without including a study of the dead languages.

This class a few years ago was almost an imperfection in our system of education; but there is every reason to believe, that in this particular but little remains to be desired.

In fact every year we see many of these institutions spring up, which from the outset determine to place themselves upon the most respectable footing.

The City of Montreal set the example by establishing a commercial school which the Catholic school commissioners, owing to want of means could not develop as far as was desirable. But to day the commercial academy is one of the most flourishing scholastic establishments in our country. Its usefulness is advantageously felt every day. In a word it is an institution that does honour to the Catholic school commissioners of Montreal, not only for the able manner in which it is conducted, but for the beauty of the buildings in which the school is held.

The Protestants on their side have not remained behind; they also own several prosperous establishments, in the direction of which but little is left to be desired.

The other institutions of this class, worthy of notice in this report, are those of Terrebonne, of Levis, of St. Michel, of St. Thomas, of l'Islet, &c., &c.

Two new institutions have sprung into existence this year, one at Arthabaskaville and the other at Lotbinière. The first should more particularly meet an urgent want in that part of the country, where but few superior schools are to be found.

Every body to day feels the importance of these establishments. It is there that the child receives a practical education adapted to all classes of society, more particularly to the working and mercantile classes. It is there, where the middle classes are trained who are to a certain extent the living soul of a nation and who make its prosperity when it attains the pinnacle of its mission.

Finally, the fourth class of these scholastic institutions is the classical college, in which can be obtained the course of education required for the liberal professions. We have in the Province a sufficiently large number of these institutions, too many perhaps in proportion to our population, for we must not lose sight of the vital want of the more particularly practical education so much required in a young country like ours.

At the head of the various classes of educational institutions enumerated above, there still remains the University, but I do not include it in the special classes referred to. I regard it, to a certain extent, as the crowning of a collegiate education.

The statistical tables and extracts from the reports of the school inspectors being only published in extenso every three years, and this having been done last year, the report which I have the honor to present will contain only a resume of the statistics.

The first table gives a statement of the ever increasing figure of the municipalities, school districts and school houses, from 1857.

Table shewing the increasing number of municipalities, school districts and school houses for every fifth year from 1857.

	1857	1862	1867	1870	1871	Increase over 1857.	Increase over 1862.	Increase over 1867.	Increase over 1870.
Municipalities	507	588	737	791	801	294	213	64	10
School Districts	25	3079	3329	3605	3661	1093	582	3.32	56
Schools Houses	2015	2449	2860	3145	32 3 3	1223	759	378	92

It establishes an increase of ten municipalities, of 56 schools districts and 92 schools houses, in the year just elapsed.

The following table indicates remarkable progress from 1853 as, regards educational institutions and the pupils who attend them.

The increase of 1871 over 1870 amounts to 35 of these institutions.

TABLE showing the progress of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, since the year 1853.

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Institutions	108284	2795	2868	2019	2946	2985	3199	3264	3345
Scholars		119733	127058	143141	148798	156872	168148	172155	180845
Contributions.		238032	249136	406764	424208	459396	498436	503859	526219

TABLE of the progress of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, &c .- Continued.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Institutions	3501	3552	3604	3706	3876	3712	3913	3912	4028
Scholars	188 6 35	193131	196739	202 6 48	206820	208030	212838	214198	217504
Contributions.	5 4272 8	564810	593964	597448	647067	728494	792819	894857	976788

TABLE of the progress of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, &c. - Continued.

	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Incresse	Increase	Decrease
	over 1853.	over 1858.	over 1863.	over 1868.	over 1869.	over 1870.	from 1870.
Institutions Scho'ars Contributions	114730	1068 76142 493700	511 29883 388286	150 10174 160277	1516 8516 58239	35 5510	23692

The increase in the number of pupils during the same period of time is 5,510; that of 1870 over 1869, was only 3,006.

The total amount of the contributions is \$953,096; last year it was \$976,788 showing a decrease of 23,992 for the year 1871 as compared with 1870. This decrease is only in the column for buildings and repairing school houses; the other three columns all show an increase, as may be seen in the annexed table.

1870	\$ ots.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	123,381 08	233,773 17	529,183 12	90,441 24	976,788 60
1871	124,002 19	246,792 29	535,981 12		

In the following table, in which appear the figures relating to the number of pupils who learn the principal branches of primary instruction, a slight increase will be observed over the figures given in the report of 1870.

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branches	
f children, learning the most essential	
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learning	106
children,	•
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TABLE Of	
COMPARATIVE	
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The tables Nos. 4 and 5 relate to the various kinds of assessments. They show, as appears above, a slight increase in all the columns, with the exception of that which refers to buildings and repairs.

TABLE of sums levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec. from 1856 to 1870, inclusive.

Years.	Assessment to equal grant.	Assessments over and above amount of grant and special assessments.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for the constructi'n of buildings.	Total levied.
1856 1857	\$ cts. 113884 87 113887 08	\$ cts. 93897 90 78791 17	\$ cts. 173488 98 208602 37	\$ cts. 25493 80 22928 63	\$ cts. 406765 55 424209 25
1853 1859 1860	115485 09 115792 51 114424 76	88372 69 109151 96 123939 64	231192 65 251408 44 249717 10	24646 22 22083 57 15778 23	459396 65 498436 48 503859 73
1861 1862 1863 1864	113969 29 110966 75 110534 25 112158 34	130560 92 134033 15 134888 50 144515 61	264089 11 281980 23 307638 14 321037 30	17000 00 15798 84 11749 76 15553 12	526219 82 542728 97 564810 65
1865 1866 1867	112447 09 113657 35 113909 64	144515 61 147158 23 153732 98 196098 58	324801 87 356691 53 394068 37	15553 12 13041 57 22985 32 24417 46	593:64 37 597448 76 637067 18 728494 05
1868 1869 1870	113790 64 123625 44 123381 08 124002 19	178174 02 201211 99 233773 17 246792 29	452868 69 472573 70 529193 12 535981 12	47986 17 97446 03 90441 24 46320 39	792819 52 894857 18 976788 61 953095 99

Table shewing the sources whence comes the difference of increase or decrease between 10. 1864 and 1863, 20. 1865 and 1864, 30. 1866 and 1865, 40. 1867 and 1866, 50. 1868 and 1867, 60. 1869 and 1868, 70. 1870 and 1869.

			<u> </u>		Total incr-ase	Total decrease.
	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Increase of 1864 over 1863	1624 09	9627 11	13399 16	3803 36	28453 72	
Increase of 1865 over 1864	288 75	2642 62	3768 67	*******	4184 39	•••••
Decrease of 1865 from 1864			*******	2511 55		
Increase of 1866 over 1865	1210 26	6574 70	31733 36	9943 75	49618 40	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Increase of 1867 over 1866	252 29	42365 84	37376 84	1434 14	81426 87	
Increase of 1868 over 1867			58800 32	23568 71	64325 47	
Decrease of 1868 from 1867	119 00	17924 56				
Increase of 1869 over 1868	9834 82	23037 97	10705 01	49459 86	102037 43	
Increase of 1870 over 1869		32561 18	56619 42		81931 43	
Decrease of 1870 from 1869	244 38			7004 79		******
Increase of 1871 over 1877	621 11	13019 12	6788 00			******
Decrease of 1871 from 1870				44120 85		23692 62

This decrease for school buildings is explained by the fact that considerable expenditure had to be incurred during the previous year for the same object, particularly in the City of Montreal.

The Normal schools gave as satisfactory results as in previous years. The principals of these institutions state in their reports that want of accommodation did not allow them to comply with all the demands for admission.

The following table gives the comparative number of pupils of each Normal school since its foundation.

TABLE of the number of Pupils who have attended the Normal Schools.

	Jacques-Cartier	acques-Cartier McGill.		•		Laval.		sale Pupil	r of Female Teachers.	
· Session.	Pupils teachers. (male.)	Pupil teach's. (male.)	Pupil teach's. (female)	Total.	Pupil teach's. (male).	Pupil teach's. (femate).	Total.	Number of Male Pupil Teachers.	Number of Pupil Teac	Grand Total.
First session, 1857. Session 1857-1858. Session 1858-1859. Session 1869-1860. Session 1860-1861. Session 1862-1863. Session 1863-1864. Session 1864-1865. Session 1865-1866. Session 1865-1866.	46 50 53 52 41 57 56	5 7 7 9 5 10 8 7 5 2	25 63 76 72 56 58 72 67 60 73 73	30 70 83 81 61 68 80 74 65 75	22 36 34 40 41 39 39 34 43	40 52 54 53 52 52 59 55 57	22 76 86 94 91 91 83 98 96 98	45 89 91 102 98 90 104 97 104 84	25 103 128 126 109 110 124 116 115 130	- 70 192 219 228 207 200 228 213 219 214
Session 1867-1868. Session 1868-1869. Session 1869-1870 Session 1870-1871 Session 1871-1872.	35 36 46 63	5 4 7 6 13	57 70 69 70 94	75 62 74 76 73 107	43 49 61 82 54 32	73 73 73 80 59 56	122 137 162 113 88	89 104 135 123 196	130 143 149 129 150	219 247 284 252 246

The following table shows the number of Diplomas granted by the three normal schools since their establishment, &c.

DIPLOMAS granted to Pupils of the Normal Schools since the establishment of these Institutions.

	Jacques-Cartier		McGill.			Laval.			ė	
Class of diplomas granted.	Male Pupil Teachers.	Male Pupil Teachers.	Female Pupil Teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil Teachers.	Female Pupil Teachers.	Total.	Number of Male Pupil Teachers.	Number of Female Pupil Teachers.	Grand Total.
Model Schools Elementary	34 133 112	21 31 46	12 178 462	33 209 508	34 111 80	179 250	34 290 330	89 275 338	12 357 712	101 632 950

The following summary of the result of the operations of the Boards of examiners gives rise to the same remarks as last year.

We observe that about one tenth only of the candidates examined were rejected.

	tes rejected.	Number of candida	E
		Grand Total.	100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	lates ad, s of	Elementary School.	8 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
	umb sandic Imitte class ploma	Model Schools.	⊕en et − ∞ €
	. 45.5	Academies.	
	or nen- ry ools, class	Female teachers.	
	eler ta Sch 2nd	Male teachers.	ss s E
TED.	ror men- nry nools,	Female teachers.	8 0 0 4 4 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
RAN	F. elen ta Scho	Male teachers.	
(S)	or dels ools, class	Female teachers.	-
OM O		Male teachers.	
DIP	or lets ools, class	Female trachers	- 00 [
OF	F moc Scho	Male teachers.	m un
BER	For Acade- mies, 2nd class	Female teachers.	4
NOM		Male teachers.	
	or ide- es, class	Female teachers.	
	Aca minist	Male teachers.	
.sed p	teachers examine	Mean number of a	82444445 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	.beaimaxe seta	Number of Candid	25 44 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
•1	e meetings lasted	Number of days th	
	BOARD OF		Beauce Bonaventure Charlevoix Charlevoix Charlevoix Charlevoix Charlevoix Kamouraska Montreal (Catholic) Montreal (Catholic) Churber (Catholic) Quaber (Protestant) Richmond (Protestant) Richmond (Protestant) Richmond (Protestant) Richmond (Sakoetsburg (Catholic) Shorbrooke
	NUMBER OF DIPLOMAS GRANTED.	e meetings lasted. stees examined. teachers examined per	Number of days the meetings lasted. Number of Candidates examined. Main number of teachers. Maie teachers. Female teachers. Male teachers.

According to the following table there is a marked increase in the number of Protestant dissentient schools and of pupils attending the same, and a decrease in the number of Catholic schools.

The former have a total of 182 schools, with an attendance of 6464 pupils, and the latter 27 schools with only 1049 pupils.

TABLE OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS WITH THEIR PUPILS.

	Names of inspectors of Schools.	Protestant Dissentient Schools.	Number of Pupils,	Catholic Dissentient Schools.	Number of Pupils.
234 56789 10112314 151617189 2021223 245226 27	J. B. F. Painchaud Rev. R. G. Plees	4 1 9 3 3 3 18 2 8 21 16 25 22 10 9	264 164 249	19	680
:	Totals	182	6464	27	1049

The table showing the working of the School teachers' Savings Bank establishes that notwithstanding the liberality of the Government, who increased the grant and consequently the pensions, that teachers seem not to be more disposed to profit by this benevolent institution than in the past, and thus to secure to themselves some support on retirement.

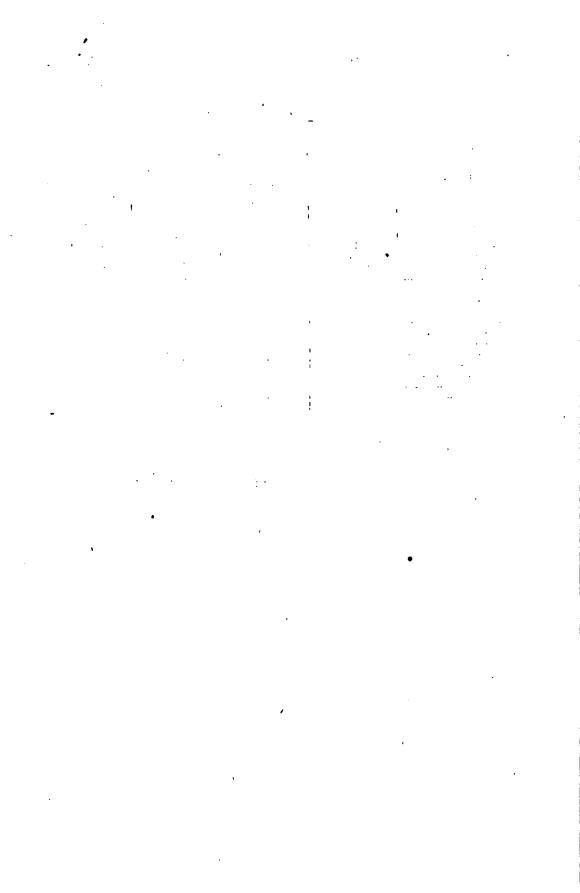
SCHOOL TEACHERS' SAVINGS BANK.

YRARS.	Number of Teachers en- rolled each year.	Number of Pensioners each year.	Rate of pension for each year of teaching.	Total of pensions paid.
1857	150 74 18 4 9 10 13 7 11 13 15 10 9 5	63 91 128 130 160 164 171 170 160 173 176 163 174	\$ cts. 4 00 4 00 3 00 3 00 1 75 2 25 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 2 50 2 50 2 50	\$ cts. 886 90 2211 74 3115 36 2821 57 3603 59 2522 09 3237 00 2727 00 2787 00 2784 00 3036 00 4590 00 4677 00

Quebec, 15th December, 1872.

P. J. O. CHAI) VEAU.

Minister of Public Instruction.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT

ON THE

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1871-1872.

TO THE HONORABLE P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,—The Report which I have, this day, the honor to submit, will not convey to you any extraordinary fact nor any important reform in the government of the Laval Normal School. When an Institution is in the early days of its existence it is subject to changes which are inevitable. The experience of each year modifies preconceived ideas.

We add, we withdraw, we institute reforms, but once that time and experience have produced their results and that the methods recognized as the best are adopted, no further reasons for changes exist, all hesitation ceases and each year ressembles the preceding one more or less.

Established for the past fifteen years the Normal Schools are at this stage of their existence, so that for them the period of infancy and of frequent transformation has passed. It is a tree which has increased in growth most rapidly and now brings forth fruit, the quality of which may be appreciated by every one.

At different periods of each year candidates present themselves at the office of the Examiners at Quebec to obtain their Diplomas, or in the month of May examination for admission to the Normal School. The happy manner, with which the candidates submit to examination after having been prepared by the male and female teachers from the Normal Schools enables one to see at a glance the excellent working of these institutions, since their establishment.

The present report will not, I repeat, disclose any important reform.

It will simply state that we have endeavoured to do as much good as in the past, and to that end, we have followed the path already marked out, because it is good.

The following is the course of instruction taught during the year:

SCHOOL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Religion, method of teaching, English and French languages, Litterature, Sacred History, History of England, Geography, Agriculture, Arithmetic, Mental Calculation, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Calligraphy, Reading and Declamation, Solfeggio, (Singing), Harmonium and Piano, Military Drill, and Gymnastic exercises.

No Academical Class was held this year.

DEPARTMENT OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

Religion, method of teaching, English and French languages, Literature, History of Canada, History of France, History of England, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Geography, Calligraphy, Drawing, Geographical Maps, Use of the Globes, Agriculture, Botany, Reading and Elocution, Solfeggio, (Singing), Harmonium and Piano, Drawing, Sewing, Linen-work, Wax-work and Embroidery.

Following the example of my predecessors, I gave particular attention toreading and elocution.

In respect to the above, students generally come to us, with but little preparation; still it cannot be denied that one of the principal duties of a teacher is to give to youth in reading and recitation a natural tone of voice, with an intelligent and proper accentuation, and, as the student becomes more advanced, he should be made to recite select pieces of prose and poetry, as a preliminary preparation for the art of speaking, so necessary to all people.

The opinions upon this subject, written by Monseigneur Dupanloup in 1852, to a certain extent, can be applied to-day in Canada. We know that he treated, with a masterly hand, all questions relating to education.

"One of the arts, the most neglected, and yet the most necessary," he says, "more particularly to the public speaker, is the art of reading. This art, so important of itself, and which so well fits the orator for his debut, teaching him to use with effect the different inflexions of the voice by which we convey all our thoughts to the minds of the auditory in their various shades and meaning. Not only will the perfect reader charm the ear, but he makes the mind delight in things, great and beautiful. He elevates the limited understanding, he makes palpable to the mind the niceties of style, and gives to his subject, life and interest. This art is, nevertheless, almost ignored."

You have in person presided at the distribution of prizes in the two departments of the Laval Normal School, and you have seen for yourself, what our pupils can do in reading and recitation. I have had the satisfaction, upon these occasions, to hear you utter words of encouragement and approbation, which were dictated by a more enlightened mind and by one who had the right to show himself more severe.

With the view of giving you a more exact idea of the results obtained during he Scholastic year of 1871-72. I will place before you the following figures;

- 88 pupils attended the Laval Normal School;
- 32 male teachers, 56 female teachers;
- 83 remained to the end of the year;
- 40 obtained Elementary Diplomas;
- 28 obtained Model School Diplomas;
- 39 returned continue their studies;
- 23 obtained some education.

The last item is only approximate as many, accepting the position of teachers, did not always take the precaution of giving notice to the Principal.

It may be remarked that in the Teachers' Department we have not had as many pupils this year as during preceding years. It is because I rigorously applied the article in the constitution, which recommends that young lads, who have not completed their sixteenth year, should not be admitted. Moreover the smallness of the building will not permit the boarding of more than from thirty-six to forty pupils.

Among the parishes to which we have sent pupils, many have distinguished themselves by the number of the subjects in which they were proficient; and I should further mention under this head the Parishes of Malbaie, St. Jean, Island of Orleans, and St. Anne de la Pocatière. It is to the last named Parish must be granted the honor of obtaining the Prince of Wales' prize, won by Miss Eulalie Levesque.

With regard to the remainder, if all the pupils have not shown equal talents they have at least rivalled each other in ardour for study; and I must add that in so for as regards their conduct and deportment, I have nothing but compliments to bestow.

The Model Schools attached have a'so produced their fruit; 323 children attended have received a truly model education. The children are generally poor, but of good abilities.

I conclude with a quotation which is certainly not without value. It is the opinion of a man who has entered deeply into the question of public instruction, and who is himself one of our most distinguished Professors.

In a series of articles published in May last in L'Opinion Publique, Dr. Hubert Larue, says:

- "I am an avowed partisan of our Normal Schools. They hold a central position between our Model Schools or Academies, and our Colleges; they satisfy a want which no other institutions could be ter satisfy.
 - "I am only acquainted with one of these Schools,—that of Quebec.
- "I have had occasion to o'serve this institution somewhat closely, and I shall content myself with saying a word about it. Its system of instruction ap-

pears to me to be beyond criticism. Its Professors are men, not only remarkable for their knowledge, but also for their extreme ability in the art of imparting instruction.

- "Thus the progress made by young people at the Laval Normal School during the two or three years for which the course lasts is truly astonishing.
- "Agriculture is carefully taught, not only to the male, but also to the female pupil teachers, who enter into the study with unquestionable zeal. Lastly this institution sends iuto our country parts a number of male and female teachers, whose enlightened and intelligent system will soon effect an immense deal of good.
- "In my opinion no Government grant of money is more profitably employed than that set apart for the support of these schools. I would suggest but two improvements. First, that more attention be given to-instruction in agriculture, and next that the access to these schools be rendered more general.
- "Apart from the scientific knowledge obtained, I know nothing better than a year's study at the Normal School to perfect one in commercial education, nor could anything be better to prepare a young man for a carreer of industry.
- "Let the doors of these establishments be thrown open to outside boarders (externes,) (*) in order that young men, destined for commercial and industrial pursuits, may have free access, on payment of the regular fees, to the excellent lessons given by them.
- "To prepare good teachers, these schools are indispensable. In fact the word pedagogism is not a useless word. It means the art of teaching and directing children. Knowledge alone is not a sufficient qualification to teach, the art of conveying knowledge must be known, and this art like all others can be learned. We hear it said that a certain number of young men leaving the Normal Schools embrace other careers than that of teacher—that all do not become teachers. This, in my opinion, is not beside the purpose.
- "What matters it, if some of them become merchants or mechanics, if these ocupations are suitable to them. What is essential is that in commerce, in industry, in agriculture, as in teaching and all other professions, we should have men able and competent to perform, properly, the duties of their positions, and for the best interests of their country."

These words require no comment. They are sufficiently explicit in themselves.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With profound respect,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

P. LAGACÉ,

Principal.

^{(&#}x27;) Outside boarders, (externes,) are admitted to follow the Normal School course.

REPORT

ON THE

JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1871-1872.

TO THE HONORABLE P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir.-

I have the honor to transmit you my report, on the state and progress of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, for the scholastic year, 1871-72.

I.

On the admission of pupil-teachers, I have not met with anything that needs any special notice, or that might modify the opinions expressed in my other reports!

By the examination of the caudidates, it is easy to observe that there is a general progress in elementary teaching, but it is also easy to see how little certain Boards of Commissioners further the interests of rate-payers, by applying for teachers at a reduced rate.

We admitted fifty-one pupils, classed as shown by the following table:

CLASSIFICATION BY SENIORITY.

Old pupils		
New pupils	Total	
CLASSIFICATION BY N		JL
Pupils of French Extraction		4 7
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

CLASSIFICATION BY	ROUTES OF	COMMUNICATION.

CLASSIFICATION BY ROUTES OF COMMUNICAT	'ION.		·		
The city or its immediate environs	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	5 5
do do South				•••••	4
La Prairie Road Berthier Road		• • • • • • •		•••••	12
St. Eustache and Ste. Thérèse Road	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••	•••••	
Total	•••••	· · · · · · · ·	• · • • •	•••••	51
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO MARKS ON EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION	Good	Passable	Poor.	Very Poor.	Total.
French grammar and orthography English reading and pronunciation	5 3 4	7 5 5	6 4 8	3 9 4	21 21

I must state that I was obliged to refuse three candidates, as being under age, who had obtained the mark "Good," on these four subjects. I have also to remark that generally the most efficient among those who presented themselves, were the youngest, that is to say, those who attended school during the past six years.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO AGE.

From sixteen to eighteen years	22
From eighteen to twenty years	
From twenty to twenty-five years	
From twenty-five to thirty years	
•	
. Total	5 †

CLASSIFICATION BY CLASSES.	Old Pupils.	New Pupils.	Total.
In the Academical Class In the Model School Class In the Elementary School Class Total	 7 7 15 18	1 2	7 8 17 19 51

Among these pupil-teachers only one had been formerly a school-teacher; four found positions in good schools during the course of the year.

IT.

I take the liberty, Sir, of drawing. your attention to the following tables. They will give you a pretty fair idea of the labors of the Professors and pupils, during the course of the year, now about to close.

All the teaching is confined to lessons of one hour, as is now generally done in establishments for superior education. This division is especially useful to the Professors who can determine in advance the subject of each lesson.

NUMBER OF LESSONS OF ONE HOUR GIVEN TO THE ACADEMICAL SCHOOL CLASS.

Which gives an average of ten hours per day.

The necessities of teaching obliged us to diminish the number of lessons on Agriculture. I did not keep a note of the time devoted to walking or agricultural excursions.

NUMBER OF LESSONS OF ONE HOUR GIVEN TO THE MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

French Grammar	200 130
English do	190
General History	80
Writing	88
Algebra	122
Geometry	64
Physics	36
Natural History, Zoology	30
do Botany	20
Agriculture	68
Practice of Horticulture	75
Music, Vocal and Piano	50 90
Gymnastics	50 50

Theoretical Teaching	75 420 80
Total HoursAn average of 91 hours per day.	1868
NUMBER OF LESSONS OF ONE HOUR GIVEN TO THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL C	LASS.
French Grammar	170
English Grammar	13
English Pronunciation, Spelling, Etymology	19
History of Canada	8
Writing	8
Arithmetic	
Mental Arithmetic	
Book-keeping	7
Natural History, Zoology	3
do Botany	6
AgricultureFrench Elocution	
Practice of Horticulture	7
dympastics	
Music, Vocal and Piano	
Theoretical teaching	
Practical teaching	42
Geography, (in English)	8
Total Hours	1,97

An average of 92 hours per day.

By adding to these three tables 190 lessons in English, given to the second division of the Elementary Class, we have a total of 5,849 hours, which represents. what I may call, the value of the annual teaching.

As to the real number of the lessons given by the Professors of the Normal School it is less than this figure, in which are included the classes held in the Model Schools by the pupil-teachers, and the course, which having been followed by both classes united, should only be counted once. Every deduction being made, there still remain 4,159 lessons of one hour, taught during the course of the year.

III.

These figure exempt me from making any special mention of the zeal of the Professors.

Every year I have only to congratulate myself on being so ably seconded, If the Normal School has exercised any influence on education, an influence which cannot be overlooked, it is to those worthy assistants that the success must be attributed.

TV

Besides a certain number of repetitions, we hold, as usual, two examinations, one in the middle, and the other at the end of the school year. The examination is first made in writing; the pupils who do not obtain a certain number of

points can go no further. The others are admitted to an oral examination when a definite standing is given. The words are; "excellent," good," passable," mediocre, and very bad."

In the Academical Class no one was ranked below the mark " mediocre."

The highest out of 23 marks obtained. "excellent," 13 times and "good," 10 times.

In the Model School Class two received the mark of "mediocre" twice, but no one went below it, and this was on a subject in which oftentimes the most sustained efforts will not suffice:—English Orthography and Pronunciation.

V.

After these examinations I was enabled to present to you for:

Academical 8	School	Diplom	as	3	pupils
Model	"	٠,،	******	7	* *
Elementary	"	"	***************************************	4	"
				_	
			Total	14	

Of this number only six consented to teach, the others retained their places in the School for the scholastics year 1872-73. I regret this, in a measure, for never were calls for teachers so numerous; they come to us from Ontario, the United States and the Lower Provinces.

In the environs of Montreal, two or three parishes were unable to open their Model Schools till late in October.

VI.

As far as I could ascertain all those who were engaged in teaching, at the time of my last Report, continued to be so engaged, with the exception of two, whose stipulated term had expired. One of them had been in receipt of a pretty fair salary, but the Commissioners having determined to diminish it, the teacher accepted a better situation.

I recommend to your attention the fact, that prices everywhere have a tendency to rise; the salaries of teachers, already very small, will shortly not be sufficient to permit them to live.

I have already had the honor to inform you of the zeal of several former pupils, who have been engaged in teaching for many years. There are also other masters who have grown gray in teaching. A recompense, even if only honorary, would have the result, it appears to me, of exciting still more their zeal, and of causing more respect to be shown them.

Several teachers have expressed their desire of submitting, from time to time to examinations, which would entitle them to certificates of capacity of a higher degree. These examinations would result in giving rise to a spirit of emulation, all the more efficient, as there would be no compulsion, and we would thus have another guarantee against apathy and routine,

VII.

The Model School was attended by 168 children, an increase of 23 over last year. I made certain material improvements in the class room which gave more space. Moreover I have definitely established the programme of teaching and had it printed to be placed in the hands of the pupil-teachers. By these means, they can, with more facility, prepare their lessons, and know the time at which they must be given in. Nothing is left to chance, and I have tried as much as possible to have the children taught by a simple and easy, but graduated course of studies. I have annexed to this report a copy of this programme.

Among the pupils who have left the Model School, either during or at the end of the year.

- 18 entered the College;
- 10 embraced commercial pursuits;
- 5 were indentured as apprentices;
- 10 entered other schools;
- 5 left for the country;
- 1 left to establish himself in the United States.

I annex to this Report a table of the number of children who have attended our classes, month by month, from 1857 to the 1st November, 1872.

VIII.

In closing, may I be allowed to express the wish that the Jacques-Cartier Model School will soon be rendered sufficiently spacious to allow us to teach two or three hundred pupils. We have all the elements for this, the building alone is wanting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient Servant,

H. A. C. VERREAU,

Principal.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

	57	57	38	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	6 6	67	68	69	70	71	72
Months.	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
											—	<u> </u>			—		
September	 	67	84	87	64	48	84	80	88	104	85	70	63	108	101	198	109
October		78	84	89	81	48	93	86	92	103	91	80	66	104	102	122	112
November		73	84	90	75	52	95	86	94	92	92	73	66	97	99	101	122
December		75	85	89	63	50	95	86	90	93	86	63	66	95	~96	106	
January		67	83	89	62	52	93	86	94	88	84	57	65	86	94	102	
February		74	79	89	63	56	89	58	93	86	91	58	69	84	97	95	
March	63	80	79	86	63	58	94	87	94	86	82	58	69	83	100	99	
April	85	80	83	57	64	63	96	92	90	88	75	60	71	80	98	108	
Mny	70	91	85	91	62	70	95	95	89	91	94	55	76	81	103	111	
June		83	84	57	60	69	88	95	94	89	71	50	65	84	103	108	
	<u>' </u>	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		!	<u>!</u>				<u> </u>				

JACQUES-CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL

PROGRAMME AND RULES.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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-:0:----

The Jacques Cartier Model School, attached to the Normal School, is divided into three grand divisions, which make as many distinct schools—the first answering to what is called an Academy, the second to a Model School, properly so called, and the third, to an Elementary School. Each division is subdivided into six Degrees. There are, consequently, eighteen degrees through, which each pupil must successively pass within a time more or less long, according to his talents and work; but no one can pass to a higher degree, without being perfectly versed in the matters of the preceding degree.

The masters should make use of these two conditions to excite emulation among the pupils.

Promotion may be individual, when a child shall be judged capable to accede to a higher degree or collective, when all the pupils of one degree are sufficiently well versed in that which they have been taught. In this case, they continue to form a distinct class, seldom changing their numbers; and if they continue their progress, they pass to a higher degree. A special reward is then accorded to them.

The degree and the division will be indicated, to speak shortly by a fraction, of which the degree is the numerator and the division, the denominator.

The general neatness and good conduct of the pupil; the keeping in good or der of every thing that belongs to him, such as books and copy-books: the position of the body: the manner of holding a book in reading: the tone: the pronunciation, will be continually attended to by the master.

We must never forget that the questions which he asks the pupils have a double end in view. 10 To incite attention and a spirit of observation. 20 To form little by little a good education. He ought therefore, from the commencement of the studies, increase the questions, and accustom his pupils to speak correctly, to discontinue auglicisms and all vicious expressions.

The writing classes shall be distributed in a manner so as to facilitate supervision. The copy books and exercises must be rigorously neat. If the progress made by the pupils is remarkable, the master shall be entitled to a special prize at the end of the year; but he shall be obliged to make proof of this progress in due time.

When the children are sufficiently advanced they shall every day have to prepare lessons at home on grammar, arithmetic and repetition. The masters will do their utmost to inspire them with a taste for this kind of work, and consequently, will recompense those who best acquit themselves.

For this, and for the good management of their classes, the master will regularly take notes, of which they shall give a copy to the Director of the Model School. They shall always be ready to inform the Principal of the state of their classes, and the conduct and progress of each child.

They must not forget: lo that children are very observant, and that often, they take advantage of the slightest fault on the part of their master, to be wanting in respect, or at least pay very little attention to him. 20 that they are less amenable to severity than to kindness. In consequence their manner should be always dignified, their behaviour decent, their firmness tempered by a desire for the well being of the child. In fact, it is not the observance of an inflexible rule that is the question, but to bring up a child from its feebleness and ignorance to virtue and knowledge.

The masters have the same classes for a sufficient length of time so that they may enjoy the success of their pupils, and that their capability of holding a class can be tested.

In the following programme, singing and gymnastics have been entered as only for the degree six-three, as these matters are considered as a useful-recreation for little children. For the other degrees singing and gymnastics are followed from 1 to 1½ o'clock P. M.

The days on which Mass is celebrated, the director will omit, in each degree, such matters, as he may think expedient.

If a Master, after a month's teaching, desires his class to be examined, he will have the right to this favor, provided that the Professors of the Normal School preside at the examination.

THIRD DIVISION.

VITH DEGREE. [6]

READING. Letters on the map and blackboard; individual and collective reading in rhythm; syllabic sounds learned by rote, subsequently represented on the board.

Subsequently, several monosyllables, six at the most, being written, the Master should point out one, and the pupils will give the sound, or the Master shall give the sound and the pupils will point out the letters.

ARTHMETIC. Addition of similar articles in the class room, then with the aid of the boulier-compteur, up to 100; abstract addition by one up to 100.

English Reading and Arithmetic as in French. Vocabulary—the Master shall give the english name of some objects in view of the children, and will make them repeat it until they know it well. Then, he will give the english names of the objects and the pupils will point them out, or give the names in french and vice versa.

The Object Lessons. The simple and elementary forms—square, oblong, cylindrical, angular.

Common objects, their principal parts and usages. (Objects in the class room). The six principal colors with the aid of tables.

GYMNASTICS. Exercises to relax the children, extension and contraction of the arms and limbs, running.

Singing. Sol fa exercises to gradually develop the voice, without effort or shouting.

12

Religion. First principles simply explained, in form of conversation and by the aid of tables, as much as possible. Prayers.

DEPORTMENT. Respect due to parents, the manner of obeying them and to anticipate their wishes. Good conduct in class, manner of answering; elementary neatness that a child should observe.

VTH DEGREE. [5]

READING—at the board, on maps, and in the spelling-book. Give the meanigns of the words by examples and simple phrases. Continuation of the exercises on the sounds of syllables, according to the system of reading adopted, spelling by heart of the words read.

Commence dyssalables, composed of elementary sounds, the meaning of which must be made known by some words of conversation.

WRITING on the slate: exercise the hand to follow curved I tters.

ARITHMETIC. Addition continued with the boulier compteur, then without it, by three, four, and five, up to 100. Subtraction by one, two or three, of numbers less than 10.

English. As in the preceding degree.

OBJECT LESSONS. Forms. Triangle, lozange, cube, circle.

Colors. The six principal colors, considered in articles of clothing, in flowers.

Animals: the usefulness of domestic animals, of the principal parts of the human body.

ORDINARY OBJECTS. Objects not under view of the pupils.

GEOGRAPHY in connection with ordinary objects. Forms and disposition of the class.

RELIGION. Prayers. History of the Creation, by the aid of tables.

DEPORTMENT. Respect and obedience to the masters, in and out of school, and to superiors in general: examples. Good treatment of animals.

IVth Degree. [4]

READING of words of three and four syllables, up to current and easy reading.

Meanings of words as in the preceding degree.

Spelling of words familiar to the children.

Punctuation. Period, comma and semi colon.

Writing on the slate. The small letters u, n, m in round hand; arabic numerals.

Written Arithmetic. Numeration commenced. Reading of numbers up to 100. When the two first tens are known, to run over in one week each of the following tens.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Addition of abstract quantities by four, five and six up to 100.

Subtraction by three, four, five up to 50.

Oral Exercise. Rapid combination of two numbers, of which one is less and the other greater than 10, up to 100.

ROMAN NUMERALS I, V, X, L, C, and their combinations up to 100, on paper and on the board.

English. Same system as in the previous degree. The pupils shall compose short and easy phrases.

OBJECT LESSONS. Review of forms already presented. Circle, semi-circle, crescent, oval, rhomboid, sphere, hemisphere; curve, spiral; broken lines, horizontal, vertical and inclined.

Colors primitive and secondary; shades and tints of bright and sombre colors.

Domestic animals—Covering, movements, cries and modes of nourishment.

Common plants, which are eaten without change, names, method of cultivation.

Qualities. Show in a simple manner the properties of objects which are opaque, transparent, porous, dense, colored, colorless, odorous and inodorous.

GEOGRAPHY. Shape of the school grounds, position and direction of the adjacent streets; public places, churches and remarkable buildings: the whole illustrated on the black board as much as possible.

Religion. Catechism. History of the Jews.

DEPORTMENT. Kindness and politeness to companions and strangers. Truthfulness and neatness. Examples, incidents and anecdotes.

IIIrd. DEGREE. [3].

READING. Current reading commenced. The tone should be especially at tended to by the master. The pupils will give a synopsis of what is read

Spelling of words read and some other easy words of three syllables.

Meaning of words given by the pupils, and when unable, by the master in simple phrases

Elementary sounds of one syllable or between an inarticulate consonant.

Punctuation. Points of admiration, apostrophe, cédille, inverted comma, hyphen Recapitulation of what has been already learned.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. Numeration and notation up to 100,000 connecting the numbers with some important date or scientific fact.

Addition on the slate—Columns of one to ten figures.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Practical questions in addition and subtraction.

Oral Exercise on the rapid combination of numbers.

Multiplication Table, up to 6 times 12.

Roman figures, combinations up to D.

WRITING on the slate then on paper, short words without capitals.

English, Same system as in the fourth degree.

OBJECT LESSONS. Forms—Angle, prism, pyramid, spheroid, circumference, diameter. The master will mark them down and the pupils will describe them, and vice versá.

Comparison of size—Small and large; long and short; thick and thin; broad and narrow; tall and dwarfed; high and low; deep and shallow.

Colors. Names of the principal shades and tints.

Animals. Review of that which preceded: animals used for food, quadrupeds birds and fishes—the names of their flesh and of their young. Domestic and savage animals.

Plants. Names of the common plants whose products are consumed after being changed. Names, usages, culture of trees and common fruits and flowers.

QUALITIES. Examples to illustrate the properties of elasticity, flexibility, liquidity, combustiblenes:, absorbent power, &c.

GEOGRAPHY. General plan of the city, showing the school and the streets in which the pupils reside.

RELIGION. Catechism, Sacred History, recapitulation of that which had been learned. Judges and kings, up to Solomon, inclusively.

DEPORTMENT. Manner of mentioning persons present or absent, indicating objects: how to conduct one's self when alone.

IInd. DEGREE. [2].

CURRENT READING. To accustom the pupil to read in an easy manner, according to the punctuation, and later, as the sense indicates. The pupils shall give a synopsis of what is read.

Spelling of the words in the lesson and others: those in which a and e have the same sound.

Meaning of the words in the lesson.

Elementary sounds, especially to correct defective pronunciation.

GRAMMAR. Elements of French Grammar. To accustom the pupil first to distinguish the noun, adjective, article, then the verb. Graduated exercises for the formation of the plural, with the most general exceptions, leaving the others aside, and thus continuing up to the regular verbs inclusively.

Simple phrases and short writing from dictation.

WRITING AND DRAWING OD the slate and in copy books. Capital letters in their order. Words with capital letters. Models on the blackboard and on paper. Elementary lessons in drawing.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. Addition and subtraction reviewd. Multiplication by a multiplier of three figures. Simple examples; concrete quantities.

Addition of a column of from six to ten figures.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Addition, subtraction, multiplication.

Oral Exercise for the rapid combination of numbers.

Multiplication Table up to 12 times 12..

Table of ordinary measures. Monetary currency of Canada. Divisions of time, of length. Easy but clear demonstrations.

Roman numerals reviewed and terminated.

ENGLISH. Same method as in the fourth degree. The students should commence to express themselves in English.

OBJECT LESSONS. Shape. Repeat that which has been learned: pentagon, hep-tagon, octagon, surface and radius. The pupils shall describe the objects.

Size To measure from an inch to a yard. Exercise to judge of these sizes.

Animals. Account of their structure with their habits. The grand zoological divisions.

Plants. Repetition of what has been already learned, fruits, grains, used for food; plants useful for burning; plants useful for their sap.

Qualities of soluble, fusible, fibrous, porous, astringent, odorous.

Occupations, industrial instruments and productions.

GEOGRAPHY. Shape of the Island of Montreal, its divisions into counties and parishes, the whole drawn out on the black board. To make the student understand that objects seem to diminish, as the country represented increases.

Religion. Catechism, Sacred History.—Kings and Captivity of Babylon.

DEPORTMENT. How one should behave in church, in public meetings, in the street; respect for old age and generally, for that which is feeble. Examples to show the viciousness of bad conduct.

1st DEGREE [1].

READING. As in the preceding degree.

Spelling, Meanings of words, Punctuation the same

WRITING on paper in round hand.

Drawing continued.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. Addition and Subtraction reviewed

Multiplication by multipliers of four figures.

Division by divisors of from 1 to 25. Practical examples.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Division. Practical questions on each rule.

Oral Exercise for the rapid combination of numbers.

Multiplication table reviewed.

Division taught along with the other.

Table of ordinary measures. Recapitulation of that which had been already learned. Measures of surface, solids, capacity and other tables.

ARABIC Numeration ROMAN (1) reviewed.

English. As in the preceding degree. Some lessons, such as Arithmetic, Geography and object lessons, may be taught exclusively in english.

OBJECT LESSONS. Description of some particular object, such as the manufacture of pins, needles, paper, ink and nails.

Properties of objects, such as mineral, vegetable, animal.

Occupations. To accustom the pupils to observe and describe the common products, industries and affairs of life.

GEOGRAPHY. Direction of the River St. Lawrence—source, mouth, navigable portion, islands. Principal towns of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, of the Dominion. The most general geographical definitions—continents, oceans, form of the earth, according to the Globe. Points of the compass, use of charts.

RELIGION. Catechism. Sacred History up to Jesus-Christ ended.

DEPORTMENT. General counsels, order, economy, sentiments of justice, impartiality, generosity, greatness of soul. The whole with the aid of striking examples, principally taken from history.

SECOND DIVISION.

VIth DEGREE |6|2.

READING. The pupils should be able to read well. At first it will be only requisite to review the rules already studied concerning elementary sounds, punctuation and the pauses indicated by the sense of the passage. The reading book which shall later on be definitely decided upon, should contain in its orthography and meaning progressive difficulties.

Spelling as in the preceding division.

Some easy rules for joining derivatives, so that the pupils may attach the calligraphy of certain groups of words to one root.

Definitions, as in the preceding degree.

WRITING. Writing exercises in the copy-books shall be less frequent, but all written exercises shall serve for applying the rules of calligraphy: consequently they will not be long.

Linear Drawing at sight. Different kinds of lines. The pupil will trace them on the slate to accustom the eye and hand. In all Drawing lessons, the master shall pay particular attention to the regularity and neatness of the sketch.

GRAMMAR. Substantive, Article, Adjective and Pronoun. Easy exercises.

English. Reading in the Second Reader, Spelling, Definition, Formation and Grammar as in French.

Vocabulary. Words and expressions used for designating time, the seasons, elements, temperature, &c. The Master will make use of them in conversing with his pupils; but shall not have any thing learnt mechanically by rote. It shall be, at the same time, an application of the rules of grammar; but no written exercises as yet.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. Elementary rules, reviewed.

Fractions commenced.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC, same as written arithmetic.

Tables and measures, reviewed.

OBJECT LESSONS. Qualities and uses of objects familiar to the pupils. Clothing Food, and Building materials.

Animals. Grand Zoological divisions reviewed. Orders of the 1st. class, showing those represented in North America.

Time. Divisions into days, weeks, months, and years—working days, religious and legal holidays. Mechanical way of remembering the number of days in each month. The four seasons, and that which characterizes them, and the months that they comprise.

Ancient Geography. The principal towns of the Holy Land: general details concerning the area, riches, monuments, and population of its towns.

GEOGRAPHY. Description, with the aid of globes, of the form of the earth and its movements. Great divisions.

Religion. Sacred History reviewed in four lessons. History of Our Saviour, Jesus-Christ. Catechism.

DEPORTMENT. General rules reviewed. Politeness at table.

MENTAL EXERCISES. Small pieces in verse.

Vth DEGREE. [5]

READING, SPELLING AND DEFINITION as in the preceding degree.

Formation of words by prefix, suffix, and termination.

WRITING. As in the last degree.

Writing in round hand.

LINEAR DRAWING, at sight. Division of lines. Horizontal, vertical and oblique-

Division of these lines into equal lengths. Combination of these different lines of a given length. Parallel, horizontal, vertical and oblique lines.

GRAMMAR, Verbs. Chiefly regular verbs. Viva voce application of given rules; written exercises.

English. As in the preceding degree.

Vocabulary. Words used at table, as in the former degree.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. Fractions continued.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Some questions concerning commerce and agriculture Tables of Measures. Foreign weights and measures.

Object lessons. Animals. Subdivision of the second class, giving the characteristics of the principal species.

Means of communication by land and water. Methodical lessons, leading to very interesting historical and scientific details.

Water. Names that indicate the source and qualities. Its different states and uses.

Ancient Geography. Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, studied in the same manner as the towns in the Holy Land.

Geography. America—Description. Physical and Political Divisions. The master shall explain that which concerns North America and especially Canada

HISTORY OF CANADA. Its grand Divisions. Sketch of what it contains.

Religion. Origin of the Church, to the death of Saints Peter and Paul. Catechism.

DEPORTMENT. Politeness in conversation.

MENTAL EXERCISES. Continued.

IVTH DEGREE. [4].

READING. Declamation. Reading of Manuscript: From this degree the pupils must give a certain degree of firmness to their intonation.

Spelling, definition and formation, as in the preceeding degree.

Etymology of words of latin origin, mest commonly used.

WRITING as in the preceding degree.

LINBAR DRAWING at sight, drawing right, obtuse and acute angles, given the sides and heights.

GRAMMAR. The last part of the Discours

English as in the first degree. Reading in the Third Reader.

Vocabulary. Words and expressions used in travelling.

Translations in writing commenced.

Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic.

Fractions completed and reviewed.

Table of the principal measures compared.

OBJECT LESSONS. Animals. Principal species of the 3rd and 4th classes.

Agriculture. History of a piece of bread, that which is necessary to make it; thence proceed to agriculture, ploughing, sowing, implements, animals. As this study is at the same time, both instructive and interesting, it should be carefully prepared.

Ancient Geography. The world as known to the ancients.

GEOGRAPHY. Europe. Description; physical and political divisions, towns, rivers, and mountains.

HISTORY OF CANADA. The subdivisions of the two great eras, their characteristics in one phrase.

Religion. Destruction of Jerusalem. Dispersion of the Jews. Persecution of Christians. Catechism.

DEPORTMENT. Politeness among business men. MENTAL EXERCISES, continued.

IIIrd DEGREE.

CURRENT READING. From this degree reading is merely used for the purpose of giving special instruction to the pupils.

Spelling continued. Words of Greek origin. Rules of formation reviewed, and more fully explained.

Latin Etymology continued.

Pronunciation. Words in which the pronunciation is not governed by general rules.

Writing, small hand.

LINEAR DRAWING at sight. Drawing of triangles and quadrilaterals.

GRAMMAR. Syntax of the substantive, article and adjective.

The pupils commence composition according to Larousse's method.

English. Reading in the Third Reader.

Spelling, Definition, Formation, Grammar as in French.

Vocabulary. Words and expressions u ed in buying and selling on the market, in a grocery, book store etc.

Translations in writing continued.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

MENSURATION OF SURPERFICIES.

Book Keeping commenced.

OBJECT LESSONS. These lessons, from the IHrd degree should be addressed more to the intelligence than in the sye of the pupil.

Animals, Fish.

Plants. Principal organs and their functions, influence of the diurnal and nocturnal respiration of plants, circulation of the sap.

Steam engines. Historical notice, principles on which constructed; explanation of the principal parts.

GROGRAPHY. Asia.

HISTORY OF CANADA from 1534 to 1700.

Religion. Principal heresies; the most distinguished Fathers of the Church. Catechism.

DEPORTMENT. How to write letters.

MENTAL EXERCISES. Selected tables.

Had DEGREE. N.

READING as in the preceding degree.

Spelling, Formation, as in the preceding degree.

Greek Etymology.

Pronunciation, as in the preceding degree.

Homonyms. Words whose orthography is the same.

WRITING. Small hand. The sentences to be copied must contain at least tem phrases.

LINEAR DRAWING at sight. Curves: circle, elipse, oval, &c.

French Grammar. Syntax of the Pronoun and of the Verb as far as the Participle, leaving aside the difficulties suggested to a mind already developed.

English. Reading in the Fourth Reader.

Spelling, formation and etymology as in the french. Vocabulary as in the preceding degree.

Translations in writing continued.

WRITTEN AND MENTAL ARITHMETIC, as in the preceding degree. Application of the rules of Percentage, Interest, and Profit and Loss.

Mensuration of solids. Practical questions on solidity and capacity.

Book KEEPING continued.

OBJECT LESSONS. Insects. Classification, confined to the principal species.

Plants. Glassification. Specimens of the families of plants, selected from the most important of those indigenous to our country. Ornamental plants.

Facts concerning Manufactures and large Manufactories. Mention those which exist in Montreal or its environs.

HISTORY OF CANADA from 1700 to 1760.

GEOGRAPHY. Africa and Oceanica. One third of the time to be devoted to the study of these two portions of the globe. The remainder to be spent in reviewing Geography generally.

RELIGION. The Church of the Middle Ages. Catechism.

DEPORTMENT. That which ought to be observed or avoided in society.

MENTAL EXERCISES. Extracts from Canadian poetry and prose.

Ist DEGREE.

In this degree, a review will be made of those things already studied in the preceding division and in the other degrees.

READING in accordance with the principles of the IHrd degree.

Spelling, Formation, Etymology as in the IInd degree.

Homonyms. Words having the same sound.

Warring, small hand. Twice a week the pupils shall write invoices and commercial letters.

LINEAR DRAWING at sight. Mixed lines. Drawing of geometrical solids. Various drawings of parts of buildings: such as doors, windows, etc.

French Granmar. Syntax finished and reviewed.

Easy Compositions, taken more from business life than from the imagination.

English. As in French, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography, studied solely in English.

Vocabulary. Idiotisms of the English Language.

Translations and writing continued.

WRITTEN AND Mental Arithmetic, mixed problems, false position resolved by the rule of unity.

MERSURATION of heights of distances.

BOOK-KREPING ended.

HISTORY OF CANADA 1760 to 1860.

OBJECT LESSONS. Insects, Hurtful kind.

Plants. Our commercial woods, names in both languages, character, geographical position, details of commerce.

Telegraphs; their utility, elementary principles of construction, airline telegraphs, submarine telegraphs etc.

Lighting by solid, liquid, and gaziforous substances. History of a candle.

Minerals. Our mineral riches.

RELIGION. Modern heresies. Catechism.

DEFORTMENT. Habits of order and economy.

TIME TABLE.

DIVISION.

DEGREK.

	Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
	A. M. 9-9 1					-
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REPORT OF THE PIRNCIPAL

OF THE

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR THE SESSION OF 1871-72.

TO THE HONORABLE P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Minister of Public Instruction.

SIR,

At the close of the fifteenth session of the McGill Normal School, I am called upon to make the customary Annual Report, and in doing so I am glad, before going into particulars to say, that the past year has been a busy and I trust a successful one, and that I have every reason to believe, that it will be instrumental in adding to the list of teachers in the Province a large number, who will do credit to our Training Institution.

In the course of the session we admitted into the school 108 applicants; of these 10 were males and 98 females; 53 were resident in Montreal, 54 came from other parts of Canada, and one from the United States.

Of those admitted, 33 had already obtained diplomas from the Normal School and re-entered to study for a higher certificate, 5 entering for the Academy Class, and 28 for the Model School Class. The remainder of applicants for admission joined the Class studying for the Elementary School Diploma.

To the above must be added one University Student, who entered the School in order to obtain the Academy Diploma, according to the arrangements as set forth in the Normal School calender.

After the final examination at the close of the session I was in a position to recommend for diplomas 69 students who had satisfactorily completed the course of study.

Of these 5 received Academy Diplomas; 18 Model School Diplomas; and 46 Elementary School Diplomas. By reference to last year's Report it will be seen that the addition of the diplomas granted at the close of this session to those previously issued, will raise the whole number granted to students of the McGill Normal School, since its inauguration to 716; and the whole number of persons who have received diplomas to 532.

Of these diplomas 30 are for Academy Teachers: 209 for Model School Teachers and 472 for Elementary School Teachers.

Of the whole number of Teachers who have obtained certificates from the McGill Normal School 81 are males and 451 females.

It may not be out of place for me here to say, that of the Teachers just enumerated, 101 of both sexes obtained their diplomas during the two sessions,

immediately proceding the one just closed, and consequently during a part of the short time I have been Principal of this Institution; and that it has been part of my duty, and a pleasing one too, to seek information respecting those, who on entering our school pledged themselves to remain at least the required number of years in the teaching profession. I am therefore, now able to state, after careful enquiry, that of these 101 teachers, 64 sought and obtained engagements as instructors in the Province, were so engaged at the time of my enquiry, and are still so occupied, I have every reason to believe; 23 returned to the Normal School to obtain a higher diploma; one entered the McGill University, where he is now a student, two are dead, three have gone to the United States, owing to circumstances which compelled their parents to leave Canada, and one is married. Concerning the remaining 6, I have not been able to obtain all the information I needed, but it may be, that even of these some are engaged in schools in the Province.

I trust this statement may be found satisfactory, and that it may be considered as evidence that the Normal School still continues to provide a staff of teachers, who are well aware of what is expected of them, when they have completed a course of training.

With reference to those, who have just left the institution, numbering as f have already shewn 69 teachers, I have every reason to anticipate that a very large portion of them will immediately obtain appointments, and that of the rest, a very fair number will re-enter the school in order to secure a higer standing. I may also say, that on no previous occasion, have we had a more intelligent class of young persons offering themselves for the teaching profession, and that whether, they at once seek situations, where they may test their professional ability, or re-enter the Normal School for a higher diploma, I feel sure that in the end I shall be satisfied with the result of their labours, and that they themselves will have no reason to regret, in after life, that they have been connected with the work of education, I cannot refrain from saying, also, that in obtaining so large a number who willingly offer themselves every year as teachers, we are very fortunate, especially when it is considered that so far the Normal School has accomplished its end in providing a class of instructors, who, as many can testify, are doing the Province most beneficial service. This will appear the more satisfactory, when we reflect, that, in many countries, the supply of candidates for training is not left to chance, but that by systematic arrangements the best public schools are made nurseries, from whence, every year, a large number of properly prepared young persons are obtained, who, on entering a Normal School, are not found wanting in that ground work, which must be carefully attended to before we can proceed successfully to any higher course of instruction.

Whether it would be possible, in this Province, to carry out any plan, by which the best scholars in the best organized schools could be selected and prepared, under the care of the teachers of these schools for more advanced training, is a question can be answered by those only, who are entrusted with the management of educational affairs generally, in as much as it would, involve a considerable yearly out-lay. That it has been successful, elsewhere, is very easy of proof indeed, to such an extent that a scheme of this nature is always depended upon as a means of supply for each year's course of training.

Some such arrangement as this seems necessary, in order to increase our number of male students; as from enquiries I have made, I find that merchants and others engaged in trade and commerce, who are well aware of the importance of early preparation, as far as their assistants are concerned, never fail to make liberal offers to young persons of the male sex, about to leave the model schools, and they rarely fail to secure their services. As regards the teaching profession no such inducement is held out, and, it becomes a mere matter of chance whether they engage in it or not.

It is a satisfaction to me to state that at the beginning of the session, the class of young persons, who presented themselves, as applicants for admission, were to a certain extent in advance of those who entered our Normal School, years ago. They where more thoroughly instructed in the elements of learning, seemed to have been made more familiar with the daily routine of school duties, and, in many respects, were more fitted for that especial training, which it is the province of the Normal School to supply.

There can be no doubt, that the whole of this arises from a desire on the part of some of the most successful of our trained teachers, to select and prepare the best of their scholars for teaching purposes, and at the same time to infuse into them that love of the profession, without which, much of our labour would be in vain. Should the next few years see a still greater advance in the preparation of those who intend to offer themselves for admission into our school, the work we have on hand will be progressing towards its legitimate object, which is, not so much to impart knowledge to those who have been neglected in early life, as to instruct in all that relates to success in the practice of teaching.

It is my intention during the next year, if circumstances will permit, to devote a portion of each week to the special work of lesson giving to selected classes from the Model School. In this way our students will learn those principles of teaching, which must be carefully studied before any one can fairly anticipate success in the school-room.

In looking over our list of teachers, whose names are annexed to the Normal School calender, I find that more than 30 have been 10 years, and some more than ten years actually engaged in teaching, and that they still continue in the same occupation. If any thing could be done by the Education Department to recognize in some way so long a continuance in an employment, which used to be considered at one time so laborious and irksome, that few could be found willing to engage in it, for any length of time, it would, I feel sure, be of much, benefit to the profession generally. Some recognized distinction, at least, between the trained teachers, and the applicant who may obtain a teacher's certificate after a few hour's, examination by a Board of Examiners seems most desirable at the present time. Many complaints with reference to this have been made to me by our students, and also by their friends, who, in many cases, have been obliged to furnish the means of meeting the expenses incurred by a long course of training. Should the Normal School continue to prepare an increasing number of instructors every year, there will be no need of granting certificates by any other authorities, and the cause of education in the Province will be benefitted by the discontinuance of the present short and consequently inaccurate method of licensing teachers.

The large number of students, who entered our Normal School in September last, more than filled the usual seats of our lecture rooms, and in order to accommodate the whole a large addition had to be made to the furniture of each room. In this way not much inconvenience was experienced after the first week of lecturing, but the smallness of our waiting rooms was felt in a greater degree than last year. Knowing however, that the subject of increased space in the building was receiving the attention its importance demanded, we used every means to lessen the difficulty, trusting that in a short time we should be furnished with such an addition to our school, that every department would have its full measure of accommodation.

Our students, when they leave us, find no difficulty in procuring situations, on the contrary, towards the latter part of the session I had considerable trouble in finding teachers for several country schools. I consider it my duty however in speaking of this to say very decidedly, that, I consider, more efforts should be made by school officers in the country to increase the salaries they offer, if they

expect teachers to tender their services. It does not seem to be understood in some localities, a short distance from our large cities, that in almost all places, where of late years education has received proper attention, the teacher has secured for himself that increase of stipend, which has enabled him to meet without discomfort a very rapid rise in value of all the common necessaries of life.

This has been properly attended to in our large cities, especially in Montreal, where an example has been set, which we hope may be imitated by all those entrusted with the care of schools in other localities.

I have, as far as a busy session would permit, continued to maintain correspondence with our teachers engaged in the country, especially with those holding situations in distant parts of the Province; and, it is a subject of much gratification to me to be able to state, that all these young persons (without speaking of the good which they may effect by their teaching) seem auxious to be of use to any extent circumstances may permit.

The Model Schools connected with the Normal School still maintain their efficiency, and have again this session furnished us with some of our best students in training. The boys, department continues under the care of Mr. F. W. Hicks, M. A., the girls, department under Miss A. F. Murray, and the primary department under Miss L. Derrick, and I have no hesitation in saying that all our students have every reason to feel grateful to these teachers, for the careful supervision and direction which they experienced while under training in these practising schools.

The ministers of the several religious denominations have, as in former years, given regular weekly instruction to the students, and we are much indebted to these gentlemen for their kindness in this matter.

The Professors have, as usual, given every attention to the welfare of the Normal School, and to their care and judicious management are owing the order and quietness which have marked the daily working of the classes and also the successful termination of the past session

I must also say in conclusion that I feel grateful to the Committee of the Normal School, for their careful attention to everything requiring their consideration and especially to the Chairman Dr. Dawson, who has not failed, since my appointment as Principal, to aid me in any way that would conduce to the success of the Institution.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obt. servant,

WILLIAM H. HICKS, Principal.

Montreal, 13 July 1872.

APPENDIX No. 2.

EXTRACTS from the REPORTS of SCHOOL INSPECTORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

INSPECTOR LUCIER.

CCUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Sin,

I have the honor of transmitting to you my report on the working of the education law and the schools of Bouaventure for the year 1871.

I am happy to state that both work admirably well.

The statistics which I forward to the department, compared with those of last year, show a steady increase in the number of pupils attending the schools, and further show the great interest the rate payers take in the education of their children.

The greatest difficulty to be met with was in obtaining the services of teachers provided with diplomas, more particularly english teachers or those competent to teach both languages; so much so that we were compelled to employ some without diplomas; but all, with the exception of two, who intend to obtain diplomas at the next meeting of the Board at New Carlisle, are now competent.

I followed your instructions with regard to the teaching of mental arithmetic and agriculture, and it is my pleasant duty to inform you that my efforts have been carried out with great success. Mr Juneau's little work on Mentai Arithmetic and Dr. Larue's Manual on Agriculture are now for sale in all the principal parishes, and I trust, with the aid of the teachers, they will soon be found in all our schools.

INSPECTOR PAINCHAUD.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit my report on the elementary schools, under my control, together with the statistical tables for the year 1870—71.

The state of education in the Magdalen Islands is most encouraging. Parents, pupils and teachers show great zeal in the cause of education. The progress made through this rivalry is noticed in all our public schools.

As all the teachers hold diplomas and are exemplary in their conduct, it naturally follows that the commissioners find no difficulty in collecting the school taxes, considerable enough, if we compare the population of our district with that of other adjoining districts. To sum up, the system of education works well throughout the whole extent of territory under my control.

There is nevertheless one difficulty to contend against, and that is the want of attendance at school on the part of the pupils, particularly in these Islands. Only for this obstacle, I could state with pleasure that every thing was carried out to perfection. If I thus express myself in this report, it is because the progress made this year, in comparison with past years, is most satisfactory, as regards the instruction given in all the elementary branches, in the system of teaching, and the construction of school houses, which are now more spacious and convenient.

I have no complaints to make, but praise to all concerned, and I hope that everything will continue to prosper.

INSPECTOR TREMBLAY.

COUNTY OF GASPE.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to your consideration my ninth report upon the state of education in this county, and am happy to inform you that the progress made is very satisfactory.

The commissioners faithfully discharge their duties, the rate payers pay the school taxes regularly, the pupils attend well, and everything required in the school is supplied.

Generally all those charged with the management of the schools evince great zeal and devotedness, and the teachers are better paid.

However the too frequent changes of male and female teachers is still a great impediment to the operation of the schools and to the fulfilment of the law.

The distance from towns and large centres produces this bad effect, which will always exist, as long as Gaspé cannot of itself educate teachers.

INSPECTOR BOIVIN.

COUNTIES OF CHARLEVOIX AND SAGUENAY.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you my report upon the schools of the counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay for the year 1870-71.

I observe this year, as in former years, a stendy increase in the number of pupils attending the schools, and a marked improvement in the method of teaching certain branches of education.

As I remarked in my last report, the introduction of Mr. Toussaint's Arithmetic and Mr. Juneau's treatise on "mental arithmetic" in the schools has produced the most satisfactory results. They are now better taught, and the pupils study them with great success. I have seen many difficult problems solved, both in the

model and elementary schools by the pupils. The teaching of french grammar is highly commendable. Parsing is taught in all the schools, and I often met with children from 8 to 9 years of age who correctly parse very long sentences.

Penmanship and analytical reading appear to me to be'the most neglected.

The difficulty of obtaining copy books with good headings, on account of the poverty of the people, is the cause of this state of things.

The model schools are also in need of many things required, such as globes, maps, &c., &c., and it was with difficulty that I could introduce the new map of the Dominion in nine or ten schools. This is a want generally felt and about which the Commissioners give themselves no concern. It is useless to secure the services of good teachers and multiply schools, if we do not provide the pupils with every thing necessary. Poverty is always the reason given by the Commissioners to account for this neglect.

I deemed it my duty, on my last visit, to inform these municipalities that I would, for the future, refuse to grant them a certificate of poverty if they did not comply with my instructions on this matter.

All the superior schools and many of the elementary schools in this district are conducted by the pupils of our normal schools, and I am happy to state that they acquit themselves well with their duties and are very competent. The Curés are generally satisfied with them.

I regret to say that they are not as well paid as their services deserve.

The shameful competition made by incompetent teachers, together with the parsimony of the Commissioners in many cases, are chiefly the causes of obliging competent and able teachers to sacrifice their time to earn a paltry salary.

It is a fact that this state of things is greatly to be deplored; but we cannot repeat it too often, our teachers are miserably paid.

I am happy to inform you that there are now a number of good schools, particularly at Escoumains, Bergeronnes and Tadousac.

The population of this County although very poor and scattered in groups, nevertheless endeavour to support their schools.

There yet remain the Posts of la Pointe des Esquimaux, of St. Augustin and others to be visited; but I cannot travel a distance of nearly 850 miles without incurring enormous travelling expenses, which I find are high enough, in such au extensive district and one so difficult to travel through.

INSPECTOR CRÉPAULT.

COUNTIES OF BELLECHASSE, MONTMAGNY AND L'ISLET.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit my report upon the state of public instruction in my district for the scholastic year 1870-71.

I am happy to be able to state that the progress pointed out in my preceding reports has been sustained, and the law operates perfectly in the three counties forming my district of inspection, as may be easily verified by the statistics accompanying the present report.

Upon comparing the present report, with those of preceding years, it can be seen that we are improving not only as to the number of schools but also as to their quality. The people now better understand the intellectual and material interests of the rising generation and unite more willingly to secure better schools. We observe certain Municipalities who raise by their contributions of every description three and four times the amount of the legislative grant. What our people require are good schools conducted by male and female, teachers of ability.

The number of school houses is rapidly increasing, and one now in course of construction offers many improvements in point of comfort as well as in size and divisions. It is also built of better material.

It goes to show that the school teachers as a body are much improved during the past few years. They have more capacity and use a more perfect system. It must be admitted that the teachers from the Normal Schools who now actually comprise more than one third have contributed much to relieve the present system and elevate its standard; as they continue to teach to the greatest advantage. They have an advantage over other teachers, not only as regards ability but in organization and government, and in the system of teaching.

With these teachers everything denotes that they have made a special study which makes them familiar with the difficulties of imparting instruction.

The school commissioners also shew more deference and submission to the authorities. They never permit themselves to come to a decision without having recourse to the authorities, knowing that they gain nothing by contravening the law. Moreover they are not influenced by that class of persons who, ten or twelve years ago, took a malicious delight in impeding the best public measures and winning over to their designs ignorant commissioners, who had the misfortune to oppose their perfidious counsels and to lend themselves to suggestions dictated by self-interest.

The Secretary Treasurers generally acquit themselves of their duties to advantage and have practised the commendable habit, during the past few years, at the end of each scholastic year, of obtaining an Inspection, by two auditors named at the general meeting, of the accounts of the corporation, to avoid any desire to criticise and to satisfy the rate payers who like to see things for themselves, and to hear explanations from disinterested persons.

The distribution of the books placed in our hands is always a subject of great joy to the children and does a great deal of good.

The scholars prepare themselves long in advance to compete for the prizes, awarded by the Inspectors during their visits.

There are nine male school teachers, including two Christian Brothers Schools in this district. There are 125 lay female teachers; they all hold diplomas. It is only the salaries of the teachers that do not increase. The condition of the school teacher is very precarious in this district of inspection, the number is also very small. I only include lay teachers. The municipalities will employ only female teachers, even for the model schools. It costs a great deal less money

INSPECTOR BELAND.

COUNTIES OF BEAUCE AND LOTBINIERE.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you the present report, accompanied with tables of statistics, which I prepared, for the year 1870—71.

I think I may again without exaggeration state that the course of education in my inspection district continues to prosper. I succeeded, after urgent suggestions, in having some additional model schools established, and I have pleasure in stating that a large number of elementary schools are kept on a good footing.

It is now generally admitted that the number of schools is not so much to be relied upon as the quality. Female teachers who have been educated at the Normal schools are being now sought, for the great centres of population at least. This is a step towards the establishment of model school for boys, of which I have already spoken in my last report. The importance and utility of this system is now everywhere admitted. Good results have been attained for we see a large number of these good schools opened in many municipalities.

The establishment of a model school for boys, in each municipality, will also greatly contribute to the success of this great movement in favor of the improvement of agriculture in our country, which is now in progress.

The teaching of this subject will be, without doubt, more appropriate if imparted by men instead of girls.

I know that time alone will give us the realization of this project. I am also aware that there will be a great many old prejudices to overcome.

I hardly ever pay a visit without hearing at length of the happiness inhe rent in a farmer's life. I will even go so far as to state that it is the most honorable employment, if well understood.

I am happy to see, Sir, that you deigned to seriously occupy yourself with this question: I will do everything in my power to second your worthy projects. I will introduce and specially recommend the small work on agriculture by Dr. Larue, and I will follow the precepts contained in this small work to prove the necessity of the establishment of model schools for boys, which I so much desire.

Each teacher will try to procure a small model farm.

He may then put in practice that which he each day teaches to his pupils, and these latter will practice in a larger degree at their own homes that which they have learnt in a less degree from their masters.

I hope therefore before long that the government will compel each municipality to have its small academy and its small model farm, leaving it discretionary for them, whether they will establish others on the concessions or ranges.

We will arrive more easily at the end in view, if we at last decide to diminish the number of school commissioners and not to exact any other qualification from those chosen than that of literary knowledge; then also the rules of the education office shall be better understood and observed.

People are every day becoming more enlightened. Parents now willingly consent that their children learn grammar, on a larger scale; this word has ceased to terrify them. Within a radius of nearly five miles in this district, pupils study this elementary branch of instruction, which I consider to be the most essential, which a child can undertake. With grammar I shall insist on the equal use of the useful treatise on agriculture by Dr. Larue. These two works should be the vade mecum of every child.

The study of arithmetic is also the object of my serious attention. I strongly advise teachers to adopt the decimal system. I have also the pleasure of counting more than four thousand pupils studying the simple rules of arithmetic, amongst which I include the decimal system. In fact the majority only acquire these rules.

The small treatise on mental arithmetic by Mr. Juneau has been very useful. There is nothing more practical than this little work, no matter what may be said. And I assert that if the Department would give as prizes to the pupils this and Dr. Larue's work on agriculture, or rather some grammatical work, a lively competition in our schools, would be the result. To these three works might be added the small treatise on agriculture by Abbé Leclerc. This would have the effect of encouraging the youth of our rural population and also our men of letters. I may further state that this would be very popular. This was spoken of in every locality I visited, and also elsewhere. When any pupils had these books their fellow pupils wisned also to have them, and, considering their low price, all could easily procure them.

It is by employing these means, even the most trivial, that we will recuparate this Canada of ours. Its name already commences to be honorably and widely known.

Our neighbors seek our friendship: they wish to cement the relations already existing between us. Let us then endeavour to increase our knowledge. If we be educated, we shall easily rival them and we shall the more easily study their great system of industry. Let us above all study the science of numbers, let us study agriculture, and we shall become as rich and powerful as they are.

I also direct more attention than ever to writing. Following the example of Mr. Alexander I distribute prizes for the best writing; but I invariably give prizes also to those students, who are most proficient in grammar.

As to the study of History and Geography, it is only secondary in elementary schools. I therefore strongly advise the female teachers to give oral instruction in these two branches twice a week, for example, on the days when catechism must be taught.

I will now notice the various institutions in my inspection district as also the various branches taught therein.

About two thirds of the 145 school districts of my division were enabled to build school houses. One third only of these houses are acceptable; the others are generally too small. They will be enlarged when there is more money. The average attendance was 5000 out of 6035. This want of regularity in attendance is due to the poverty of the parents and also a little I think to their negligence. The general rule is that the attendance is more in winter than in summer.

For this reason I think that the school should be opened on the first of July of each year, that is to say, at a time, when farmers do not need the assistance of

their children; teachers have not generally given me information on this point: tney assert that the heat is too oppressive, nevertheless my advice has been followed in a great number of municipalities. However there should be a clause in the law to regulate this question. It aften happens in 'some parishes that fifteen days in July are given and fifteen towards the end of September as holidays. It is for this reason that when the Inspector in the latter month makes his visits he finds a number of schools closed, and is often obliged to complete his report at the time required by procuring written information when the school is not open at the time of his visits. This gives a bad impression to certain persons, who wish only to find fault with school Inspectors.

Abolish the office of school inspector and we shall soon see the decay of good schools; which are now admitted by all sensible men and by the true friends of education to be good.

True, it is admitted that our inspection districts are too extended and also that we should be able to better inspect our schools, especially in financial matters, if we had a less extensive field of operation. It is also admitted that our salaries are insufficient to support our families; again, if our travelling expenses were paid we could make longer and more efficient visits.

I regret to state that of the 126 schools, established in 23 municipalities, there are only three model schools for boys attended by 220 pupils, average 175. This is too small, much too small. I notice also 5 mixed schools attended by 325 pupils of which one third are boys.

The number of colleges and convents has not changed. There are 5 attended by 470 pupils. I have strictly speaking only one independent school, that of Mr. Joly, attended very regularly by about 50 pupils.

In all, I count 132 institutions of all kinds attended by 7,110 pupils. This shows a decrease of 2 in the number of schools and of 116 in the number of pupils.

There are only 6 male and 120 female teachers. It is useless to repeat that the salaries of both are too small, but I will repeat that the insufficiency of the salaries is due to the competition of the female teachers. There are now too many, and the crowding in this class injures the profession, as happens to be the case with every other profession. In my opinion the evil is without remedy.

It appears that this *epidemic* has not reached the district of my good brother Valade, happy district! still I do not pity the female teachers of my district, because they have chosen their own Iot.

I think that they are too easily admitted by the Boards of examiners, which I the more regret, as this bad state of affairs prevents the establishment of model Schools and the engaging of male teachers. Henceforth, none of these latter can be able to stand against the female teachers, who will always remain mistresses of the field. In the concession or range schools they might pass; but for church schools it is a pity.

The salary of female teachers is generally seventy two dollars, yet, once they are engaged, these ladies complain to me. But for my part, I do not pity them.

In my inspection district I can state that they are correctly paid, that is according to the terms of their agreement.

In short, the whole of my inspection district is satisfactory.

INSPECTOR CARRIER.

COUNTIES OF LEVIS AND DORCHESTER.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you my report upon the state of the Schools in my district of inspection for the year 1870-71.

I am happy to say that the majority of the schools in my district of inspection are in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition, that the superior primary Schools and many of the elementary Schools are well worthy of praise, both as regards the ability of the male and female teachers, and the progress made by the pupils; that all the branches of education required in these institutions are taught with great success. There still exists a great impediment to the progress of education, that is, the want of regularity in attendance by the children, and the unfortunate habit of parents taking them away too soon from the school, the little importance certain female teachers attach to their position, the want of zeal on the part of a great number of the tax payers, which all combined, prevent the Commissioners obtaining the salary agreed upon with the female teachers; apathy of certain School Commissioners, who neglect to provide for their Schools the necessary materials for the welfare and advancement of the children, such as, small school houses, where no system of ventilation is followed, too few benches and desks disproportionate to the size of the children; these are some of the difficulties to be seen in a large number of the schools.

The salary of both male and female teachers, which is gradually decreasing in some municipalities, is another cause of discouraging many of them.

The secretary treasurers give a good statement of their accounts, but I am led to believe they do not trouble themselves much collecting the arrears.

The books awarded as prizes for application and good conduct created great emulation among the pupils, and produce most satisfactory results.

INSPECTOR MAURAULT

COUNTIES OF NICOLET AND YAMASKA.

Sir,

My report for the scholastic year 1870-71 does not exhibit any great change in the schools in my division from that of the preceding year, but it establishes, as the preceding ones, a continuous advancement and good results.

One thing I regret is that the salaries of the female teachers of the elementary schools are always being lowered. The cause is that schools are being multiplied, at the request of rate-payers, who are unwilling and really cannot send their children a long distance, but taxation is not increased. The expenses are increased without the power for greater receipts, and teachers see each year their salaries decreasing, which soon will not suffice to support them. This evil weighs on the teachers, for they are always confident of having done enough for their paltry salary, and it seems rational enough; it follows that the pupils suffer and the rate-payers in fact get nothing for their money.

I see but one remedy for this evil, which if not promptly put a stop to, will soon spread everywhere and will become still more prejudicial to the progress of education; this is the intervention of the legislature who should fix the minimum of salaries. I am certain that such a provision of the law would be acceptable to the commissioners, and in general to all interested, who understand the necessity and, in advance, can calculate on the good results.

Good salaries, however, are given in the primary superior schools and academies. A young lady this year left the Laval Normal School who obtained the Prince of Wales prize, received lately two offers of engagement, one with a salary of £60 and the other with a salary of £40. If it is acknowledged that it is better to pay the price for such schools than engaging one at a lower rate, I do not see why this mode of engagement does not prevail in the elementary schools.

There is another evil to which I should draw your attention which greatly injures the cause of education. Teachers are often blamed by the parents of pupils and as these complaints are for the most part verbal, it follows that they are for the most part futile and without foundation. These complaints are often the cause of interminable difficulties, in which the pupils even take part, against the teachers. If a dismissal does not follow it comes to the person found fault with in another shape and they cannot count on a re-engagement for another year.

To remedy these vexatious complaints the commissioners should at least require the persons complaining to put their complaints into writing and sign them. They would then be more careful and complaints less common.

And, as is very often the case with these complaints, they are made by some rate payers for the sole purpose of changing the teacher, which is encouraged by the custom of the commissioners in many places leaving the choice of the teachers to the rate-payers. I must point this out as an abuse, this custom of the commissioners in departing from their right to make the engagements according to their own judgment and for the advantage of those interested and exposing the teachers to become the victims of the caprice of parents, to the great prejudice of their children.

But, Sir, in spite of such abuses as above, I inform you that the conducting of scholastic matters is perfect in many places. I believe that all the commissioners do their best, according to place and circumstances and that in better times, that from which to day is defective we shall receive the greatest benefit our educational system.

I wish to pay a tribute of praise to the rate-payers of my district who, if they make mistakes in the means, do not wish any the less to have good teachers and good schools, a fact evidently proved by the importance that they attach to the municipality having one superior school and consequently to make all the sacrifices which these schools require from rate-payers.

It is also equally a pleasure to say that in all the superior schools, as in a great number of the elementary schools, they work with order and that the results are in consequence more and more satisfactory.

The teaching in grammar, arithmetic as also in history and geography cannot be better, as the friends of education caneasily convince themselves of by the public examinations.

The want of progress in the small number of elementary schools is caused by the irregular attendance at school on account of the great distance, through the pupils living far off, and because the teachers, not having a good method of teaching, cause the pupils to lose time.

I have already had occasion to complain in my former reports of female teachers who teach geography and history before arithmetic and even before reading, and you can judge what benefit the pupils can receive from such teachers. This state of things causes to me to desire with one of my colleagues, the establishment of small normal schools, in our judicial districts, where the teachers will be obliged to go so as to prepare themselves for teaching before having the power of undertaking the direction of a common school.

INSPECTOR HUBERT.

COUNTIES OF ST. MAURICE, MASKINONGÉ AND CHAMPLAIN.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you the report of my general inspection of the schools and of the board of commissioners and trustees for the scholastic year of 1870-71.

Generally speaking progress was made in the various branches of education. The number of male and female teachers shows an increase over the preceding year, and that they are provided with diplomas as required by law. Their salaries unfortunately continue small, and are decreasing instead of increasing, with the exception of the dissentient trustees who seem to know their duties much better.

The school houses are not quite suitable; the majority of them are old and insufficient for the present population. Many of them are in need of the necessary articles, such as geographical maps, without which, geography, the auxillary of history, must be neglected. The register of the proceedings and the books of accounts of the school boards are pretty well kept, and the financial condition is very good.

In conformity with instructions received from the department, I distributed at the most worthy pupils, after a severe examination, the books destined to be given as prizes. It is hoped that the books annually sent by the department should be more numerous. Taking the age of the children into consideration, would it not be better to send more common and less expensive works than those beyond their comprehension.

Education is generally good and satisfactory, all circumstances taken into consideration. Amongst the schools under control I must specially mention above all, in the City of Three Rivers, those kept by the Christian Brothers, Mr. Godwin and the Sisters of Providence, and the elementary schools kept by Miss Dusseault and Mrs. Caisse, Mr. St Cyr's Academy in the village of Ste. Anne de la Perade, in the county of Champlain, that of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in the village of Champlain, the model school kept by Mr. Dostaler at St. Narcisse, and the elementary schools of Mrs Gravel, of St. Prosper, of Mrs Cinq Mars at Batiscan and of

Miss Duchemih at St Tite; in the county of St Maurice the model school kept by the Christian Brothers at Yamachiche and that of Mrs Dupont at Pointe du Lac and the elementary school kept by Miss Gelinas at St Etienne; in the county of Maskinongé, the model school kept by Mr. Tétreault, in the village of Rivière du Loup, and those of Mr Lefebvre at St Ursule and Mrs Duchesne at St. Léon, and the elementary school kept by Mr Caron at Rivière du Loup and of Mr Clément at St Justin.

INSPECTOR DELAGE.

COUNTIES OF BAGOT, ROUVILLE AND ST. HYACINTHE.

Sir,

I have the honor to present you my report for the scholastic year 1870-71

The statistics of last year compared with those of this year show, in favor of the latter, an increase of 289 in the number of children attending school.

In many schools, where in the past they had descended so low as only to teach reading, catechism, figures and little else, the annnexed table will indicate the improvment in these schools and prove, as I have already had occasion to remark in my preceding report the praiseworthy efforts, which the great majority of the commissioners, aided by the inspectors make, so as to procure competent male and female teachers.

Although the comparative statement of the two years shows a progress in the schools of this district there is still something to be desired.

The necessity of uniformity in the text books in use in elementary schools is more an 1 more felt. I have often heard it repeated by men of learning, friends of education, that it was of the highest importance, in the interest of the children of our farmers, that a uniform course of elementary instruction should be prepared at the expense of the department.

The majority of the schools among the rural population are confided to young female teachers, who, often, have not themselves sufficient knowledge to prevent the children under their control from being retarded in their course, if they have not already learnt the authors from which they themselves were educated, and the consequences are sometimes unfortunate, when there has been a frequent change of teachers in a school. If the parents, to avoid the expense of buying new books, insist that their children use those they have and that the new mistress, who thinks those only to be good, and understands perfectly only those which have been hundreds of times explained to her, exacts a change in the grammar or arithmetic, &c., complaints are the result and oftentimes difficulties which end by discouraging the children and cause them to lose valuable time.

I remarked in some schools that the children had neither grammar nor arithmetic, because the mistress had insisted on a change. Persons of good standing have told me of this and requested me to inform you of it.

In some municipalities the study of history and geography was attempted to be given up, so as to give more time for other matters. On my suggestion, the educated among the commissioners admitted the necessity of including these two branches, in an elementary education.

INSPECTOR ALEXANDER.

PART OF THE COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND, BAGOT, ARTHABASKA AND THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS
OF THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you my report upon the state of public instruction, together with the financial condition of the different municipalities in my district of inspection.

The table of statistics for the scholastic year 1870-71 is herennto annexed.

I informed you, in my report of last year, that the examination of the schools generally in my district was not satisfactory. I am happy to state that there has been much improvement shown this year, particularly among the children who were under the control of the same teachers as last year. These gentlemen knew exactly the course to persue to induce their pupils to compete successfully.

I am satisfied with the system of competition which is established in my district of inspection. The emulation which existed both among the pupils and professors is very praiseworthy. You will see by the list of prizes hereunto annexed, that a great many more were awarded this year. I trust you will cause this list to be published in the Journal of public instruction as has been heretofore done.

I must point out an evil still existing in too many municipalities, and that is, the conduct of the school commissioners when engaging female teachers. In many cases two or three discontented individuals in a district are quite sufficient to compel the removal of a good female teacher. Such a state of things is absurd, as it impossible to please every one. The commissioners should never remove any professor before they see that the complaints preferred against him are well founded.

There has been much better attendance this year at the schools than last year. I shall use my best efforts to introduce into all the schools in my district of inspection, instruction in agriculture and of mental arithmetic, as you advised me to do by the various letters you sent me. The teaching of mental arithmetic has been too much neglected, a matter which I consider the true basis of arithmetic.

I have just received a little work entilled "A few lessons on Epistolary art, politeness and book-keeping." I do not agree with the author of the work in question when he states: "Would it not be preferable to teach less geography and arithmetic and teach this little treatise."? I have no doubt that it is useful, but I do not believe should be substituted for arithmetic. If this thing should occur, it would be a proper occasion to say with the editor of l'Union des Cantons de l'Est, in an article published in July last, that our french schools are inferior to the english. When the editor of this paper wrote his article showing the inferiority of our french schools to the english, he stated what was not correct.

I notice that for many years he had no opportunity of visiting the schools of the District of Arthabaska. I beg to inform him that, generally speaking, taking the ages of the children into account, those attending our french schools are more advanced in arithmetic than those attending the english schools, that I visited. If there are in the english schools children more able, it is because they are older and therefore have their judgment better developed, and attend the schools for a longer period than our french childre.

It is against this evil especially, that all true friends of education should unite in order to put an end to it, because canadian parents do not allow their children to attend the schools long enough. I have found in the english schools pupils of 18, 20 and 21 years of age. In our schools, on the contrary, it is unusual to see a boy of 14 or 15 years of age. As soon as a french pupil has attained the age of 12 or 13 years, he is taken from school, and in two or three years afterwards he has forgotten what he had learnt. I must acknowledge that the canadians in our townships are not rich and require the assistance of their children, during the summer season for farm work, but they might at least send them to school during the winter, until they attain the age of seventeen or eighteen.

It therefore can be seen from what precedes, that if the french canadian children leave the schools with less ability than the english, it is not through the fault of the Department of Public Instruction or the professors, but from the apathy of parents.

As regards the school commissioners and the finances of the corporations, they will be found in the detailed return of each municipality.

When will the time come when the public shall learn to appreciate the services rendered by those who devote themselves to teaching? I fear that time is far distant. Must this class of teachers be constantly suffering from this ingratitude? Who will not admit with me, that from \$60 to \$72 is a poor renumeration for the scholastic year? Such is the salary given in my district of inspection, there are a few exceptions but they are rare. It is only an order of the department that can put an end to this state of things. I believe that all friends of education would view with pleasure a law regulating the minimum of salary for both male and female teachers.

INSPECTOR ARCHAMBAULT.

COUNTIES OF RICHELIEU, VERCHERES AND CHAMBLY.

Sir,

I have the honor to report on the schools, in my district of inspection, for the scholastic year ending the 30th June 1871.

Superior institutions exist by means of special grants through the liberality of the government, also by grants from the different municipalities in which they are situated, and by money received from boarders. In some localities the local grant leaves something to be desired.

In reading this report, it will be seen that the number of pupils who have been taught in the schools and institutions of this district has increased by 296 over the preceding year. This is a great increase taking into account the emigration from this district, to the great centres, and the number of young people of this district who follow the courses in our large educational institutions at Montreal and elsewhere.

In my report for 1870, I had the pleasure of noting what had been done for superior education in the small towns of Sorel and St. Ours. This year I have the pleasure of mentioning that the fine convent, commenced last year in the Parish of St Hubert has been completed. It is a splendid building of three stories, in cut stone, very spacious and well divided and finished to perfection. Nothing better can be seen in my district.

Mr. Thibault, the worthy Curé of the parish of Chambly, demolished the old college of Chambly, which threatened to fall and with its materials built another edifice, better suited to the wants of the locality. I will have occasion to speak more at length of this building in my next report, as well as of the building, acquired for the Township school, in the same parish.

It is with pleasure that I can again state that the cause of education is making progress in this district. Everywhere efforts are made to increase and perfect the system of teaching. In many localities school houses have been rebuilt or repaired, so as to procure more confort for the male and female teachers. The same has been done to the other dependencies as well as for school material and furniture.

Monetary matters have been well administered, the contributions and rates, well and regularly paid. It is true that the rate-payers, on account of the good harvest, have possessed more than ordinary means.

I have, as usual, according to your instructions, distributed the books transmitted to me by you in the course of the year.

But in our institutions for superior education as well as in most of our common schools, I took upon myself to give them these books to be distributed in public examinations, seeing that the children had given up their prizes, for the benefit of our Holy Father Pius IX.

For this reason the list annexed to the present report is not as long as usual.

INSPECTOR DORVAL.

COUNTIES OF MONTCALM, ASSOMPTION, JOLIETTE AND BERTHIER.

Sir,

The statistics which I have the honor of submitting to you show in some branches of teaching a slight diminution as compared with last year; but they are of not great import from an educational point of view. Taken in connection with the emigration movement which my district felt as well as the others, and even more than some. I might even say that the statistics are satisfactory, in that they show, that notwithstanding this emigration the number of children in my schools has not diminished. The number of pupils of the elementary schools exceeds even this year, by 287, the number of last year. This is quite natural if we remember that most of the emigrants were so poor that they were not able to send their chilren to school.

The table of statistics also, notwithstanding its importance, is far from stating everything. Its figures even have only a comparative signification; but it would have been impossible to give a statement of a situation entirely moral.

Thus for example I count this year 4,975 children reading well; but can these children read well in ordinary books, or other than the Devoir du chrétien? I doubt very much if they can.

I have 2715 pupils who are learning compound arithmetic; but if they were given an ordinary commercial question, could all or even the majority perform it? I think not. The same may be said of the study of geography. A child while knowing the way to Japan, does not know how to reach Ottawa. In fact the practical side is wanting in our schools and my district is not worse than the others.

The female teacher (for I speak only of elementary schools) does what lies in her power; oftentimes she is well educated and very intelligent: but what of that? She was educated in a school, every way similar to the one she teaches. The inspector may indicate the evil, and suggest the means of remedy; but we know that habit soon resumes control.

Let it then be permitted us, Sir, to have soon, at least, one French Normal School for the District of Montreal. The state of teaching in this country has been represented in its darkest colors. It is not the less true that teaching has become with us a means of livelihood, and one in which very few of our farmers or artisans desire, at least for their daughters. They say that this career does not recompense those who adopt it. This is unfortunately true; but does the profession of an advocate, a physician or notary recompense those who follow it. No. But good advocates, physicians and notaries rarely long remain without a clientelle to support them. Then let our young candidates for teaching follow a Normal school course. They will know how to conduct a school better than others and they will be better remunerated.

There are 64 female teachers who receive a salary of \$154 and 98 above \$100 Whence arises this difference. I should like to be present at the competition, so as to influence the choice, and do away with the secret influence and protection which is often seen at these meetings.

But I do not the less pretend that this difference is due to the fact of the commissioners, so ill-instructed and parsimonius are they, making strong distinctions in merit when assisted by the school inspector.

I speak here only of our female teachers of the elementary schools. Because there will be for a long time yet, a great many of them; and these schools are the original sources of our model schools. Our superior academical and model schools will long be wanting in the country parts. A French Canadian farmer, knows so little or his intelligence is wanting. He will say for a long time yet as he now does. "Bread first, Catechism afterwards. As long as God and our hands will furnish the one and our schools the other, that will suffice." This is common but terrible saying to get over. Because in it there is something of truth and right. But the prejudice against the progress of our schools results solely from this.

Bread is necessary, so is catechism; a great deal of bread even and plenty of catechism, as God knows; prayers also, many prayers, in the mouths and hearts of our children, will not certainly interfere with school. But is nothing further, necessary?

It is necessary therefore so to teach the farmer or at least to bring them to like education, to insinuate by means of elementary schools, notions which he understands; that the useful and practical side may be of great use to him in this lower world without hurting his prospects for the other, and that the means to be used, are the female teachers, which have been educated specially to this end.

We will have to go fast with our education if we do not wish to become parishs in our own country. However, I think, that coercive measures would not suit, and would do harm. Without having recourse to this, Sir, could the method adopted in Switzerland be tried here. This system is compulsory but indirectly so. It simply consists in disqualifying for certain offices those who connot read or write.

Why should we not here, as is done there, compel every school commissioner, every municipal concillor, every militia officer, to learn within a certain time how to read and sign his name. Till this is done, supposing even it is done, I

ask, Sir, the permission to again mention a method which I deem very expedient of propagating a taste for reading amongst our agricultural class. I mean to say, public libraries. These as I have already mentioned whether they are parochial, municipal or scholastic will not make much difference, provided that on leaving school the child will be able to get something to read. The school, without the means of reading attainable by a child on leaving it, is the ground which gives of its substance to the seed, but which has no sun to germinate that seed. The news-paper frightens the farmer by its price, relatively high; a subscription of 25 cents to a library would suit him in every way and prepare the way for the news-paper, this total work.

INSPECTOR VALADE.

COUNTIES OF JACQUES CARTIER, HOCHELAGA, VAUDREUIL AND SOULANGES AND THE CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you the report on the present condition of the colleges, academies, convents, model and elementary schools in my inspection district, accompanied by statistics, made up as carefully as possible for the year ending the 1st july 1871.

I flatter myself that this report will give you a favorable idea of the scholastic institutions in my district, which appear to me, to answer as much as possible the general wants of the respective municipalities.

There exists without doubt, causes which necessarily retard the progress of education especially among farmers, these causes are the immediate want of manual labour for working in the fields. The farmer has not now, as formerly, a crowd of strong young people, who, for a very small salary, would aid in his laborious work.

To day these young men go to foreign parts and, full of illusions, if I may use the expression, expatriate themselves; hence it follows, that parents for the most part, are obliged to keep their children all the time at work. This is an inevitable evil. However the time is not altogether lost, for agriculture itself is a good school; but the child is nevertheless deprived of the knowledge of reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic &c., knowledge essential to agriculture.

If I further added that for all, the long vacation is, in my humble opinion, a cause of delay in the progress of the schools; assuredly by this means thousands of children lose precious time. However I do not hesitate to say that my inspection district derives infinite advantage from our schools, from the care, aptitude, and zeal of the female teachers, who for the most part truly identify themselves with the cause of education. One can be convinced of this by referring to the statistics which show 50 municipalities and 251 educational institutions of all kinds, attended by 28,058 children of both sexes.

I may also state that the dissentient municipalities (all protestant), are so well satisfied with the management and success of their schools, that good and honest dissentients have said more than once, that in the Province, all religious denominations are equal in the eyes of the law, and equally favored by a just and impartial Legislature.

It will be easy to give as proof of the interest taken in education the building of fine school houses, which cover the whole Province—for, without mentioning the magnificent college of St. Sulpice, of the Jesuit's college, those of St. Lawrence and Rigaud situated on a mountain slope, the splendid convents of Villa-Maria, Hochelaga, Lachine, Sault-au-Recollet and Point Clair, I will say that with rare exceptions, each parish contains one or more good school houses, all provided with the necessary furniture, such as blackboards, geographical maps &c.

I say therefore that education is developed, increased and prospered, and, to give justice to whom it is due, I will assign as the principal cause the Venerable Clergy which as a body tends to moral improvement, the Legislature, the department of education, so punctual in its distribution of the grant, the supervision of enlightened commissioners, the method of collecting and disposing of the finances, the encouragement of male and female teachers who now, more than ever, adopt in their schools, a suitable, if not to say necessary system of teaching; in fine the just application of careful teaching, which so many heads of families have at heart to see extended for the good of society and the honor of the Country.

INSPECTOR GRONDIN.

COUNTIES OF BEAUHARNOIS, LAPRAIRIE AND CHATAUGUAY, EXCLUSIVE OF THE SCHOOLS IN ORMSTOWN AND ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you my report for the scholastic year 1870-71. I am happy to be able to state in this report that there has been very steady, if not very considerable progress. The large statistical table which I filled up as correctly as possible and which I forward you at the same time proves the correctness of the "advance" also mentioned.

Five new schools were-opened for the instruction of children during the year. The number of pupils has also satisfactorily increased, and the level of study in nearly every branch has also been equally raised.

Still, I regret to have to state, that the writing does not present as satisfactory an advance; but this is not very surprising if the size of a great number of the schools is taken into account as well as their miserable furniture, which would make progress in lihe art of writing almost an impossibility.

The building of many of the school houses is so defective that I will ask permission to repeat here what I have said in other reports on the same subject, that is to say, that a small grant should be allowed to aid in the building of school houses according to an architectural plan to be prepared by the minister of public instruction. Otherwise I fear that we will have to wait a long time for improvement on this point.

This is what is generally done, when there is question of building or repairing a school house. The work is offered and given to the lowest tender and nearly always is badly performed. Difficulties inevitably follow, which are terminated by the judgment of aimables compositeurs, who declare that the work is bedly done, but that it ought to be accepted, considering the smallness of the price, and that the contractor could not, without losing his time and money, have done better.

It also results in an inconvenience on account of the necessity, often imposed upon female teachers, who cannot keep house in the school house of accepting some family to live in the building so that pupils. who arrive to oearly or who are obliged to stop after school hours, shall not suffer from cold in the autumn or winter. There are often in these families, children who cause disturbance during class, as I have had sometimes occasion to witness, during my visits of inspection.

The regular attendance also is far from what is to be desired and unfortunately the prospect of speedy improvement on this head cannot be expected.

It is true that some innovators, by excess of zeal I believe, will be in favor of compulsory education and seem to perceive in this system only, a remedy for the present state of things. For my part I cannot believe that it would improve the condition of the people, if a law was passed which would be considered oppressive and the carrying out of which would be regarded with infinite repugnance if even submitted to.

INSPECTOR GERMAIN.

COUNTIES OF LAVAL, TERREBONNE, TWO MOUNTAINS AND PART OF ARGEN-TEUIL AND JACQUES CARTIER.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you hereunto annexed my report on the state of the schools in the counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, part of Argenteuil and Jacques Cartier comprised in my district of inspection.

Considering the extraordinary decrease of the population of the country since 1851 we are obliged to admit that the education of the people increases in an in verse ratio in a most satisfactory manner and that the intellectual resources of the masses develop according to the number of schools established.

I believe the time to be not far distant when economical considerations will have but small influence in the choice of teachers. It is admitted, at this time, that it is not easy to discover the capabilities of children without the establishment of good schools. It is at school where the pupil must undergo the first trials, and it is by a well directed elementary teaching that those children can be discovered, who by their capacity can follow a superior course of education, whereby they can acquire the necessary knowledge for their station.

With well directed instruction, the taste for reading would gradually follow. The Journal of Public Instruction, that of Agriculture as also that of Arts and Sciences will be read in the family circle; this reading will take the place of useless conversation, often prejudicial to the family. Experience will continually be acquired and used in increasing the yield of the land, and the use of new machines to accelerate field work, rendering it less fatiguing; and each would wish to make his a model farm. The spreading of education among the people is the secret of advancing agriculture.

The country people of this Province have diminished during the last decade, and without any doubt this diminution is due to emigration of canadians to foreign lands. The last census unfortunately shews, that this evil goes on year by year at an alarming rate.

What is the cause of it? In my humble opinion, formed on practical know ledge, which I acquired while traversing different localities of my inspection district, it is that the *routine* system still too generally followed in the clearing of lands and consequently the empoverishment of the soil contributes greatly to the ruin of many. The small proprietor, even the one possessing a considerable extent of land can no longer live on his exhausted farm, which hardly gives him sufficient to sustain himself and family decently, and he is forced to sell his property and in a foreign land to hide his humiliation and seek employment in manufactories to provide bread for his family.

In the parish, where I live, as in others, the land is owned by those well off and these, on account of the scarcity of labor, have recourse to different machines to clear the land. The poorer class are without employment in the most incle ment season of the year, and, in the absence of manufactories in the country, they are obliged to go elsewhere for work. I know five or six families, proprietors of property, who are in this condition.

The question of colonization, which commences to be so popular, must necessarily change the tide of this deplorable emigration, and the establishment of societies in the country will do much in staying this expatriation of Canadians, but nothing will do so much as the erection of manufactories in the country.

I am happy in being able to advise you of the well conducted schools, and a progress, always increasing, in mental arithmetic. The study of this science not only appears to me indispensable to every social position, but it also serves to form the judgment of children and acquires for them a degree of intelligence, so necessary in the study of other branches of education. I have always remarked that where mental arithmetic is taught, other subjects were better learned and understood, and I may add, that in social life, that it is rare to find one deficient in judgment who understands arithmetic thoroughly.

I endeavored to introduce into the schools Mr Juneau's small treatise, and I have every ground to believe that this valuable work will soon be generally adopted.

Already, as I have had formerly occasion to mention to you, there are schools in my district, where the children calculate mentally with more than ordinary success.

The financial state of affairs improves year by year. I have suggested on different occasions the adoption of a more regular and uniform system of book-keeping; and I am happy to be able to say that my suggestions have been generally well received, and have obviated the frequent difficulties which daily embarrass our financial matters. I consider the question of regulating finances one of the most important and one of the most difficult of the duties of an inspector of schools.

For on the good management in monetary matters depends the harmony which should exist between the rate-payers and those who have control over these rates, and as a natural consequence good will, confidence, and progress.

The distribution of books, placed at the disposition of the inspector for prizes to the children, has always a good effect, renders the visit more agreable, and is the best argument in carrying out the rules of the inspector and the master.

In the course of my visits I have particularly insisted on the necessity of the lemale teacher being systematic in her mode of teaching and in the management and conduct of the school, so that the inspector may, on entering the schools often judge of the state it is in, at the time of his visit.

INSPECTOR CARON.

COUNTIES OF ST. JEAN, NAPIEREVILLE AND IBERVILLE.

Sir,

I have the honor of submitting to you my eleventh report respecting the state of education in my district of inspection. This report as well as the previous ones sent you, show marked progress.

Notwithstanding the numerous obstacles, with which I have still to conte. I am happy to state that I am gaining ground every year. If I cannot state that all the schools are as well kept as they should be, they have at least succeeded in showing some progress, despite the obstacles that had to be encountered, and these obstacles to be met with in many places and difficult to overcome, consisted in the want of the necessary materials, that is, the want of books. As regards black boards and maps, all the schools are sufficiently provided with them.

As regards the teachers, both male and female, with some few exceptions, they are well qualified and perform their duties satisfactorily. The progress observed by me during my last visits is an evident proof of this assertion. The teaching, generally, is good.

The academies are kept on a good footing and give good results.

The model schools are kept in a very praiseworthy manner. They number sixteen, work well and give general satisfaction. Useless to add that they do not all give the same good results; however the poorest of them, considering the local circumstances, give pretty fair results.

The elementary Schools are also well conducted, according to their respective locality, and make as much progress as I expected. The teaching throughout is good.

The teaching of methodical grammar is a subject of particular study in the districts where the pupils learn grammar.

The epistolary art is also as carefully taught as formerly.

Arithmetic is also a subject of study to which the children apply themselves, although unable to write on paper, thus showing how anxious children are to learn calculation.

Mental arithmetic is taught. In many schools I observed pupils who had a pretty fair knowledge of it.

During my last visits, through the schools of the district, I distributed over 400 copies of Mr. Juneau's work, besides from 80 to 100 copies of VArt épistolaire. I may add that I strongly recommended the use of these two works in the schools, and observe with satisfaction that they understand the importance of mental arithmetic and of the epistolary art, without which a pupil knows little or nothing. To know arithmetic in all its parts is very good; but with this knowledge if he is unable to calculate mentally and is obliged to be always using a pencil, I consider the science so acquired as very imperfect. The same may be said of one knowing all the rules of grammar: of what use is it if he cannot write on any subject, or even write a letter to his parents or friends.

Such are some of the reasons I gave to the male and female teachers to induce them to make these branches of education a subject of particular study.

Geography is taught with great success, and it is not unusual to see pupils point out on the map any particular place without the least hesitation.

A great many pupils apply themselves to the study of history, and I observed that they learn lessons from memory and recite them well. The multiplication table is better taught than in the past. It is taught to all the pupils without exception. The multiplication table connected with weights and measures and reading is very well taught, most of the children read well, some very well so that it is a pleasure to listen to their reading. Writing, which is so difficult to teach, because success depends both on the talent and application of the pupil, is passable among the least advanced, good among the majority and very good among the remainder. Orthography is taught to all, from those in the spelling class to the most advanced.

The dissentient school commissoners and trustees are zealous in the discharge of their duties. They visit their schools regularly and pay particular attention to the books kept by their Secratary-Treasurers. The latter are equal to their position and keep the account books in good order.

Both male and female teachers are regularly paid, and the assessments for this purpose are collected at the proper time, and recourse to legal procedings is very seldom taken.

The rate payers understand their obligations so that every thing works well.

It is undoubted that parents desire the education of their children, but there are many who neglect to provide the necessary books when required.

Grammar is generally taught too late; it follows therefore that many cease attending schools, having only learnt a very small portion of grammar. Happy therefore is that child, who has been able to learn and understand the rules of the participle.

The school houses are well kept: considerable repairs were made this year to those buildings requiring them.

To resume, in a few words, what I have already stated concerning education in my district, and at the same time to supply omissions, which I may have made I will merely state that the education law works well, that all, commissioners, trustees, secretary-treasurers, and male and female teachers, understand their duties and discharge them well. If our schools do not succeed as well as others it is solely due to "local circumstances" which so to speak are unavoidable.

On their part the rate payers evince, on all occasions, a spirit of zeal, worthy of all praise.

INSPECTOR ROULEAU.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTIES OF OTTAWA AND PONTIAC.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you my report concerning the catholic schools, in my district of inspection for the year 1870-71.

The statistical table which I had the honor of sending to you some time ago, shows that education made great progress in my district, since my last report. There has been an increase this year of 547 children. This increase is still maintained in all branches of instruction, as can easily be ascertained by comparing the statistical tables of the last two years.

To conclude, I must say that if the School Commissioners will not use their efforts to increase the salary of teachers, it will soon be found difficult to obtain the services of either competent male or female teachers.

In all branches of industry, salaries have increased. When it becomes a question of the education of children, it appears to me that those to whom they are entrusted, should be better remunerated.

INSPECTOR THOMPSON.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, PART OF THE COUNTIES OF CHATEAUGUAY AND ARGENTEUIL AND

THE PROTESTANT POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you my report and accompanying detailed statistical tables on the state of education for the year ending 30th June 1871. Taking all things into consideration it is my duty to report to you highly satisfactory progress, in educational matters during the past year.

I have noted much progress in the following.

1st. In the City of Montreal, under the commissioners, school houses large and commodious and well adapted in respect of hygiene, have been lately constructed, which have already given accommodation to twelve hundred pupils. The Commissioners are putting forth continued efforts in the way of building.

Moreover, other noble and excellent buildings, for the purposes of superior education, are in course of erection, such for example, as those of the colonial Church Society.

In the country, several very good school houses, have been quite recently opened. In this matter, praise is due to the municipalities of Dundee and Grenville.

2nd. With regard to school appliances, many very large geographical maps of the world and several of the Dominion, obtained from the City of Toronto at four and six dollars respectively, have been placed in the schools of various municipalities. Thus the teaching of geography by memory and by means of maps may be given to very young children, by any zealous competent, conscientious instructor. There should be a very large map of the world in every school. Small maps are not suitable.

3d. There is much satisfaction in reporting to you that the books, accounts, vouchers, &c., of large municipalities are commonly very well aud accurately kept by the Secretary Treasurers.

In small municipalities the books are too much in scrap form, not adapted to the purpose; and it is not easy to obtain proper persons to keep them, on account of the small remuneration given.

4th In many instances progress is evident in methods of tuition. In reading grammar, arithmetic, &c., the teaching is more addressed to the understanding, than to the judgment.

Language is better explained. Formerly the power over language was obtained chiefly out of school.

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In connection with methods of teaching, it is my duty to speak highly of teachers from McGill normal school. They are much better than others. We do not mean however, to assert that learning and mental science are confined to any class or to the City.

In the country, female teachers from the normal school, commonly receive from \$200 to \$240 annualy, while others non-normal generally get from \$140 to 160 annually.

There are many of the latter class in my inspection field who commenced teaching without any preliminary knowledge of the art, and who constantly require hints as to method, and instruction as to principles.

The school Law.—In one or two places the popular mind is more favorable to a legal tax willingly imposed. This is the case in Grenville. In one or two instances that part of the law granting dissent has militated against the part prescribing the division of the land tax.

The first great obstacle to advancement in education is the smallness of very many schools. This is in the country and is very forcibly trust upon my attention at the time of my visits. It destroys vitality and ambition and organization in class work. The first radical cause of this is thinness of population. The second cause is apathy and avarice on the part of many parents. The third is necessity for field labors.

The second great obstacle to progress 18 the smallness of the salaries given to teachers. This procures persons of small capacity, of small culture, and novices in the work. In support of this it is urged they are sufficient for the work that is to be done. Certain democratic notions rule in this dictum, for in selecting teachers and on fixing salaries, commissioners too seldom exercise the powers vested in them.

Change is the law of our schools In the course of a few years, there is an entirely new race of pupils and of teachers. To meet this constantly operating law of change, a great amount of intelectual labour is done in order to retain the schools in a similar state of efficiency. Education will advance with the gradual development of the resources of the country and with its growth.

INSPECTOR H. HUBBARD.

THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTIES OF STANSTEAD, RICHMOND, COMPTON AND PART OF THE COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my annual report of the district under my super vision for the current year.

Owing to slight changes made last year, my limits are somewhat less than heretofore; and it is, therefore, to be expected that there should be a corresponding diminution in the aggregate of schools, &c.

I have given the stastistics as fully and accurately as possible in the table herewith enclosed. I tried to make two thorough visits to all the municipalities, and have been able in the main to carry out my purpose

Very few difficulties have arisen, and the general success and progress of the schools compare favorably with former years.

In comparing my table, for the present year, with that of last year, I find that, in the Municipalities reported, there has been a small aggregate increase; and the general prosperity and usefulness of the schools have been good.

While there is room for much improvement in the system and efficiency of many of the teachers, I find very few who are really incompetent or inefficient; and there are many who deserve much praise. In a few cases, the school terms are too short; and in too many, there is a want of regularity in attendance, but our people generally appreciate the advantages of education for their children, and are disposed to make efforts to secure it.

Financial matters are generally well managed. I think that, without exception, the secretary-treasurers are intelligent and reliable men, and that the teachers are promptly paid. With very few exceptions, I have been able to reach all the Schools once, while visiting, and a large proportion of them, twice. I have distributed the books sent me as prizes, as carefully and generally as I was able. I have to be sparing of course, in the number given, and teachers frequently complain of the small number awarded; but I do the best I can with my supply

I find much uncertainty among commissioners and others, in regard to the amendments to the School laws, since the date of the consolidated Statutes: I would suggest the advantage of putting these amendments, if possible, into such form, that the whole can be readily obtained.

INSPECTOR R. PLEES.

PROTESTANT POPULATION OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

Sir,

In rendering this report for the current year, I have pleasure in stating that the Schools, with whose inspection I am charged, are all in a more or less prosperous condition, both in regard to the numbers of pupils attending them, and to the advancement of those pupils, in their several branches of instruction.

INSPECTOR BOLTON McGRATH.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Sir,

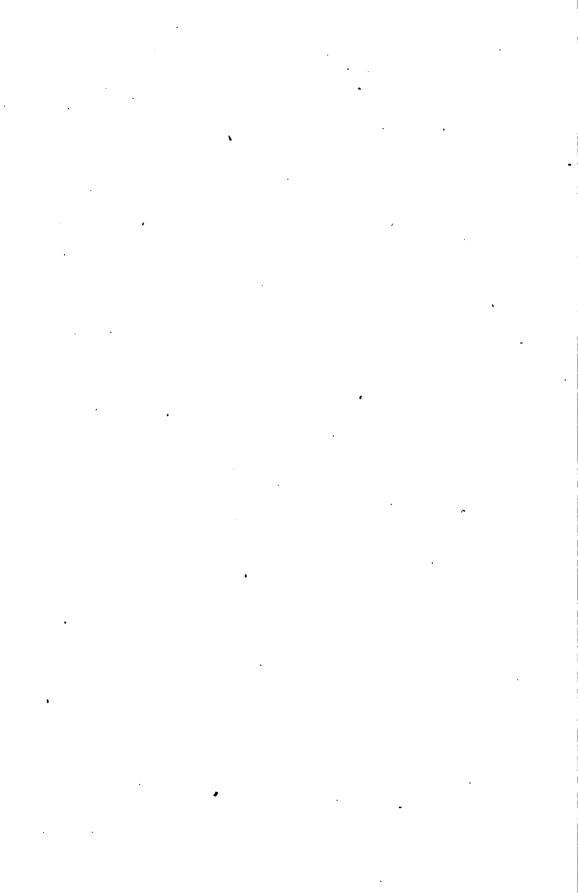
I have the honor to enclose statistics of the schools under my inspection, in the District of Ottawa, for the year 1871.

Confining myself to a few general remarcks, I may state that the employment of qualified teachers has in some districts resulted in more systematic teaching; and more intellectual learning. Yet as I have already reported, the apathy of the commissioners and a want of interest generally among the rate payers, re serious drawbacks to a healthy and growing development of our common

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school system. Where the commissioners are selected from a class of persons, whose lumbering occupations call them all winter from home, the schools suffer from their absence, and where parents are possessed of means, they very seldom manifest much interest in local education, as their children are sent to city schools to acquire what they could learn at home, if they had a better class of teachers. I would suggest as a means of securing more competent teachers that the government should fix a minimum salary, which would in my estimation raise the standard of teachers and confer a lasting benefit to the country.

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TABLES.

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TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1870-71.-Construed.

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J. CREPAULT.	Beammont	14 AL-15	of Charles		St. Lazare	St. Michel (Village)	St. Michel (Parish)			Dorthion	Or Prepare	Ct Diame	Of Thomas	Ob. 't Wollings	Cap St. Ignace	GLOSSG-LSIG	Isle aux Grues	L'Islet	St. Cyrille	St. Jean Port-Joli	St Roch des Aulnoise	Cto I onice	DIE. LAURISC	Cy Buckland	-4St. Cajetan d'Armagh	St. Aubert	St. Paul de Montminy	Ashford		Total	E. CARRIER.	St Nichalas	St. Romuald and diss.	The Hear	St. Jean Chrysostôme.	St Lambert	St. Joseph de Lévis and disa	St. Etienne de Lauzon	Notre-Dame do la Victoire and diss	The town and diss	Etchemin Village and diss.	At. Isilore	St. Bernard	St. Anselme

TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1870-71.- Continued.

ment for tion of Total levied.	\$ cts. \$ cts. 384 09 573 20 457 49 457 49 151 16 151 16 151 00 210 00 264 50 264 50	
Lissessi Lovei mo'r Dept	cts. 3 48 3 48 5 78 5 78 5 02 5 02 5 03 1 32	
Amount of assess of ment levied over of and above amo'r of grant, also spe	22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	520
Assessment to equal amount o grant.	124 70 124 70 276 52 114 77 182 24 47 04 79 29 229 66 153 98 62 51 4,212 40	273 92 246 22 250 02 115 88 115 88 151 60 119 28 164 59 164 59 164 59 283 80 280 72
Amount of annual grant.	\$ cts. 124 70 276 52 114 77 206 20 182 24 47 04 48 50 79 20 229 66 153 98 62 51	273 246 22 250 06 250 06 250 06 250 15 280 15 280 33 280 33 280 33 280 33
INSPECTION DISTRICT	B. CARRIER.—Continued. Ste. Hénédine Ste Claire Bienville Village Ste. Marguerite (no report). Standon (no report). Standon (no report). Standon (no report). Standon (no report). Standon (no report). Standon (no report). St. Germain. St. Come.	St. Jean Deschtillons Et ban Deschtillons Lotbinière St. Groix St. Flavien St. Antoine de Tilly St. Apollingire St. Apollingire St. Agathe No. 1 Ste Agathe No. 2 St. Sylvester South St. Sylvester Nortr & dise St. Sylvester Nortr & dise St. Sylvester Nortr & dise St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Sylvester Nortr & St. St. Elzear

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Et. Joseph. Frideric. H. Frinçois R. George Sie. Emelle St. Edouard St. Giles No. 2. Nacré Cœur de Jésus (no report).	L'Assomption (Village). L'Assomption (Village). St. Sulpio. St. Sulpio. St. Paul l'Ermite Lacienaie St. Henri de Mascouche and diss. St. Lin and diss St. Epiphanie. St. Epiphanie. St. Epiphanie. St. Roch. St. Cuthbert. St. Cuthbert. St. Cathriel and diss. St. Cuthbert. St. Cathriel and diss. St. Cuthbert. St. Cathriel and diss. St. Cathriel and diss. St. Alphonse. St. Alphonse. St. Alphonse. St. Alphonse. St. Alphonse. St. Alphonse. St. Paul St. Paul St. Paul St. Paul St. Paul St. Paul St. Relizabeth. St. Charles Borromée L'Industrie, village. Elizabeth. Ste. Beatrix

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tinued.	Total levied.	\$ cts. 307_00 410_68 1,032_27 681_80 357_00 398_51 573_80 654_00 407_26 89_50	890 00 540 00 756 00 768 20 1,166 82 737 03 409 14 844 80
levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1870-71.—Continued	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	6 Cts.	317 20
bec for the yea	Monthly Fees.	\$ cts. 42 00 63 00 92 00 81 80 70 00 64 70 64 70 64 8 84 12 00 3,494 64	90 00 140 00 80 00 30 00 120 00 40 00 143 00
rovince of Que	Amount of assessment levied over and above amo'nt of grant, also special assessment.	\$ cts. 161 10 196 87 716 55 • 394 24 164 23 352 82 353 34 243 58 64 16	462 90 391 28 305 68 159 82 89 80 373 30 294 02 32 12
uction in the P	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	\$ cts. 103 90 150 81 223 72 223 72 205 76 158 16 169 58 172 18 264 86 114 81 13 34	337 10 148 72 310 32 21 18 50 20 443 72 364 00 153 18
or Public Instr	Amount of annual grant.	\$ cts. 103.90 150.81 223.72 205.76 158.16 114.84 114.84 118.24 84.84 88.84 88.84	337 10 148 72 310 32 211 18 50 20 443 72 150 40 150 64 153 18
TABLE of amounts levied f	INSPECTION DISTRICT	A. D. DORVAL.—Continued. Chertsey. Kilkenny. Rawdon & diss. St. Esprit. St. Julienne. St. Jacques, No. 2. St. Jacques, No. 1. St. Machel des Samts (no report). St. Come (no report. St. Emelie de l'Enorgie (no report).	L. M. LAPLANTE. Baie du Febvre St. Z-phirin St. Thomas de Pierreville St. François (parlsh). St. François (village) St. David Gentilly. St. Gertrude St. Gretrude St. Celestin.

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ts levied for Pubiic Instruction in the Province of Québec for the year 1870–71.—Continued	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	\$ cts. 639 00 340 00 340 00 125 00 125 00 130 00 199 00 10 50	5,472 51
bec for the year	Monthly Fees.	\$ cts 201 70 164 00 672 20 566 89 166 00 76 00 618 00 78 00 78 00 70 00 130 00 150 00	15,029 23
rovince of Quel	Amount of assessment levied over and above amoint of grant, also special assessment.	\$ cts. 724 57 202 38 203 38 534 40 884 40 884 40 884 40 884 40 8945 44 30 38 254 44 30 38 254 44 30 38 254 44 30 38 254 44 626 17 63 68 63 10 6	23,048 13
uction in the P	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	66. 111 80 80 65 233 56 66 20 65 233 56 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	7,097 40
or Pubiic Instr	Amount of annual grant.	# cfs	7,097 40
TABLE of amounts levied fo	INSPECTION DISTRICT	HUBBARD & STENSON.—Continued. Bury Winslow North. Spiffon and diss. Cleveland and diss. Melbourne Melbourne diss. Brompton and diss. St. George de Windsor. Durlswell. Wedon and diss. Wotton Wolfestown St. Camille Garthby. Whitton St. Camille Garthby. Whitton St. Camille Garthby. Whitton St. Camille St. Camille Garthby. Whitton St. Camille St. Camille St. Camille St. Camille St. Callingsoy and diss. Kingsey and diss. Kingsey and diss. Kingsey Falls. Kingsey Falls.	Total

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L. GRONDIN.	St. Philippe.	St. Constant and disa	Chateauguay and diss	Ste. Philomène and diss	Ste. Martine and diss	: -	of, Jean Unrysostome No. 1 and dise	Of Jean Curysostome No. 2 and diss	St Clament and disc	Ste. Cécile and diss	St. Stanislas Kostka and disc	Howick	St. Etienne and diss	St. Malachie d'Ormstown and diss	St. Timothée	St. Louis de Gonzague and diss	Laprairie Village	Total	J. A. McLAUGHLIN.	Shefford	Brome	Granby and diss	South Stukeley	North Bly	East Farnham	Dunham and diss	Freinglisburg	Sutton and diss	Potton	Clarenceville	St. Thomas de Foucault	Rolton and diss	Granby Village and diss	St. Damien and diss. (no report)	Total	•

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INSPECTION DISTRICT	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total levied.	
P. BUBERT.	ਰ ਰ •	e cts.	8 Gf8.	%	sto &	8 oft.	
City of Three Rivers and diss	652 · 19			131 12	1,820 19		
Three Rivers, banlieue	68 36	101 29	148 71				
Fointe du Lac		-			96 94		
Ramachiche	25.5 25.5 26.8 26.8	105 29	300 76	151 20			
St. Barnabé	184 38	184 38	203 62	180 80	76 00		
Shawinigan	144 18	144 18	205 82	54 00			
St. Etienne and diss	199 98	199 98	315 57	74 00			
Rivière du Loup, No. 1	117 36	117 36	136 64	81 60	***************************************		
Maskinonge	262 84	262 84	312 56	201 00	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		_
St. Justin	86 08	186 08	127 35	73 80			
St. Uldace	100	29 BCI	21 12	09 69			_
St. Paulin	120 40	190 40	20 C12 03 C13 04 C15 05	173 28	36	646 84	
Dunontier	250 76	250 76	313 44	123 00			_
Cap de la Magdeleine	116 10	116 10	283 90	31 20			
Champlain, village	56 88 36	26 88	97 82	110 50	***************************************		
Batiscan	121 64	121 64	269 16	198 00	***************************************		_
Ste. Anne de la Pérade, parish	222 36	222 36	486 27	173 40			
St. Prosper,	116 22	116 22	164 31	82 40	***************************************		
of. Clanislas	768 86	368 86	155 19	105 20	.,,.,,		_
Ste. Geneviève	245 43	245 42	63 35	177 34			
St. Narcisse	99 011	110 66	324 10	192 10			
St. Maurice	37.7 04	327 61	192 56	213 10	653 00		
Peterborough	48 16	92 84	200	08 28 28			
Linuferstown	200 S	33:	102 62	113 20	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel	29 62	25 62	320 88	146 20			
Kivieredu-Loup, No. 2	219 52	218 52	385 50	00 83			
Ste. Anne de la Perade, village	106 40		115 17	103 00			
Die. Flord	07. 1%	07. 18	et 912	72 00	***************************************		_

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28 10,271 32 3,834 42 470 54 19,827 92 722 30 679 60 1,759 80 259 49 196 50 574 80 507 64 287 60 1,113 80 68 60 1,122 80 428 27 210 00 1,122 80 428 27 210 00 1,122 80 494 14 251 20 836 80 86 86 1,102 80 537 10 196 00 1,096 90 551 80 260 00 1,096 773 874 56 1,203 1,203 90 551 80 260 00 1,503	
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92 722 30 679 60 1,759 60 259 40 186 50 574 86 507 64 287 60 1,113 88 603 51 214 00 1,113 80 48 210 00 832 80 494 14 251 20 88 86 86 96 386 87 66 100 1,203 90 537 10 196 00 04 251 80 260 00	
92 722 30 679 60 1,759 60 259 40 196 50 1,113 36 507 64 287 60 1,113 88 603 51 214 00 1,122 80 428 27 210 00 832 832 80 86 96 386 25 716 976 72 874 56 170 00 1,203 90 537 10 196 00 1,096 04 251 80 260 00 1,096	
36 507 64 287 60 68 603 51 214 00 34 428 27 210 00 80 494 14 251 20 80 86 96 386 25 72 874 56 170 00 537 10 196 00 1,203 04 251 80 260 00 1,203 753 753	357 92
68 603 51 214 00 1,122 34 428 27 210 00 832 28 454 14 21 20 83 28 86 86 386 25 716 72 874 56 170 00 1,203 53 70 196 00 1,096 64 251 80 260 00 753	
28 86 96 386 25 20 376 276 878 86 96 386 25 20 377 2 874 56 170 00 537 10 196 00 1,096 00 1,096 00 1,593 251 80 251 80 250 00 1,096 753	
28 86 96 386 25 716 72 874 56 170 00 1,203 90 537 10 196 00 1,096 04 251 80 260 00 753	
72 874 b6 170 00 1,203 1,203 251 80 251 80 250 00 753	
04 251 80 260 00 753	
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-	Total levied.	
School Houses.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	School Houses.
	Monthly Fecs.	,
of grant, also spe-	ment levied over and above amo'ne of grant, also spe- cial assessment.	of grant, also spe- cial assessment.
	Assessment to equal amount of a grant.	
annual grant.	Amount of annual grant.	annual grant.
	INSPECTION DISTRICT	

1,980 20 1,657 48 1,131 10 849 17 572 10 1,100 00 462 02 726 20 1,052 85 266 25 671 50 520 73 488 00	271 40 1,106 64 403 99 1,193 00 627 20 203 50 273 00 975 00 70 28 250 28 1165 26 88 80 62 86 28 80 62 86 233 60 233 60 62 86 62 86 62 86 62 86 62 86 62 86 62 86 62 86 62 86 63 86 64 86 65 86 66 66 86 66 8
218 75 218 75 940 34	750 00 750 00 3 00 77 50 19 80
262 00 219 10 122 00 185 50 67 00 138 80 160 00 61 60 138 00 3,491 48	111 40 472 60 136 00 195 20 195 30 375 00 175 00 171 00 170 00 170 00 33 00 25 340 13
749 10 973 58 591 26 471 26 471 15 248 17 891 42 224 34 445 80 673 88 98 85 98 85 272 87 255 78	65 48 321 34 118 31 173 18 179 26 121 98 170 3 76 39 66 4 25 69 26 186 00
421 90 320 74 229 74 279 12 214 90 148 78 133 68 151 60 114 40 168 62 186 26 186 26 168 62 168 63 168 94 52 312 70 149 68 111 282 252 74 61 04 61 04 61 04 73 14 110 34 45 00 45 00 51 78 30 86 54 00 54 00 54 00 55 76	
480 80 320 74 320 74 279 12 214 90 148 78 133 68 151 60 114 40 165 62 186 26 94 22	94 52 312 70 149 68 1112 82 252 74 86 02 61 04 61 04 61 04 45 00 79 14 110 34 45 00 50 74 50 00 54 00 54 00 54 00 55 76
St. Hyacinthe, (city) St. Damsse. La Présentation. St. Dams St. Barnabé St. Jude St. Jude St. Charlee St. Charlee St. Charlee St. Charlee St. Angèle St. Angèle St. Angèle Total	St. Fidèle

Sessional Papers (No. 3.)

50 VICU	.	cts.	64	35	208 87	28	96	.	8	9	98	8	63			8	000	00 112 36	00 64 112 336 95	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 33 60 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	0003284 0003284 0003284	25. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
ntinued.	Total levied	49	.	· ·		· -		- 2	===			-	5,658		-		84.46	84464	222 444 1,241 1,241 831			`	`
1r 1870-71.—50	erection of School Houses,	& cts.					30 00	07 11	00 66	••••			140 20				6 4 4 9 3	147 93	147 93	147 93	147 93	147 93 12 103 12 128 00	147 93 103 12 128 00
bec for the yea	F 1	es cts.	166 00 341 80										1,719 90		·	I .	I .	I .	L			I .	72 00 2115 00 2115 00 486 64 406 72 203 44 345 96 347 88 343 00 362 60 608 82
evied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1870-71.—Continued. Amount of Assessment to ment levied over ment levied over	and above amo'nt of grant also spe- cial assessment.	e cts.	273 98 458 64										2,573 63			58 32	1	1 .			1 2	I = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
uction in the P	8 - 1	- cts.	90 66 268 50										1,224 90	_		1	•	1	1	1	1		91 68 234 14 238 90 263 76 114 08 110 12 274 04 138 82 283 96
or Public Instr	50	e cis.	90 66 268 50						43 40		# 00 47 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40		1,224 90			I .	l	ı	I .		l .	l .	91 68 235 14 238 90 263 76 114 08 110 12 278 80 283 96
INCORPORTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	TABLE TO MARTIN	V. MARIIN.	Chicoutimi, village	Grande Bale	St. Alphonse, Bagotville	Laterrière	St. Joseph	Hébertville.	Harvey	Jononière	St. Jerôme du Lac St. Jean	E	Total		GEORGE THOMPSON.	GEORGE THOMPSON.	GEORGE THOMPSON. Grenville, No. 2. Dundee St. Anicet, No. 1 & diss.	GEORGE THOMPSON. Grenville, No. 2. St. Anicet, No. 1 & diss. Godmanchester & diss.	GEORGE THOMPSON. Grenville, No. 2. Dundee St. Anicet, No. 1 & diss. Godmanchester & diss.	GEORGE THOMPSON. Grenville, No. 2. Bundee St. Anicet, No. 1 & diss. Godmanchester & diss. Elgin Huntingdon, village & diss. Hunthylokle & diss.	GEORGE THOMPSON. Grenville, No. 2. Dundee St. Anicet, No. 1 & diss. Godmanchester & diss. Elgin Huttingdon, village & diss. Hinchinbrooke & diss. Franklin & diss	GEORGE THOMPSON. Grenville, No. 2. Dundee St. Anicet, No. 1 & diss. Godmanchester & diss. Elgin Huntingdon, village & diss. Franklin & diss. Hemmingford & diss.	GEURGE THOMPSON. Grenville, No. 2. Dundee St. Anicet, No. 1 & diss. Godmanchester & diss. Elgin Huntingdon, village & diss. Hunchinbrooke & diss. Franklin & diss. St. André & diss.

2,239 82 116770 00 516 79 858 57 123 40 192 00	133,109 40	1,382 91 1,382 91 1,537 19 2,293 00 991 47 1,019 16 2,262 00 1,586 00 1,586 00 1,586 00 1,984 68 824 68 824 68 1,986 00 1,067 50 397 01 1,01 67 221 00 995 (9
00 000 8	9,319 05	125 00 211 14 450 00 370 00 360 00 60 00 150 00 150 00 160 00 160 00
447 60 194 00 88,750 00 111 60 335 15 45 20	94,001 11	43 00 365 64 193 12 285 60 549 00 135 47 86 96 292 00 612 00 612 00 612 00 612 00 612 00 613 40 192 40 219 50 64 00 64 00 634 25 634 25 634 25 60 66
828 34 110 14 17,273 16 285 73 354 72 71 18 82 00	23,872 32	67 98 834 25 426 80 868 83 994 34 651 04 651 04 1,420 70 1,420 70 1,520 00 20 42 147 23 1,580 23 1,580 23 1,580 23 1,580 23
303 88 120 50 2,726 84 119 46 168 70 28 82 64 80	2,916 92	36 02 183 02 173 50 171 62 305 66 204 96 72 04 179 30 185 96 223 40 44 69 118 70 56 90 44 69 118 70 56 90 44 18 171 62 171 62 101 66 60 34 60 34
303 88 120 50 2,726 84 119 46 168 70 28 82 28 82 64 80 89 74	6,035 48	36 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Chatham, No. 1 and diss. Chatham, No. 2. City of Montreal, (protestants) Et. Anicet, No. 2. Havelock and diss. Harrington, No. 2 (no report). Harrington, No. 1. Grenville, No. 3. Grenville, No. 3.	Total	C. B. ROULEAU AND MCGRATH. Notre-Dame de Bonsccours. Ste. Angelique and diss. St. André Avelin. Lochaher and diss. Shapileton. O Avimer and diss. Wakefield. (no report). Onslow and diss. District. Clarendon. Litchfield. Calumet and diss. Manivaki. Calumetts. Manivaki. Waterloo. Eardley and diss. Manivaki. Waterloo. Eardley and diss.

36	Victoria	Sessional Fapers (No. 3.)	A. 1872
inued.	Total levied.	\$ cts. 497 00 283 44 768 40 426 00 203 20 203 20 326 84 1,888 40 774 00 774 00	
: 1870–71.—Con	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	\$ cts. 342 00 50 00 250 00 200 00 3,088 19	
ec for the year	Monthly Fees.	\$ cts. 140 00 121 20 166 40 112 00 112 00 198 60 87 50 172 00 9,255 89	98,214 00 604 40 294 00 69 00 368 33 14 00 192 00
rovince of Quel	Amount of assessment levied over and above amo'nt of grant also special assessment.	\$ ets. 261 72 111 36 198 07 198 37 198 32 67 78 200 08 1,159 90 345 99 82 88 362 32 16,262 00	1,914 14 73 00 573 36 62 92 179 68 4 48 7 08
truction in the Prov	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	\$ cts. 95 28 50 88 61 93 65 68 32 22 67 76 140 10 72 01 72 01 72 01 73 9 62 39 62 4,135 62	4,685 86 355 54 276 64 27 08 35 32 95 52 92 92
r Public Instr	Amount of annual grant.	# cts. 95 28 50 88 50 88 61 93 61 93 65 68 32 22 140 10 57 42 72 01 23 68 41 60 4,337 40	4,685 86 355 54 276 64 27 07 57 07 95 32 92 52
TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1870-71.—Continued.	INSPECTION DISTRICT	C. B. ROULEAU et McGRATH.—Contin'd. Portage du Fort. Thorne. Ste. Elizabeth. Ste. Malachie of Lochaber. Leslie. Pontefrac, (no report). Montebello. Notre-Dame de Hull & diss. AWright, (no report). Ste. Cécile of Masham & diss. Rgan & Kensington. La Pesche, (no report). Rgan & Kensington. Rgan & Kensington. Galty of Quebec, (protestants).	City of Quebec, catholics. Beauport, parish. Charlesbourg. St. Dunstan. Bt. Ambroise Valcarier, (West).

TABLE of amounts levied f	or Public Instr	uction in the P	rovince of Quel	bec for the yea	levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1870–71.—Contiuu¢d	tiuued.
INSPECTION DISTRICT	Amount of annual grant.	Assesment to equal amount of	Amount of assessment l-vied over and above amo'nt of grant also special assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Assessment for erection of Scl.ool Houses.	Total levied.
St. Pierre & diss. St. Pierre & diss. St. Henri & diss. Longue-Pointe Pointe aux-Trembles Rivière des Prainies Sault-au-Récollet. Haut-du-Sault Montreal, city (catholics). St. Lachine & diss. Ste. Anne. Ste. Anne. Sto. Genevière, No. 1 Sto. Genevière, No. 2 Ste. Genevière, No. 3 Vaudreuit & diss. Isle Per-ot.	\$ cts. 137 82 137 82 219 64 119 28 1153 96 178 30 7,519 92 25 32 7,539 92 26 82 113 16 42 42 42 88 83 76 106 26	Ω	ಲ	\$ cfs. 49 60 74 88 297 60 297 43 106 50 102,000 40 296 40 743 80 64 00 64 00 67 80	\$ cts. 300 00 800 00 357 00 49 70	\$ cts. 1,427 75 4,978 88 558 60 723 86 723 86 1,046 40 21(2,357 40 2,164 75 2,165 10 2,195 14 1,548 75 635 25
u du Lac llage & diss Bizard		309 98 127 64 300 60 120 60 116 34 519 00 237 30 239 37 256 34 256 50 201 80 115 66 53 35 90 44	82 57 329 01 329 01 328 08 238 11 444 12 552 41 845 49 60 34 60 34 60 34 50 30 50 30	199 20 69 00 121 60 202 40 267 00 695 20 695 20 141 50 141 50 395 00 168 50 48 00 45 00	177 00 100 00 428 30	
Total	13,420 54	13,420 54	33,280 77	198,726 49	2,212 00	247,639 80

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	•										 	•	14.00								•	100 00						251 00			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				15 00		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		90 9
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	312 68	•																																							53 64	
	286 92																													•											19 36	
																																									19 36	
E. GERMAIN.	St. Vincent do Paul	St. Francois de Salles, (no reperte	Ste, Rose, parish	Ste. Rose, villago	St. Marlin, village	do Côte St. Elzéar	do Côte St. Antoine	I.nwer	do Unner			Pròs	do dissidents	do parish	n	do village	Ste. Anne des plaines	Ste. Sophie de Lacorne and diss	St. Jérôme. No. 1 and diss	do villago	St. Sauve	Ste, Adèle	St. Janvier, village	St. Janvier, parish	St. Janvier, (lower of)	St. Fustache and diss	St. Hippolyte	. Augustin and dies	St. Joseph and diss	St. Benoit	St. Hermas	St. Flacide	Ste. Scholastique	Cole Ste. Marie	Cote St. Joachim and diss	St. Columban	St. Canut, No. 1 and diss.	St. Canut, No. 2	Mille Isles, No. 1	do No. 2.	10 No. 3	MULLIL MISS

36	Victoria.	Sessional Papers	5 (No. 3.)	A. 181
tinued	Total levied.		292 96 1,495 68 578 60 610 32 610 32 1,226 01 737 00 830 36 492 18 837 04 837 04	
evied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1870–71.—Continued	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	\$ cts.	240 00 88 00	125 00
bec for the year	Monthly Fees.		233 88 12	
rovince of Que	Amount of assessment levied over and above amo'nt of grant also special assessment.	\$ cts. 93 80 81 28 81 28 92 42 85 93 8,362 58	1,195 04 1,195 04 339 10 498 81 631 96 631 96 167 02 427 10 517 98 96 92 86 94 148 72	_
uction in the F	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	\$ cts. 90 44 78 72 27 58 4 02 5,511 65	105 2 4 4 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
or Public Instr	Amount of annual grant.	υ ι ι	105 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	
TABLE of amounts levied f	INSPECTION DISTRICT	Ste. Agathe, Beresford	St. Germain of Grantiam Grantham & diss. Wickham & diss. Bt. André of Acton (parish). Chenior. Tingwick & diss. Chester-West. Warwick & diss. St. Christophe. St. Norbert. Stanfold. St. Valère of Bulstrode. Ste. Gloifle of Bulstrode.	Arthabaskaville. St. Albert St. Théodore of Acton Victoriaville

for the	Total levied.	e cts.				20,155 00									19,017 19						32,741 70				19,180 98	27,714 96	6,665 65	952,095 99
the Province of Quebec for	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	\$ cts.			1,364 80	1,467 13	822 70	00 009	00 616	1,849 94	1,436 23	5,472 51	1,482 15	2,598 40	2,634 19	470 54	1,600 00		140 20							16 898		46,320 29
	Monthly Fees.	ets.	392 80			5,526 13									3,596 14					94,001 11			105,005 29			5,740 63	1,029 86	535,981 12
TABLE of Amounts levied for Public Instruction in year 1870-71.—Continued.	Amount of assessment levied over and above amo'nt of grant also special assessment.	S cts.	1.149 75	1,935 41		6,315 50		3,530 32	4,132 79		4,063 53											3,220 00	10,571 51	33,280 77	8,362 58	16,445 61	3,253 14	246,792 29
levied for Public Instr year 1870–71.—Continued	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	S cts.	299 70			6,846 24		4,212 40							5,677 54				1,224 90				11,556 26			4,659 81	988 74	124,002 19
E of Amounts	Amount of annual grant.	S cts.	299 70		_							7,097 40			5,677 54				1,224 90			1,077 26			2,627 75	4,753 41	1,016 10	125,989 12
RECAPITULATORY TABL	INSPECTION DISTRICT.		1. J. B. F. Painchaud	2. L. Lucier	3. J. Tremblay	4. G. Tanguay	5. J. Cr.pault	<u>ت</u> :	7. P. F. Beland	8. A. D. Dorval	9. L. M. Laplante	10. Hubbard & Stenson	11. Grondin.	12. J. A. McLaughlin.	3 P. Hubert	14. M. Caron	15. J. N. A. Archambault	i6. J. B. Delagi	18. V. Martin	19. Geo. Fhompson	To Panieau & McGrath	21. Reva K. C. P. S	2. F. E. Juneau.	23. F. X. Valado	.4. C. Cormain	25. W. J. Alexander	76. Wm. Thompson	Tctal

perior Education.		Composition of Board of Directors.									
RECAPTIULATION of the Statistics of all the Institutions for Superior Education.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.	By whom founded.									-
the Statis	NERAL DES	Date of the loundation.				:					
RECAPITULATION of	GBN	Name of the Institution and where situated.	7	2 Classical colleges	2 Industrial colleges	4 A sademies for boys or mixed	5 Academies for girls	6 Model Schools	7 Normal Schools	Model Schools annexed to Normal Schools	=
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	Total amount of debts due by the institution.	71,000	382,216	63,309	25,719	132,044	116, 21			790,809	
	Value of real estate the property of the institu- tion, including buildings occupied.	593,000	1,646,500	203,692	169,224	560,955	469,523	000'09		3,702,894	
	Sources of revenue.						***************************************				
į	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board in part.		219	111	26	345	187	99		954	
NCES	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	:	91	2	100	777	218	-		1,119	
FINA	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	:	427	391	1,692	4,346	6,486	246	43	13,631	
	Cost of board.										
	Annual cost of tuilion of each pupil.								:		
	Annual revenue of the institution from all sour-	61,721	186,634	65,670	50,725	155,534	150,066	15,756		686,106	
	Annual expenses of the institution,	63,578	177,545	63,027	51,724	159,253	151,184	13,200		679,511	
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	Composition of Board of Instruction. (If it is composed of ecclesiastics, laymen or a religious order and of which order.)	1	64	3	4	و ا	9	1	 80		

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	ensions and general descript on of these buildings. tate if of stone, brick or wood)			***************************************	***************************************	***************************************			***************************************	
	Manses of books, (give name of sulhor.	- 								
	No. of years required to complete course of stu-dies.							•		
0 0	Vature of religious ins- truction.			:	:	:	:	i		
URB	Number of volumes in pupils library.	10,100	19,118	22,610	6,551	9,945	7,182	4,850		80,356
E OF E	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	20,403	73,541	7,490	5,518	9,923	3,116	₹,000		128,988
STUD	Total number of volumes.	30,500	95,659	30,100	12.069	19,368	15,298	8,350		209,344
I E S	Number of globes and orreries.		78	53	74	100	131	19	4	435
	No. of geographical or other mays in the posses-		634	228	522	9,923	2,251	254	75	13,837
	Value of the museum of natural museum of natural mistory.	26.300	16,540 31,625	190	1,195	009	100	1,000		45,925
	Val. of cabinet of physics.	4.500	31,625	3,825	1,495		214	3,500	:	45,159

S T U D I E S .— Continued.

COURSEOF

No. of english pupils lear- ning french.		975	278	298	412	1,421	115	434	4,263
No. of french pupils lear- ning english.		2,075	1,145	3,193	2,514	6,629	131	344	16,031
No. of pupils learning na- tural history.	92	240	33	163	236	121	190	40	1,715
No. of pupils learning chemistry.	57	171	23	35	16	-	90	25	418
No. of pupils learning as- tronomy.	38	224	15	84	124	194	16		629
No. of pupils learning to make meterological ob- servations.		66	15	20	-	က			144
No. of pupils learning phy- sical science.	38	239	15	95	24	54	70	40	57\$
No. of pupils learning the differential and integral calculus.		24	18	19		57	:		160
No. of pupils learning co- nic sections.		83	91	33		74	4		193
No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	,	100	24	56	-	7.9	2	:	320
No. of pupils learning geometry.		422	86	310	41	840	160	33	1,913
No. of pupils learning al- gebra.		454	11	471	96	493	160	25	1,776
No. of pupils learning		373	321	781	684	2,402	215	94	4,370
No. of pupils learning men tal calculation.		1,007	1,387	2,652	6,325	14,159	209	116	26,660 4,370
arithmetic.			,563	,249	,296	7,861	242	116	34,548

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COURSE OF STUDIES.—Conlinued.

No. of pupils learning sa- cred history.			1,245	537	1,709	2,805	9,632	172	730	20,769 . 17,330
No. of pupile learning. geography.		i	2,072	1,051	2,970	4,239	9,478	225	634	20,769
No. of pupils learning German.			17	15		30	46	:		66
No. of pupils learning Italian.						:		:		
No. of pupils learning Hebrew.			6	:				:		က
No. of pupila learning greek composition, or amplification.			153	9	6			47		179
No. of pupils studying Greek grammar.		:	374	73	ee Ee	:	23	4		1,007
No. of pupils learning la- tin composition or am- plification.		:	203	20	6	:	132	35	15	824
No. of pupils learning la- tin versification.			339	32	11		125	:		513
No. of pupils learning la- tin grammar.			1,478	113	203	:	212	45	25	2,076
No. of pupils learning english composition or amplification.			806	118	1,593	758	1,517	103	186	5,183
No. of pupils composing english verse.	·		92	88	51	99	472	:		719
No. of pupils writing from dictation eng. or thogr. exercices.			1,608	1,002	2,391	1,341	3,514	242	586	10,679
No. of pupils learning en- glish grammar.			1,400	882	1,158	1,436	2,915	139	366	8,199
No. of pupils learning english parsing.			1,358	852	2,147	1,366	3,264	242	492	9,721
No. of pupils learning french composition or amplification.		:	358	182	645	2,938	3,339	116	83	8,211
No. of pupils composing french verses.		:	109	36	73	210	34			462
.oV	l ,	= 81	7	က	4	5	9	7	∞	

RECAPITULATION of the Statistics of all the Institutions for Superior Education.—Continued.	,
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ions for Supe	I B S.—Continu
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tatistics of all	COURSEOFSTUDI
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		•								
No. of pupils learning linear drawing.		જ	118	158	. 73	507	24	321	1,206	_
No. of pupils learning a special commercial course.		302	359	477		744	:		1,885	•
No. of pupils learning horticulture.			43	8	163	Ξ	21		407	•
No. of pupils learning practical agriculture.		20	9	126	15	98			233	
No. of pupils learning theorical agriculture.		79	107	136	36	530	170	:	1,058	_
No. of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	46		23			15			84	_
No. of pupils studying the elements of jurispruden-	94		55				:		101	•
No. of students studying theology.	220	202	18					:	453	•
No. of pupils learning in- tellectual and moral phi- losophy.		237	27	22	4	10	39		342	
No. of pupils learning de- clamation.		810	110	904	77.1	959	246	245	4,045	_
No. of pupils learning rhetoric.		182	18	134	303	13		:	25	-
Me, of pupils learning bel- les lettres,		316	45	64	8	103	177	:	177.	
No. of pupils learning ge- neral history.		675	148	229	250	1,211	119	25	2,657	
No. of pupils learning his- tory of the United States.		178	08	46	44	151			409	
No. of pupils learning his- tory of Canada.		828	475	1,648	1,868	6,546	209	231	11,805	•
No. of pupils learning his- tory of France.		405	55	160	573	1,468	48		2,714	-
No. of pupils learning English history.		505	. 71	439	283	995	151	06	2,534	_
No. of pupils learning an- cient history.		603	98	198	584	845	119	25	2,434	-
.oV	89	~	က	4	വ	٠	1-			•

LATION of the Statistics of all the Institutions for Superior Education —Continued.	nued.	That description of the matters composing the course of studies. (The 65 columns relate to information demanded in this end, and the answers given therein make it unnecessary to fill up this colums.)				•	***************************************				
ns for	U D I E S.—Continued.	No. of purils learning dancing.		99		15		90			83
titutic	IES	No. of pupils learning fencing.	,					185			185
ne Ins	stup	No. of pupils learning horsemanship.						00	:		00
all tl	OFS	No. of pupils learning swimming.		376		225	:	38			639
lics of	RSE	No. of pupils learning gynnastics.		1,594	120	363	Ξ	279	156	89	2,691
Statis	COUR	No. of pupils learning vocal music.		443	617	099	2,477	4,591	246	613	9,652
of the		No. of pupi!s learning instrumental music.		54	200	150	1,166	830	16	8	2,493
TION		No of pupils learning painting.		74	:	23	75	41			233
rul.		No. of pupils learning drawing.		:		20	273	418	127	200	1,088
RECAPITU		No. of pupils learning embroidery.		12		50	2,301	1,048	=	0\$	3,421
RE	_	No. of pupils learning		19		146	5,649	4,167	26	220	20,299
		No. of pupile learning alique to .o. M		79	98	က	88	36		:	293
	•	No.	83	8	æ	4	.c.	6	7	∞	7

RECAPITULATION of the Statistics of all the Institution for Superior Education .- Continued.

HEALTH OF THE PUPILS.

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									150
									21
									63
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									29
									9
ei ei	Total sick during the year.		122	105	272	223	793	ю v	1,526
G THE YEA	Dislocations, fractures, sand other secidents.		пъ	47	12	en	20	0 0-1 0 0-1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	53
SERIOUS ILINESS INDRING THE YEAR.	Fevera and other epide- mics.		93	20	206	191	080	φ	1,225
RIOUS ILLN	Neuralgia and other di- seases of the nervous system.		63	67	-	29	49		-
BY	Diseases of the digestive organs.		ç	70	91	-44	-		25
APFECTED	Pleurisy.		9	9	ଛ	et	12		56
OF PUPILS	Consumption, bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory organs,		œ	10	ល	17	55	673	.Se
NUMBER	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.		64		80		22		36
- 1	No.	84	et	63	-41		9	r- 00	

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RS.	No. of religious female teachers.			•	9	443	130		4	683
PROFESSORS	Amount of the salary of eacher.					:				
PR	Names of professors, lec- turers, male or female teachers.			:	:			•		
	No. of pupils who have left the country.		20	25	72	33	122			272
YEARS.	No.' of pupils either follow- ing or preparing for some industrial pursuit.		67	41	148		106		ī.	349
BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.	Vo. of pupils either follow- ing or preparing for com. pursuits.		103	366	277		310		10	1,036
HE LA	No. of pupils learning ci- vil engineering.		က					:		4
HIN T	No. of students learning surveying.		2	01	17			:		29
TIW .	No. of students preparing for the notation.		10	3				:	i	14
3 LEF	No. of students preparing for the medical profession.	304	33	4	i		:	:		341
HAV!	No. of students preparing for the bar.	85	21	က					į	109
S WHO	No. of pupils who have chosen agriculture.	83	32	249	00	242	8	:		615
DENTE	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	. 37	14	87	142	204	24	4		512
EN BY STU	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical pro-	114	6	۰ ۲۵	7	=				143
T CHOSE	Mo. of pupils who still prosecute their suddies in other institutions.	20	14	137	94	204	∢	81	•	523
PROFESSION CHOS	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	219	23	227	448	514	39	31		1,537
PR(Mo. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceeding year.	206	55	181	139	247	101	33	:	196
3 1	.oV	85	84	က	4	ъ	9	7	∞	

	Total number of pupils.	751	3,272	2,186	7,186	10,610	819,62	246	911	54,810	
	31 novo aliquq lo .oV years of age.	748	1,026	369	1,131	819	1,188	246		5,527	•
	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	က	2,246	1,817	6,055	9,821	28,430		911	48,253	•
	No. of pupils whose relations of pupils whose relations.		185	159	25	164	80			614	•
	No. of pupils whose rela- tions reside in Upper Canada.	13	45	13	12	25	2.4	-		133	•
	No. of pupils whose rela- tions reside elsewhere in Lower-Canada.	135	1,288	354	208	542	357	175		3,109	
PUPILS	No. of pupils whose rele- tions reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	553	1,754	1,660	6,941	.606,6	29,157	69	116	50.954	
	No. of protestant pupils.	388	671	170	2,347	115	3,042	103	322	7,158	•
	No. of catholic pupils.	263	2,601	2,016	4,839	10,525	26,576	143	589	47,652 7,158	•
	No. of boarders.	314	1,255	528	171	2,645	1,141	134		6,138	
	No. of half boarders.		481	449	185	1,186	1,078			3,379	•
	No. of day scholars.	437	1,536	1,209	6,830	6,800	27,399 1,078	112	911	27,264 27,546 45,243 3,379	
	No. of girls.		٠.	67	1,874	10,640	14,362	150	453	27,546	
	No. of boys.	751	3,272	2,119	5,312		15,256	96	458	27,264	
	Total number of profes- sors male and female.	68	236	108	175	487	199	30	16	1,802	
SORS.	No. of lay professors.	80	36	\$	9 9		165	23	4	373	•
PROFESSORS.	No. of professors, either clorical or of a religious order.	21	961	8 8	62		52	n	64	424	•
	No. of lay female teachers.		₹.	8	43	44	214	4	9	317	
	,oN	-	R	4	4	2	9	7			•

					!	1					_				_
and	No. of Académies.				i				:	:	~	7	-	2	
ners	No. of pupils.				7.5	136			325	255	166	616	303		466
missio 170–71	No. of Primary Superior schools for girls.				-	m	:	:	2	3	2	14	4		ro
Com ear 18	No. of pupils.		190	125	22			264	****	164		178	174	249	089
ectors, astic y	No. of dissentient schools.		က	4			:	6		4		4	4	က	63
ol Inspe	No. of pupils.		158	275	434	1,347	319	82	220	498	193	1,806	260	1,172	221
of Schc d for th	No. of Primary Superior schools for boys.		က	-	ഹ	81	z.	64	က	6	7	25	9	#	es
Reports ubsidize	No. of pupils.	303	1,920	1,984	1,732	8,280	2,599	1,665	6,055	5,823	6,213	8,124	438	7,021	7,097
m the litions si	No. of Element'y schools.	7	40	45	49	208	28	55	81.	119	130	148	က	138	193
Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, Commissioners of Superior Educational Institutions subsidized for the Scholastic year 1870-71.	No. of schools in opera- tion under control.	7	40	45	53	229	65	,54	126	130	145	154	15	152	185
, prepationa	No. of school houses.	3	28	54	41	180	62	20	87	00	68	118	15	115	196
Tables Educ	No. cf divisions.	7	19	26	52	238	63	63	145	141	125	147	7	191	220
stical perior	No. of Municipalities.	က	20	24	14	41	20	16	23	23	24	43	ro.	. #	44
RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statis Trustees, and from those of Su	DISTRICT OF INSPECTION	1 J. B. F. Painchaud	2 Ludger Lucier	3 Thomas Tremblay	24 Vincent Martin	5 G. Tanguay	6 S. Boivia	7 W.n. Thompson	8 P. F. Béland.	9 Edouard Carrier	10 J. Crépault	11 F. E. Juneau	12 Révd. R. G. Plees	13 P. Hubert	14 W. J. Alexander
Œ	.oV	1	•	••	87		_	•-	~	J.	=	-		#	-

RECAPITULATION of the Gran 1 Statistical Tables prepared from the Reports of School luspectors, &c. -Continued.

No. of pupils studying compound atithmetic.	31	310	772	451	2,006	944	476	2,500	2,215	1,689	6,962	779	1,363	1,201
No. of pupils studying simple arithmetic.	80	803	716	654	2,432	1,951	468	4,950	3,858	2,589	5,780	844	2,165	2,262
	80 80	581	913	996	4,900	1.113	599	2,535	3,284	2,558	6,671	716	,884	1,815
No. of pupils reading						=						<u> </u>	44	
Mo. of pupils able to read fluents.	183	613	716	938	2,908	1,078	793	2,420	3,696	3,449	7,320	897	2,026	2,848
Mo. of pupils reading from A. B. C., to " fluently."	37	899	630	498	3.078	957	424	9,155	1,341	1,476	4,503	494	2,692	3,670
a.iq q lo ramber of p pi.s attending all lastitutions anottuitani lastitution.	303	2,123	2,259	2,402	10,886	3,148	1,816	7,110	8,321	7,483	18,494	2,368	9,602	8,333
Total number of institu- tion of all kinds.	-	4.5	49	28	238	98	9	132	149	153	282	. 37	161	207
Mo. cf pupils.			*****	83	-	25	99	8	792	126	2,615	903	8	
Number of Independent schools.			****	6		-	ಣ	-	47	ಟ	73	82		***************************************
No of pupils.	***************************************	45	*****	78	781	100	-	330	703	410	4,049		978	370
No. of Educational Con- vents.		_	***************************************	-	7	_		m	-4*	-48	13		9	64
No. of pupils.		::		:	:		***	*****			115	4	:	:
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No. of pupils.	***************************************	•	*		342			140	25.1	130	099	φ	0,1	61
	:	:		:	64	:	:	64	-	ęŧ	 3.	-	*	-
		:	****		*****	105	*	***	•	245	203	158	238	167
ov l	=	44	8	8	<u>ان</u>	9	1-0	90	.	10	Ξ	12	13	7

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RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c.—Continued.	
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	No. of male ter ceiving less the			Ī	-		=	, 25	4	~	9		:		:
of female	Total number teachers.	4	30	40	55	244	99	43	131	142	151	172	36	157	109
.samo	laving no diplo	Rel.	က	i	2	28	2	:	10	24	36	134	•	15	
еверене реверена рев	No. of female		'n	8		i	2	_		8			34		က
	No. of female having diplome	*	22	88	45	216	20	42	121	911	125	137	~	142	161
elam lo	Tolai number teachers.	က	91	6	es .	9	6	57	6	<u>«</u>	19	93	25	43	=
	smolqib on 3ni	Rel		<u>:</u>			_ :_		4	7	2	20		8	
hers hav-	No. of male teac		~	~			:	ຕຸ			<u> </u>	36	20	:	
chers pro-	No. of male tead	က	*	7	ო	9	6	54	<u>د</u>	=	6、	37	ις.	22	=
Ba ispus	Mo, of pupils history.	32	387	337	584	2,824	1,326	235	2,125	3,181	1,246	6,935	684	1,805	1,278
studying usic.	No. of pupils instrumental m				<u> </u>	122	30		80	114	109	331	86		57
Z ui?buts	No. of pupils		102	272	12	417	170			1,247	363	2,114	712	965	23
2017buts	No. of pupils linear drawing.				∞	36	7.4		140	65	69	1,467	₹9	100	m.
gniybuls	No. of pupils mensuration.		:	:	22	62	170		06	47	107	371	36	146	1 1
Saiybuts	liquq of oly siles. mathematics.		. 22			15	170	23	75	35	73	318	65	146	30
	No. of pupils horticulture and ture.					55	30				102	70		89	
	No. of pupils : epistolary style		78	176	8.4	1,555	581		1,600	840	511	2,228	450	753	193
. Buiybuls	No. of pupils : 1 srsing.		197	316	160	3,005	1,390	272	4,840	2,712	1,473	6,107	730	1,859	1,542
No. of pupils studying grammar.	French.	1 85	305	269	747	3,351	4,155		4,490	2,685	2,459	7,065	359	2.182	1,841
No. of pupil studying grammar.	English.	74	901	261	86	375	250	381	1,150	512	265	2,318	928	253	325
SaiYbuts	No. of pupils : Geography.	8	269	336	389	1,450	849	303	1,785	1,572	1,486	3,723	1,033	1,278	955
ļ —	Vo.	 -	84		50	2	9	~	∞	6	10	=	12	13	14

RECAPITITATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c.—Continued.

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### Color of the property of t	No. of volumes.		***		450	15,075	2,250	***************************************	***************************************	*****	4,880		12,735	9,835	***************************************
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### S		150	160	300	150	205	200	200	240	200	220	256	350		220
# 100 in. to 200 ex.	Minimum of female tea- chers' salaries.	90	40	8	09	80	9	80	7.5	3	09	72	120	80	1.2
### The column of male teac. 190. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	No. of female teac, rec. \$400 and upwards.	***************************************	***************************************			***	4400400		*****	44 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 7	4 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	***************************************		9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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Mo. of mele teac. 'reo, \$400 in. to 200 ex. Mo. of mele teac. 'reo, \$400 Mo. of mele teac. 'reo, \$400 Minimum of male teachers' Minimum of male teachers' Maximum of male teachers'	No. of female teac, rec. less than \$100.		2		10	45	47	23	10	23	31	146	:	42	6 <u>7</u>
To 000 on in 0018 morth on a compact of most of master teac. Tree, \$400 or compact of master teachers. No. of master teachers.	Maximum of male tea- chers' splaries.	200	400	300	280	260	300	300	250	320	\$00	1,200	420	340	909
25 002 od .mi 0018 mori) 64 00 62 0 200 ex.		180	140	991	081	300	8	80	98	72	80	141	180	120	081
25 55 55 55 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	No. of male teac. rec. \$400 and upwards.		-	:	:	:	1	:	•		:	-			
** 000 of all 0012 mod 1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	4	*2	13	44	C.3	9	65	63	io.	=	'n	65	92	16	61
	**** **** ****		64	90	:		13	27	:		48	27	s	3.6	¢

RE	No.	15 L. M	16 H. H	17 M. S	18 Jose	19 J. N.	20 J. B.	21 Mich	22 L. G	23 Geor	24 F. X	25 A. D.	26 C. G	27 Bolte	28 G. B.	
RECAPITULATION of the Grand St	DISTRICT OF INSPECTION.	15 L. M. Laplante	16 H. Hubbard	17 M. Stenson	18 Joseph A. McLaughlin	19 J. N. A. Archambault	20 J. B. Delage	21 Michel Caron	22 L. Grondin	23 George Thomson	24 F. X. Valade	25 A. D. Dorval	26 C. Germain	27 Bolton McGrath	28 C. B. Rouleau	
Statistical	No, of municipalities.	22	3.	41	23	26	33	30	21	32	25	53	94	26	33	8
al Table,	No. of divisions.	135	268	187	226	111	174	134	131	152	160	204	128	73	92	000
- 1.	No. of school houses.	104	564	157	231	107	164	133	126.	152	160	506	128	74	87	330
propared	No. of schools in opera- tion under centrol.	136	257	149	215	=	169	131	131	150	155	204	143	72	82	2,500
from the	Ио. оГ еlетепtагу вспооіз.	121	263	148	215	85	160	116	Ξ	110	19	183	127	. 72	83	000
o Reports	No. of pupils.	5,213	8,159	5,287	5,810	4,555	6,590	5,893	6,424	4,898	3,143	9,583	5,951	2,818	3,851	197 440
닝	No. of Primary Superior schools for boys.	9	ŗ	:		9	က	12	Ξ	6	19	15	7	:	າວ	9776
School In	Mo. of pupils.	559	364	:		458	278	1,301	1,295	2,484	4,430	974	726	:	359	90 516
Inspectors,	No. of dissentient schools.		9	เว	18	8	∞	21	16	24	22	10	G)	17		006/
	No. of pupils.		170	179	470	86	138	523	526	1,212	908	273	268	\$08	i	7.5.19
& c.—Continued.	No. of Primary Superior Schools for girls.	9	-	-		က	:	-		15	01		,		8	ğ
tinucd	No. of pupils.	450	20	44	:	199			120	1,345	1,713			i	73	809
	No. of Academies.	4	=	4	14		84	က	က	6	2	-	:	61	•	ļ ķ

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inued.	No. of pupils studying orthography.	1,465	6,800	1,189	5,855	1,360	2,077	6,772	3,498	13,137	13,630	7,280	2,408	1,888	1,196	119,508
&c.—Continued.	No. of pupils studying	91	92	37	161	340	159	112	957	762	2,418	197	195	20	63	9,569
	No. of pupils studying compound srithmetic.	940	2,188	621	2,284	2,096	2,625	2,108	2,344	6,126	5,446	2,715	1,672	622	753	54,212
ol Inspectors,	No. of pupils studying simple srithmetic.	1,628	2,133	1,780	1,626	4,807	2,979	3,700	4,019	5,427	10,127	3,278	2,276	984	1,337	75,959
of School	No. of pupils writing.	2,880	4,017	2,742	121,4	4,927	6,063	5,843	5,561	11,184	15,412	5,808	4,081	1,365	2,111	86,436 124,262
Reports o	No. of pupils reading well.	2,986	4,474	1,010	2,239	3,432	3,619	4,171	5,007	7,698	8,018	4,975	4,215	773	1,910	86,436
the	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	2,699	3,912	3,159	2,870	4,508	2,711	2,601	2,722	5,423	10,610	3,472	2,329	1,162	1,797	79,920
d from	Number of pupils reading. Irom A. B. C. to fluently.	1,167	1,358	1,753	1,153	682	2,328	1,165	1,730	1,875	9,435	3,836	2,072	1,089	116	51,338
prepared	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	7,152	9,744	5,922	6,562	8,622	8,688	8,237	9,459	14,996	28,093	12,283	8,616	3,024	4,678	22.,724
Table,	Total number of institu- tions of all kinds.	148	938	162	233	114	178	143	132	220	250	217	150	75	95	4,046
tical T	No. of pupils.	107	120	93	127	7.5	89	63		4,712	15,530	127	538	106	29	26,13×
Statistical	No. of independent schools.		4	2	4	က	4	84		72	93	က	က	-	-	3.23
Grand	No. of pupils.	240		274		1,900	796	710	1,044	75	1,950	1,142	1,000		131	17,106
the G	No. of educational con-	₹*	:	ຕ		10	9	7	9	-	1.1	13	6		-	116
of o	No. of pupils.	i		i	•	•	:	:	i	85	40	i	Ī	Ī		2,10
	No. of Normal schools.	•	-	-	•	:	•	:	:	-	_	:	:	•		က
RECAPITULATION	No. of pupils.	270	203	69		975	615		•	609	426	377	210			5,954
PIT	No. of Colleges.	-	C+	-	i	ပ	က	i	:	က	C+	2	4			
RECA	No. of pupils.	313	818	151	625	86	200	270	576	788	198	80		8	235	099'9
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ical T	Sulybus	No. of pupils Math matics.				132		116		200	512	643 294	117 112	17 17	23	15	1,199 2,692
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s, prepare	.8	No. of pupils Linear Drawin	~		<u>ao</u>	7 04	191 36	126 35	105 1,499	395 23	2,257 5,658	590 14,539	28 9	23 48	;	20 1:	5,811 30,0
from	Soiybuls	Vocal music. No. of pupils instrumental m	23		20 40	40 39	367 329	326 128	99 110	232 192	58 412	539 750	915 166	481 199		139 28	30,649 3,341
the Rep		No. of pupi's History.	1,134	251	1,041	909	3,465	9,999	1,633	2,424	4,101	8,685	2,141	2,021	271	597	53,581
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Ac.—	1	No. female teacl	10	-	13	9	25	16	24		-:	5 106	45	24	· i	10	81 533
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rand	No. of female teachers rec. less than \$100.	9		119		20	17	38	91	10	46	
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TABLE

Indicating the limits of each district of inspection, and giving the names of Counties of parts of counties therein included, the residence and salary of the Inspectors.

è Z	Name of the inspector and description of his district of inspection.	Residence.	Salary.
			\$
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands	agdalen Islands	125
4	Ludger Lussier, county of Bonaventure[Car	rleton	600
3	G. Tanguay, county of Kamouraska, Rimouski and Témis-	and River, Gaspé	600
	couataSt.	. Gervais	875
5	V. Martin, county of Chicoutimi		500
5	S. Boivin, county of Charlevoix and Saguenay	ie St. Paul	550
	tic, Dorchester, Beauce, Wolfe and Compton Lee	eds	600
8	Ed. Carrier, counties of Dorchester and LevisLev	ovi s	750
9	P. F. Béland, counties of Beauce and Lotbinière	e. J ulie	700
tu	J. Crépault, counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny and L'Islet. St.	. Valier	750
		1ebec	1,000
1.	Revd. R. G Plees, protestant population of the city of QuebecQue	iebec	250
13	P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinonge and Cham-		
	W. J. Alexander, counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, and the catholic schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey	ree Rivers	750
	and Durham	oxton Falls, Shefford	900
16	L. M. Laplante, counties of Nicolet and Yameska	. Grégoire	750
		erbrooke	800
17	M. Sienson, catholic schools of the counties of Wolfe, Rich-	' 1	
18	J. A. McLaughlin, protestant schools of Shefford, Brome and	otton	900
	Missisquoi	weetsburg	600
٠,		arennes	800
20	J. B. Delage, counties of Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe. St.	. Césaire	800
2	Michel Caron, counties of Napierville, Iberville and St. John. St.	. John	700
2:	George Thompson, county of Huntingdon, part of Cha-		
	trauguay and Argenteuil, and the protestant population		4 000
23	of the city of Montreal	untingdon	1,000
-	dreuil and Soulanges, and the catholic population of the		
_	city of Montréal	ongueuil	1,000
2	A. D. Dorval, counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm and		
., -	L'Assomption L'Ass	Assomption	875
•	guay, with the exception of the protestant schools of	•	
	Ormstown and St. Jean ChrysostomeLar	prairie	700
26	C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two-Mountains	Ţ	
47	B. McGrath, protestant population of the counties of ()tta-	. Vincent de Paul	750
• 1	wa and Pontiac	vlmor	600
28	C. B. Rouleau, catholic population of the counties of Ottawa	J 1000 VE	000
	and Pontiac	ylmer	600
4			
	Total		\$ 19,800

STATEMENT of the number of Pupils who attended the Schools kept by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine at Montreal—1871-72.

Ste. Bridget's	"	 850
St. Joseph's	"	 790
St. James'	"	 670
Ste. Anne's	"	 568
Côte des neiges	"	 75

GENERAL STATEMENT of the number of Pupils who attended the Classes of the Sisters of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame, in the City and Suburbs of Montreal—1871-72.

Villa Maria	172
Mont St. Marie	141
St. Denis Academy	180
St. Antoine do	195
Notre-Dame School	305
St. Anne's "	455
St. Joseph's "	566
Visitation "	1,160
St. Patrick's "	320
St. Gabriel "	430
St. Lawrence "	76
St. Mary's Convent School	220
St. Antoine "	31
Bonsecours "	170
St. Félix "	12
	5,51

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, 1870.

Ursulines of Quebec.	Schools of the Brothers of the Christrian Doc- trine.	Sisters of the Good Shepherd.	Sisters of Charity.	Congrégation de Notre-Dame at St. Roch.	Congrégation de Notre-Dame at At. Sauveur.	Academies and other independent schools.	Seminary of Quebec.	Laval University.	School of Theology or Grand Seminary.	Laval Normal School, male pupil teachers.	Laval Normal School Female pupil teachers.	Model Schools attached to the Laval Normal School, boys.	Model Schools attached to Laval Normal Schools, Grils.	Total.
310	2,500	530	816	1,134	720	2,314	406	214	53	40	55	130	350	9,572

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. 1870.

160 100 120 300 120 250 4,050 5,800 1,500 730 150 1,700 2,360 51 103 100 17,59	B Nuns of the Good Shepherd.	Bishop's School.	Deaf and Dumb Schools.	S Le petit Séminaire of Montréal.	Students of Theology.	College of St. Mary, Rev. Jesuits Fathers.	Christian Brothers, Schools.	Schools of the Nuns of the Congregation de Notre-Dame.	Orphans' School of the General Hospital, Grey	Schools of the Nuns of La Providence.	La mattrise.	Asylums.	Other schools and academies.	g Jacques-Cartier Normal School.	Model School attached to Jacques Cartier Normal School.	S Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.	17,59p
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Year 1870-71.

FOURTH DIVISION .-- SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Description of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of Professors.	Number of pupils.
Deaf and Dumb institution, Côteau St. Louis	i	6	90
School of Arts and Manufactures	3	15	532
Total	4	, 21	622

FIFTH DIVISION .- PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Section	ons.				
1st Se	ction	-Model and Normal Schools	4	. 16	911
2nd	"	Primary Superior "	322	661	27,214
3rd	44	Diss and Indep. Elementary Schools	3,492	3,492	163,550
		}.			
		Total	3,818	4,169	191,675

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GRAND DIVISIONS.

Superior Sc	boo	ls	8	89	751
Secondary	**		229	1,116	29,720
Normal	"		3	30	246
Special	"		4	21	622
Primary	"		3,818	4,169	191,675
		Total	4,062	5,425	223,014

APPENDIX No. 3.

Official Documents.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION RELATING TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT IN FAVOR OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

-:0:-

The undersigned has the honor to submit his report of the distribution of the grant for Superior Education for the Scholastic year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

He believes it his duty to recommend that the amounts carried opposite to the names of the new schools, of which the following is a list, and who have this year for the first time addressed their reports to the Minister of Public Instruction be granted. These Institutions are Roman Catholic and the grants awarded to them should be taken from the Roman Catholic School Fund.

GIRLS' ACADEMY.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.	Grant.
Convent of St. Colomban of Sillery	80	\$200
Model Schools.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.	Grant.
Buckingham-Ottawa (Convent)	40	\$73
Village of St. Pierre Charlesbourg, Quebec	75	56
Charlesbourg (Girls)	48	56
do (Boys)		56
Champlain (Convent)	124	73
Cap Santé	78	73
CAleen St. Lonis (Convent)	118	73
Drummondville	50	73
Kingsey (French Village)	67	56
Longue Pointe (Boys)	30	73
Notre-Dame of Hull (Convent)		
There was a so a Model School before.	104	72
ND de loutes Grâces, Ottawa (Convent)	52	73
107		

MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	Aumber of pupils.	Grant.
There are aford (Convent)	92	\$ 73
Hemmingfor 1 (Convent)	75	73
St. Hollies Dovel	50	73.
St. Vallier (Boys)		56
St. Roch des Aulnets (girls)		56
St. François Riv. du Sud (Convent)	60	72
St. Joseph Beauce	40	73
St. Bartholomew		73
St. Marc	75	73
Ste. Cécile of Bic	126	-56
Sœurs de la Providence, Three Rivers		100
Waterloo, (Templeton)		72
St Félix of Valois		72
St. Félix du Cap Rouge		56
St. John's, (Sisters of Charity),	140	100
Ste. Agnes	45	56
St. Ambroise (Quebec)	50	56
St. Agapit	66	56
Total		\$22253

The undersigned, having received special application from some schools, and having reason to believe that these application are well founded, deems it is duty to recommend that the following sums, taken from the same fund be granted.

Ste. Thérèse\$	150
L'Assomption	150
Ste. Marie of Montreal	150
Rimouski	100
Rimouski	100
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.	
Masson Terrohonne	100
Masson, Terrebonne	100
20. 20., 20.	.00
MODEL SCHOOLS.	
La Maltrise, Montreal	100
St. Colestin	44
Ste. Anne, Kamouraska	127
St. Joseph, Levis	77
Ste. Anne Lapérade	
St. Joseph, Levis (Convent)	87 87
.	1.372

To meet these new demands upon the Roman Catholic school fund, the undersigned would propose:

10 A diminution of three per cent upon grants exceeding one hundred dollars. 20 To add to the amounts to be distributed to Roman Catholic Schools the sum of \$2097, compensation allowed as hereinafter shown to Roman Catholic Schools for the scholarships of the two High Schools, allowance first having been made to the Roman Catholic deaf and dumb Schools at Montreal, the balance remaining \$2225, to be appropriated as below set forth

With regard to Protestant Schools, the undersigned cannot see the probability of recommending for the present any new grant, but in view of the increase to this grant from the marriage license fund appropriated for that purpose, by the legislature, he would recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars be advanced to McGill University for a school of science applied to arts and industries, the same to be deducted from the first revenue collected and placed at the disposal of this department, in virtue of the law relating to this subject passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The undersigned in the same way recommends that for the two preceding years the foundation scholarships of the High Schools be paid by a special warrant, and that a compensation of double that amount be granted to the Roman Catholic Schools. This arrangement having been sanctioned by the Legislature in its last session by a vote for a similar amount in the budget of 1872-73.

The undersigned would therefore recommend that there should issue in his favor a warrant for the sum of \$71,000 being the ordinary grant in full for Superior education, and another special warrant for the sum of \$6,199 to cover the following items:

1. Grant to the High School, Montreal	\$1,185
2. Grant to the High School, Quebec	
3. For board at the Roman Catholic deaf and dumb School, Montreal	618
4. Part of the allowance made to the Roman Catholic Schools for the High	
School scholarships and appropriated as detailed by the documents annexed.	2,0 9 7
5. Grant to McGill University for a School of science applied to arts and in lus-	
tries as above detailed	. 1,000
•	\$6.185

And the undersigned in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided declares that there is urgency for the issuing of the said warrants.

The whole respectully submitted,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Minister of Public Instruction

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

DISTRIBUTION of the Grant for superior education to Catholic institutions, for the year 1871, in accordance with the Act 13 Vict, Chap. 54.

LIST No., 1. - CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of scholars.	Grant for 1870.	Grant for 1871.
Nicolet St. Hyacinthe Ste, Thérèse Ste, Anne Lapocatière L'Assomption Ste. Marie, Montreal Trois-Rivières Ste. Marie de Monnoir Rimouski	155 238 210 325 130	1,646 1,646 1,338 1,688 1,338 1,338 1,176 732 1,338	1,597 1,597 1,488 1,637 1,488 1,488 1,276 710 1,438
Total		\$12,240	\$12,719

LIST No. 2. — COLLEGES OF INDUSTRY.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of scholars.	Grant of 1870.	Grant of 1871.
Joliette	132 250 247 180 136 78 325	810 354 358 1,176 810 810 277 641 626	786 344 348 1,276 786 269 622 607
Varennes Verchères Ste. Marie, Beauce Schools of applied science Total	************	277 354 354 2,500 \$9,347	269 344 454 2,500 \$9,391

LIST No. 3. - ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Aylmer Baie du Febvre Baie St. Paul Beauharnois Belœil Berthier, upper Bonin, St. André d'Argenteuil Buckingham Chambly St. Columban de Sillery St. Cyprien Dufresne, St. Thomas, Montmagny St. Eustache Farnham Gentilly Girouard St. Grégoire L'Islet St. Jean St. Jean Montmorency Kamouraska Laprairie Lotbinière Ste. Marthe Montmagny, St. Thomas Montreal, Commercial Academy Points-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga Quebec, Comm. and Litt. Academy, St. Rosch Roxton Sorel	98 102 232 72 180 95 130 108 177 125 47 136 235 146 220 135 144 160 116 92 128 19 96 210 267 60 64 403 350	210 140 155 210 312 210 164 240 140 210 185 140 210 437 140 310 437 140 310 185 124 140 217 140 217 140 217 217 217 217 217 217	204 136 151 204 303 303 204 136 159 233 204 179 136 204 424 136 138 136 204 424 136 137 120 136 138 136 138 136 138 136 138 136 138 136 138 136 138 136 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138
St. Timothée Vaudreuil Tamachiche Princeville	88 115	204 140 210 300	198 136 204 291
Total		\$8,564	\$8,312

LIST No. 4. - GIRLS ACADEMIES.

Name of the Institution. St. Aimé St. Ambroise de Kildare Ste. Anne de la Pérade L'Assomption Bale St. Paul Belœil Berthier	100 150 179 130 104	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
St. Ambroise de Kildare Ste. Anne de la Pérade L'Assomption Baie St. Paul Belœil	100 150 179 130 104	89 126 126	89 122
Boucherville Chambly St. Charles de l'Industrie Châteaugnay Les Cèdres St. Césaire St. Clément Ste Croix St. Cyprien St. Denis, (St. Hyacinthe) Ste. Elisabeth, (Joliette) St. Eustache Ste. Famille Ste. Geneviève, Jacques-Cartier St. Grégoire, Nicolet St. Hlaire St. Hyacinthe, Sisters of Charity do Sisters of la Présentation L'Islet Isle Verte St. Jacques l'Achigan St. Jean Dorchester St. Hugues St. Joseph, Levis Cacouna Kamouraska Laprairie St. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier St. Lin Longueuil Longue Pointe, convent of Hochelaga Lachine ND. de la Victoire Ste. Marie, Beauce Ste. Marie, Beauce Ste. Marie, Beauce Ste. Marie, Bellechasse Deaf and Dumb of la Providence Academy St. Denis, Congregation St. Nicolas St. Paul, l'Industrie Pointe-Claire Pointe-Claire Pointe-Caux-Trembles, Hochelaga Lachine Portneuf	160 339 140 77 172 243 94 174 140 135 125 62 104 253 97 77 220 209 72 111 190 437 95 331 103 96 191 193 160 308 294 256 146 144 135 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 12	89 96 89 141 187 89 119 141 89 187 194 179 139 212 89 126 126 126 127 128 280 157 141 157 141 157 141 157 141 157 141 157 141 157 141 157 141 157 141 157 168 179 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	122 103 89 96 89 137 181 89 116 137 89 181 174 135 206 89 122 122 120 120 122 120 120 121 206 272 137 181 89 181 89 181 181 89 181 181
Forward		\$7,505	\$7,183

LIST No. 4. - GIRLS' ACADEMIES. - Continued.

Name of the Institution.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Over		\$7,505	\$7,183
Rimouski	167	212	206
Rivière Quelle	89	162	157
Ste. Scholastique	107	97	97
Sherbrooke	295	280	272
Sorel	535	323	314
Terrebonne	110	89	89
Ste. Thérèse	141	89	89
St. Timothée		125	121
St. Thomas de Pierreville		141	137
do Montmagny		212	206
Trois-Pistoles		124	120
Trois-Rivières		212	206
Vaudreuil		89	89
Varennes		157	152
Yamachiche		141	137
Youville	85	141	137
Total		9,959	9,721

LIST No. 5. - MODEL SCHOOL.

		.	
NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Society of Education, Quebec	515	973	944
do Three Rivers		471	457
Lorette Indians, boys		162 50	162 50
do do girle		162 50	162 50
do do St. François		156	152
St. Jacques, Montréal		780	757
Catholic Commissioners of Quebec		313	304
Acton-Vale, Convent	200	150	146
Arthabaskaville	50	56	56
Aylmer Convent		150	146
Ange-Gardien		72	73
Bagotville		56	56
Beaumont		72	73
Beauport		73	73
Berthier (Montmagny)	105	73	73
Becancour		125	121
Boucherville	115	73	72
Baie du Pebvre	167	73	73
Forward	***************************************	\$3,993	\$3,902

LIST No. 5. — MODEL SCHOOLS.— Continued.

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		_	
		Ë	6.
•	Ils.	1871.	<u>∞</u>
· ·	dr		• •
NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	ā.	<u>ē</u>	<u>e</u>
`	o	=	ot o
	No. of pupils.	Grant for	Grant for 1872.
	Z	3	5
Over		\$3 ,993	\$3,902
Patigran	99	56	56
Can St Ignace	109	100	100
Can Bouge	137	100	100
Carleton	73	103	100
Chateauguay	65	73	73
Châtean-Richer, boys	74	73	73:
do girls	84	51	5 t
Chicoutimi	95	166	166
CAte-des-Neiges	97	73	73
Côteau du Lac. boys	80	73	73
do . girls	80	56	56
CAteau St. Louis	172	7 3	73
Chicoutimi, convent	62	150	146
Carleton do	45	200	194
Deschambau't, boys	60	140	136
do girls	90	7 3	73
Champlain	124	73	73
Coaticook	80	10 0	100
Eboulements	64	73	73
Ecureuils	137	56	66
Escoumains	57	73	73
Etchemin, village	242	100	100
Grand Bay, boys	32	73	73
do girls	44	56	56
Grand River	56	73	73
Grondines	75	56	56
Henryville	57	56	56
do Convent	135 79	56	56-
	105	73	73-
Hébertville Iberville	145	100 73	100 73
	168	56	73 56
do girls	86	73	73
Lacolle	66	73	73
Lachine	130	73	73
Lothinière	21	73	73
" Convent	64	73	73
Maitrise St. Pierre, Montreal	175	100	200
La Pesche		56	56
Maria	40	73	73
Malbaie	60	73	73
Matane	89	56	56
Girls' school Visitation street	1,000	73	73
Catholic commissioners, school, Montreal		975	946
Nicolet, girls.	162	56	56-
N. D. de Bonsecours, Convent	158	150	146
N. D. de Hull	220	73	73
N. D. du Portage	60	56	56
Nouvelle	53	100	100
Percé	65	56	. 56
Pointe-claire		140	136
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf	72	73	, 73
Forward		\$9,169	\$9,240
110	1	, , , , ,	

LIST No. 5.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

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	ø	7	1372.
	E.	∞	==
NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	ا آج	5	. i .
•	=	5	
	°.	ğ	Ē
·	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1871	Grant for
			
Over		\$9,169	\$ 9,240
Pointe du Lac	- 86	73 56	73
Portneuf, boys	- 95 72		56
do girlsQuebec, St. Roch South	340	56	56
do do Convent	620	173 73	168
do St. John's Suburbs	020	73	73
Rawdon, dissentients	37	73	73 73
do Convent	29	73	73 73
Rigaud, Girls Academy	106	73	73 73
Rivière-Ouelle	62	73	73 ⁻
Rivière des Prairies	32	56	73 56
Rivière-du-Loup			
Fraserville, boys, Témiscouata	99	73	73
Rivière du Loup, Maskinongé	80	73	73
Rivière du Loup, Fraserville	150	73	73
Sault au Récollet	65	73	73
Sherrington	92	89	89
Somerset de Plessisville	24	190	185
Stanfold	29	56	56
Soulanges	40	73	73
Shawinigan	102	56	56
St. Aimė	122	173	168
St. Alexandre, Iberville Convent	115	56	56
" Kamouraska	90	73	73
" Iberville	68	73	73
St. Anicet	115	56	56 70
St. André, Kamouraska	51 117	73	73
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	108	73	160
des Plaines	110	73 7 3	73
" No. 2, Kamouraska	84	73	200 73
St. Antoine de Tilly	32	73	73
St. Apolinaire.	80	73	73
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	78	73	73
St. Ambroise, Quebec.	55	73	73
Ste. Angelique, Papineauville		56	56
Ste. Brigitte, Iberville	72	56	56
St. Calixte de Somerset, Convent		73	
Somerset, Convent, (already paid)		50	
Ste. Croix	62	56	56
Ste. Cécile	222	173	73
" Convent	266	206	103
St Césaire	204		194
St. Charles Bellechasse, boys	52	73	73
" " girls	69	73	73
de St. Hyacinthe	120	73	. 73
Ste. Claire.	87	73	73
St. Célestin. Nicolet Convent	124	156	190
51. Constant	111	206	103
St. Christophe	140	***************************************	194
St. Denis, Kamouraska	96	73	73
Forward	<u> </u>	\$13,110	\$13,448
	1 -	1	1

LIST No. 5.—Model schools.—Continued.

	· .		
	ls.		
•	Nomber of pupils	Grant for 1871.	6,
	ಷ	8	<u>∞</u>
V An Arm manufacture	o		2
Name of the institution.	ā	g G	ತಿ
	ם	n n	, 1
•	Ğ	ra	Grant for 1872.
Over		\$13,110	\$13,448
St. Denis, No. 1, St. Hyacinthe	80	173	73
St. David	80		100
St. Dunstan	41 .	73	73
St. Edouard, Napierville		73	73
Ste. Elizabeth	78	73	73
Ste Flavie	90 94	56 56	56 56
Ste. Famille		73	73
Ste. Foye.	100	73	73
St. François du Lac, village	113	73	73
St. Frédéric, Drummond		73	73
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	25	56	56
Ste. Geneviève, Batiscan	65	73	73
" Jacques-Cirtier	70	56	56
St. George, Cacouna	58	56	56
Ste. Gertrude		73	73
St. Gervais, Convent	65	73	73
" boys	48 56	173	73
St. Gabriel de Brandon	79	100.	100 100
" Convent		56	5 6
St. Henri de Mascouche		73	73
" Hochelaga		173	73
" de Lauzon	90	50	146
St. Hermas	74	73	73
St. Hilaire	78	73	73
St. Hubert		56	56
Ste. Hélène, Kamouraska	78 1,228	56 56	56 56
St. Irenee	47	73	73
St. Isidore	99	73	73
St. Jacqu s de l'Achigan		173	73
" le Mineur		106	103
St. Jean-Baptiste Village	253	13	73
St. Jean Ch ysostôme	120	56	5 6
St. Jean Chrysostôme, Lévis	46	56	56
" des Chaillons		73	73
St. Jean Port Joli,		73	73
do do girls	54	73	73
St. Jérôme, Convent	164	173	73
do boys	167	50	146
St. Joseph Chicagolini	97	73	73
St. Joseph, Chicoutimi	77 67	56 56	5 6 56
St. Joseph, Levis	200	73	150
St. Lambert	54	97	97
St. Laurent, Montmorency	- 85	73	73
St. Léon		36	56
St. Lin	118	73	73
St. Louis de Gonzague	125	56 56	56
de do Convent	135	56	56
Forward		\$16,823	\$17,267
1		,	,
			•

LIST No. 5.—Model Schools.—Continued.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
St. Luc, St. Jean Ste. Luce St. Liguori St. Mathias, Rouville St. Martine, boys	996 110 100 995 108 100 70 121 108 70 107 40 65 92 118 70 109 86 78 85 61 70 150 93 208 105 88 78 84 160 117 53 72 87	56 58 150 56 56 56 56 56 56 73 73 56 73 56 73 56 73 73 56 73 73 73 73 73 56 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	56 56 146 56 73 56 56 73 73 73 56 73 56 73 73 56 73 73 56 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
Wotton Victoriaville St. Zotique St. Paschal Deaf Mutes of la Providence at Montréal	130	56 56 618 \$3,261	56 56 73
Total		\$3,201	\$ 20,330

New Demands.

	Nomber of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	
Buckingham, Ottawa St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, Quebec, Convent Charlesbourg, girls do boys Champ'sin, Convent Cap Santé Côteau St. Louis, Convent Drummondville Kingsey French, Village Longue-Pointe, Hochelaga, boys Notre-Dame de Hull, Ottawa,—Model school there already do de toutes grâces, Oitawa, Convent. Ste. Anne, Convent, Hemmingford St. Vallier, Bellechasse, boys St. Vallier, Bellechasse, boys St. Sylvestre, Lotbinière St. Roch des Aulnets, girls. St. François, Rivière du Sud, Montmagny, Convent. St. Joseph, Beauce St. Colomb de Sillery St. Marc, Verchères Ste. Cécile du Bic Steurs de la Providence, Trois-Rivières Waterloo, Templeton St. Félix de Valois, Joliette St. Felix du Cap Rouge St. Agnès, Charlevoix. St. Agpès, Charlevoix. St. Agpàt	48 77 122 78 118 50 67 30 104 52 75 70 28 60 40 80 67 126 128 163 55 155	\$ 73 56 56 73 73 73 73 73 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 76 100 56 100 56 56 56	
Total		\$2,253	\$2,253

Distribution of the Grant for Superior Education to Protestant Institutions for 1871, in accordance with 15th October, Cap. 55.

LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.

Name of the Institution.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1870.	Grant for 1871.
McGill College Contingent exponses Bishop's College Total	264 62	\$ cts. 1,369 49 271 00 979 18 2,619 67	\$ cts.

LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL' COLLEGES.

Name of the Institution.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1870.	Grant for 1872.
St. Francis, Richmond	119 6	587 66 369 98	
Total		957 64	· 957 64

LIST No. 3.—Colleges of industry.

Name of the Institution.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1870.	Grant for 1871.
Lachute	146	184 99	••••••
Total			184 99

LIST No. 4 -ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.

Name of the institution.	Nomber of pupils.	Grant for 1870.	Grant for 1871.
Aylmer St. Andrew Barnston Bedfor! Cassville. Charl-ston Clarenceville Clarendon Coaticook Compton Cookshire Danville. Dunswell. Dunham Eaton Farnham Ste. Foye Frelighsburg Georgeville Granby Huntingdon St. Jean Knowlton Missisquoi Philipsburg. Shefford Sorel Standbridge Stanstead Stutton Sherbrooke Cowansville	72 120 45 162	129 52 57 37 86 35 90 06 86 35 173 92 170 82 86 35 129 53 14 07 88 14 170 83 191 88 205 39 170 83 191 18 205 39 170 83 131 98 88 14 197 49 133 22 305 86 107 13 189 33 86 95	129 52 57 37 86 35 90 06 66 35 173 92 120 82 86 35 129 52 86 35 170 82 42 66 129 51 86 35 170 83 191 18 205 29 170 83 131 98 88 14 197 49 133 22 305 86 107 13 189 33 86 95
Total		4,035 06	\$4,035 06

LIST No. 5.-Model schools.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	Nomber of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
St. Andrews School, Quebec. Colonial School Society, Sherbrooke British & Canadian School Society, Quebec National School, Quebec Point St. Charles, Montreal Aylmer Presbyterian School Society, Montreal. Colonial Church & School Society, Montreal. Infant School Lower Town, Quebec " Upper Town, Quebec Berthier, (Diss) Bury Coteau Landing Durham Lacolle, (Diss) Lachine, (Diss) Lachine, (Diss) Leeds Magog Montreal École Allemande, St. Mathew, Point St. Charles St. Etienne, Oltawa Montreal Protestant School, St. Anne Street Rawdon St. Henri, Hochelaga	89 198 196 83 125 774 45 90 29 45 32 96 161 84 88 71 80 50	193 63 66 86 421 78 213 99 142 47 193 02 384 80 96 23 34 57 45 05 45 05	
Chambly	66	34 57	\$2,513 64

TABLE of the distribution of the supplementary Aid to poor Municipalities, for 1871.

Supplementary gr	s cts.											30 00														
Amount of supplement sid prayed for.	S cts.	20	40	30	30	35	96	07	200	30	20	000	26	30	30	40	45	20	ဓ္က	200	<u>e</u> :	9:	9	90	\$ 5	3
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Muncipalities.		Core & Wentmonth	Thousand Islan	Amindel	_	Grenvi le, No. 3.	Township Morin	Die Jest	Chester West	do North	Arthabaskaville	Warwick		Chaniar	_		Victoriaville.	at Albert	St. Lin. disa	Acton	_					
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71.—601	Amount of the ordinary grant.	45 cts. 45 56 cts. 63 76 62 376 86 62 38 86 62 8
e distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities for 1871.—Continued	Reason for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Not numerous, 6 schools do 4 do do 4 do do 3 do a building erected \$359 00 Not numerous and very poor, 1 school do and poor, 2 schools New and poor, 1 school do 3 schools Supports 6 schools, one model school l model schools one model school l model schools Poor, 4 schools Not numerous and poor, 1 school Poor, 4 schools Not numerous and poor, 1 school Poor, 4 schools Not numerous and poor, 1 school Poor, 4 schools Not numerous and poor, 1 schools do 2 do Are losing a great sum it being impossible for them to recover the costs of a suit which has terminated in their favor, the oher party heirg unable to pay those costs. Not numerous and poor, 3 school. Has lost \$175.00 by the law of 1869 Poor, 4 schools Not numerous and poor, 3 school Has lost \$175.00 by the law of 1869 Poor, 4 schools
TABLE of the distribut	M unic:Palities.	Newport Hereford Lingwick Lingwick St. Romain St. Ridele St. Simon Settrington Eboulements Fride Rivière Champlain (village) St. Tite St. Calut, No. 1 Cranbourne St. Malachie
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Population poor and dispersed, 2 schools  Population poor and dispersed, 2 schools  Support 4 schools, 2 superiors  Not numerous, poor, 1 school  Of a schools, one model  Not numerous, poor, 1 school  Of a schools, one model  Of a schools, one model  Of numerous, poor, 1 school  Of a schools, one model  Of a schools, one model  Of a schools, one model  Of a schools, one model  Of a schools, one model  Of a schools, one model  Of a schools, one model  Not numerous, poor, 1 school  Of a do  Of a do  Of a do  Of a do  Of a do  Not numerous, school  Lost \$62 24 by the law of 1869  New and very poor, 1 school  Lost \$62 24 by the law of 1869  New and very poor, 1 school  Of a do  Of a do  Now municipality  Poor, 8 schools  Of a do  Of a do  Of a do  Now municipality  Not numerous, 1 school  Now municipality  Not numerous, 1 school  Now municipality  Not numerous, 1 school  Now municipality  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school  Not numerous, 1 school	Poor, 2 schools.  do 5 do  do 4 do  do 4 do  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  do do do 3 do  do do 1 do  The \$ of these properties belong to the military government, 2 model schools.
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TABLE of the distribution of the supplementary Aid to poor Municipalities, for	
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es, for 18	Amount of ordinary an- nual grant	## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ## CIS.  ##
of the distribution of the supplementary Aid to poor Municipalities, for 1871.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Suppert 8 goo! schools, one model school.  Poor, 3 schools.  Many poor, one of the school houces burnt Poor population, 2 schools.  Not numerous and real estate not commuted.  Not numerous and poor, the school house repaired.  Several municipalities very por 7 schools.  Support 8 schools, 1 model school.  do 4 do  do 5 do  Not numerous, poor, 1 school.  do 1 do  do 1 do  do 1 do  New municipality poor.  Lost \$44').10 since 186'9, (\$122,25 this year).  New, not numerous, 4 schools.  Lost \$44').10 since 186'9, (\$122,25 this year).  New, not numerous, 4 schools.  do 6 5 schools.  Poor, 6 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.  New and poor, 2 schools.
TABLE of the dis	MUNICIPALITIES,	Lévis
	GOUNTIES.	Lévis

TABLE of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities, for 1871.—Continued.

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Supplementary grant al- lowed.	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
Amount of supplementary, and prayed for.	6 cts 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Amount of the assessment collected.	\$ cts 100 00 156 00 72 00 375 00 808 00 114 00 118 77 429 42 200 419 00 70 00 212 87 120 00 120 00 120 00 120 00 120 00
Amount of the ordinary grant.	\$ cts 71 78 22 60 116 3.0 116 3.0 116 3.0 107 40 105 88 88 98 105 82 1157 92 1157 92 125 24 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	New, poor, 2 schools  do do 2 do model  do do 1 do model  do do 1 do model  do do 1 do model  Supports 5 schools  Eost that sum by effect of the law of 1869  Supports 8 schools—lost \$66.50 by the law of 1869  Supports 8 schools—lost \$66.50 by the law of 1869  Supports 8 schools—lost \$66.50 by the law of 1869  Supports 8 schools—lost \$66.50 by the law of 1869  Supports 4 schools, 1 model school  do \$16 0 do do do do  Supports 5 do 1 model school  Not numerous and separated  Lost that sum by the law of 1869  Not numerous, poor 1 do  Poor, 5 do 4 do 4 do 4 do 4 do 4 do 4 do 4 do
Municipalities.	Tadoussac  Ste. Marguerite Escoumains Bergeronnes Brivier a ux Canards St. Valérien North Ely. Granby, diss. do (village) diss. do (village) diss. do (village) diss. Lecclie St. Etienne Banlieue Banlieue du Lacolle Barford Barford Coaticook, diss St. Eloi St. Eloi St. Antonin St. Antonin St. Antonin St. Antonin St. Antonin St. Antonin St. Epiphane St. Epiphane St. Epiphane St. Epiphane
Counties.	Saguenay  do do do  Shefford  do do do do do do do do do do do do do d

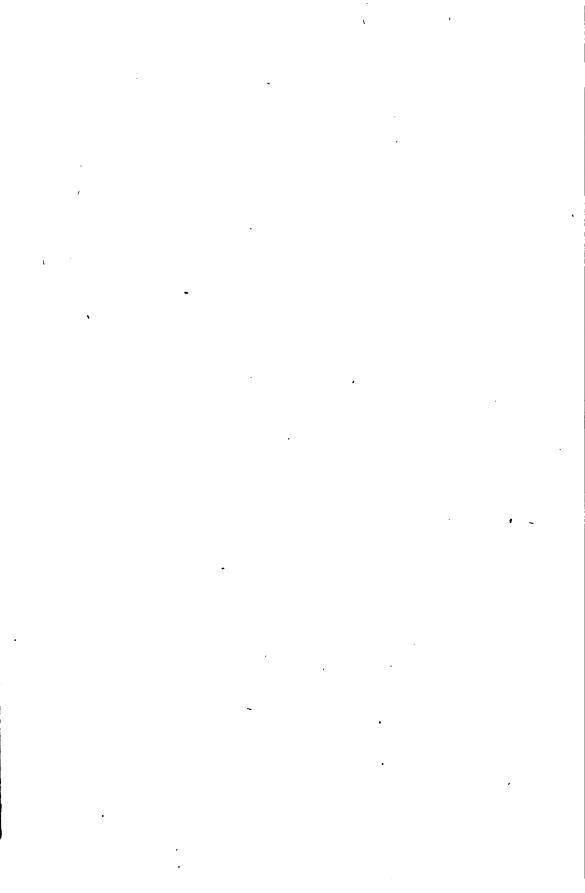
Terrebonne	Terrebonne St. Hippolyte	New and port, 1 school	79 90	120 00	00 04	30 0	ō
ę ę	St. Sauveur	Poor, 5 do	166 08		80 00	30	5
90	do diss	do 1 do 1		81 66	40 00	16 0	0
	Ste. Addle	do 8 do 6	_	_	40 00	_	8
ap	St. Jérôme, diss	Not numerous and separated, 1 school	∞	8	0 0 0 0	_	9
ep ep	Ste. Marguerite	New, poor, 2 schools, house to be erected	78	200	40	_	20
Wolfe	Ham, north	New and not numerous, 4 schools	96 89	300 00	40 00	30 0	2
ф	We-don	do do do schools	8	693	70	_	8
op	Wotton	do do do 8 schools		_		_	00
op	St Gabriel	New, not numerous and poor, 4 schools		118 00	40 00	_	2
do	St. Camille	op op op op op	22	290 00		30	0
ф	Ham, south	Pauvre, do 2 schools	•	_	30 00	30	0
Yamaska	St. Zéphtrin	VamaskaSt. Zephirin	-	240 00	32 00	30	0
		•				7,975 00	10
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List of Pensions awarded to retired Teachers, for the year 1891.

Names and Surnames.	YEARS.	\$ cls.	Names and Surname's.	YEARS.	\$ cts.
Allan, Thomas	18	45 00	Frégeau, Clémence	113	28 00
Allard, F. X	103	26 00	Fournier. Mathilde	17	42 00
Amyot, Claire		15 00	Fortin. F	20	50 00
Annet, Jean-Marie	15	37 00	Guay, Pa	5	12 00
Bouchard, Adèle	11	27 00	Gray, George	8	20 00
Berrs, Jonathan	7 <u>1</u>	18 00 16 00	Gaudrault, JB	9	22 00 22 00
Buchard, Alexis	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	5 00	Gagné, Elisabeth	6	15 00
Belair, G. P	61	16 00	Gagnon, Joseph	10	25 00
Badeaux, Delle E	44	11 00	Grocier. Martin	lii	27 (0
B aubien, Reine	31	8 00	Grant, T R.	9	22 00
Butler, Del e A	10	26 00	Gouin, Antoine	121	31 00
Bouc er, Louis	10	26 00	Garalty, James	15	37 00
Bouffard, Ursule	111	28 00	Gagnon, Aurélie	7	17 00
Butean, Virginie	121	31 00	Gravel, B	16	40 05
Berubé, Victoire	13	32 00	Gagne, Julie	16	40 00
Brisset, Pierre	13	<b>32 0</b> 0	Garon, Emélie	19	47 00
Belanger, Pierre	12	30 00	Hughes, John	11	27 00
Braudoin, Ursule	14	35 00	Harman, Justin	15	37 00
Baril, Odile	14	35 00	Howison, Anna	15	37 00
Bonin, Joseph	14	35 00	Héroux, Sophie	10	25 00
Beliveau, Marguerite,	14	35 00	Kérouack, Léon	16	40 00
Boucher, P	41	11 00	Keogh, Mary	15	37 00
Bernier, Joseph	15	37 00	Landry, Mrs. C.	8	20 00
Bourgeois, Joseph	18	45 00	Letourneau, Hélène	10	25 00
Bourassa, Pierre	18	45 00	Liévain, Louise	121	31 00
Blais, Olivine	16	40 00	Lloyd, James	14	35 00
Blais, Elm re	2 13	5 00	Lamb, Catherine	13	32 00
Beauchemin, H. A	21	32 00 51 00	Langlois, Magloire	14	35 00
Beaudry, Félix	101	26 00	Lesieur-Desaulniers, Luce	13	32 00
Cazeau, Miss Milburge	31	8 00	Lamontagne, Marie Lafrance, Marie	12	17 00
Colgan, William	12	30 00	Lajeunesse, Edouard	18	20 00
Còté. Marcel	3	7 00	Lafond, Edouard	18	45 00
Clément, Esther	71	18 00	Lambert, Séraphin	17	42 00
Courville, Hél., (Mrs. Brown)	15	37 00	Lacerte, M. Dorothee	19	47 00
Chaput, Raymond	16	40 UO	Lepage, Gracieuse	2	5 00
Caron, Nazaire	15	37 00	Lemire, Elisabeth.	20	50 00
Caron, Hermine	5	12 00	Michaud, C	81	21 00
Dorion, Marguerite	9	22 00	Martin, John	91	23 OQ
DeTonnancour, T	5	12 00	McElkin, Lydia	7	18 00
DeMontigny, L	41	11 00	Manseau, Isidore	8	21 00
Desrochers, L. A	10	25 00	McManus, John	11	27 00
Desrochers, Mrs. L. A	11	27 00	Miller, William	12	30 00
Desgagné, Denise	7	17 00	Michaud, Mélanie	7	17 00
Dupont, Hedwige	9	22 00	Malherbe, Emélie	15	37 00
Dastou, Mme veuve	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 00 16 00	Mignault, Victor	17 11	42 09 40 00
Dupuis, Marguerite	6⅓ 18	45 00	McKarty, Michael O'Meara, Matthew	9	22 00
Demers, Louise	101	26 00	O'Donnell, R P	114	28 00
Decelles, Widow.	8	20 00	O'Keefe, Dame C	17	42 00
Devost, Geneviève, (Mrs. Isaïe	١	~0 00	Pellerin. Relle E	9	22 00
Carleau)	6	15 00	Proulx, Joseph	9	22 00
Dubé, Anna.	9	22 00	Pothier, Thersile	44	11 00
Drolet, Pierre	20	50 00	Puize, Rodolphe	14	35 00
Desparois, Lucie	22	55 00	Paquin, Honoré	124	31 00
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List of Pensions awarded to retired Teachers, for the year 1871.—Continued.

Names and Surnams	YEARS.	\$ cts.	NAMES AND SURNAMES.	YEARS.	\$	cts
Paquet Elisabeth	11	27 00	Tanguay, Clotilde	19	A7	00
Picard, Wilhelmine		20 00	Vallée, Angélique			00
Richard, Mrs. O		22 00	Vanhier, Basile	15		00
Rhéaume, Henriette	6	15 00	Vallières. Augustin	17		00
Raymond, Démerisse	5	12 00	Walters, Daniel	51		00
Rivard, Adèle	5	12 00	Walter, Claire	41		00
Roy. Miss F. F	3	7 00	Wilson, William	101		00
Rankin, Caroline		25 00	Wolf, A. C	13		00
Racicot, Maurice	10	25 00	Young, Marguerite	44		00
Ross, Adam	9	22 00	Bazil, Emilie	222		00
Rouleau, Edesse	14	35 00 -	Bérubé, Louis D	6		00
Ryan, James	12	30 00	Caron, Ombeline	11		00
Ramsay, William	15	37 00	Duff, Anastasie			őő
Rankin, Caroline (Mrs. Griggs)	10	25 00	Dumas, Démerise	13		00
Richer, Edesse	18	45 00	Gilbert, François	20		00
Raymond, Hermine (Mrs. N.	٠					
Langelier)	17	42 00			4513	00
Ricavy, Heloïse	19	47 00	New Pensioners.		1.0.0	••
St. Michel, L. F	9	22 00				
Ste. Marie, Henriette	61	16 00	Blais, Joseph	25	30	00
Scannell, Peter	12	30 00	Blais, E	13		00
Strong, Thomas	11	27 00	Boulet, Eléonore	6	15	00
Scott, Montaigue	9	22 00	Béliveau, Eloïse	18		00
St. Laurent, Marie	7	17 00	Boulet, Julienne	9		00
St. Laurent, Artémise	10	25 00	Desfosses, Bazile	2		00
Soucy, Elisabeth	43	11 00	Girouard, M. Louise		-	00
St. Jacques, Julie (Mrs. Oli-	•	ĺ	Jodoin, Joseph	23		00
vier Guy)	19	47 00	Lagacé, Antoine			00
Toussaint, Lucile	11	27 00	Paquet, F. O	16		00
Tremblay, Germain	11	27 00	Reid, Mary Jane	18		00
Thibault, Widow	81	21 00	Sheenan	20		00
Thauvette, Marceline		10 00	Dupuis, Angèle	3		00
Talon, Adelaïde	12	30 00	,		<u> </u>	
Taibault, M. Anne	12	30 00	Total		352	nn



# GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

AND

### PUBLIC WORKS

OF THE

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

FOR THE

12 MONTHS ENDING ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1871,

And for the Six Months ending on the 30th June 1872.

PRINTED BY PROER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONTREAL: FROM LA MINERVE'S STEAM PRESSES.

### UMOSHS HASHWARD

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#### PUBLIC WORKS

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#### PROVENCE OF OURBEC

FOR THE

#### 12 MONTHS ENDING ON THE GIST DECEMBER 1911,

AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS EVERTS ON THE FOTH JUNE 1871.

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MONTREAL: FROM LA MINERVE'S STEAM PRESSES.

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z, e proprie repolary e podem Lia Pomerone ya reverbenia olimy a ndreny e cely (Jorgene Mi**PROVINCE) OF OUBBEC** idelety Defances ero, (perser lia Zarderi peli romavnos el romanosi dodacca e raigo do

energy has every expendite an expensive makes no apparentiate ever y monore eny energy one of a construction to the property of the form the construction of the finite of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the constructio

The undersigned, herewith has the honor of submitting the Report of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, for the year 1871, and for the six months ending 30th June 1872.

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I had throught to liste written my report for the year 1871, but as that inwould have broken the year the session of 1871 having been brought to a close in Dedember.) I preferred to include the six months ending the 30th June, in order hereafter, to make the report of this Department agree with the period of our fiscal year.

The different branches of this Department which are all so closely linked with the general prosperity of the Province, are year after year, assuming greater importance, but I am enabled to state with pleasure that if the work increases, so also is there a corresponding increase in their good results.

Agriculture, Colonization, Imagination and Public Works, absorb a very considerable share of the provincial revenue, and it is but in the nature of things that it should be so; as these four branches of administration represent at once our most pressing wants, and the investments will be the most fruitful of good for the future. It is therefore of the highest importance that the sums set aside for these divers matters should be judiciously applied, and impartially distributed, that the good expected from the expenditure may follow. To these ends did I devote my attention, and I did not fail to share my ideas with the under chiefs of the Department. I shall not prestme to say that he task so difficult there has been complete achievement; the numerous details involved in the operations of the office, and the haste with which at times we have to act, may possibly have given rise to defects or delays, or rectiminations, but we have spared no trouble to satisfy every legitimate application, and act in a way worthy of the confidence, up to the present, reposed in our government.

agricultural organization, and of the deliberations in this behalf. In following out these proceedings one will readily convince himself that the Council of Agriculture pursues with perseverance and system the work of perfectionning undertaken by it; and that it watches carefully after the execution of reforms introduced by it in the mode of operation of the Agricultural Societies.

The competitions for the best cultivated farms, which took place, for the first time in 1871, in accordance with the plan adopted by the Council, were everywhere a source of emulation between the farmers. The plan was for a while most severely criticized, and subject to violent attacks, but has ended by being better understood and more favorably received. Where the plan is applied, it carries the conviction that the bulk of the conditions not only have their reason for being, but are essentially requisite for achieving the end proposed; viz: to favor the agriculturist who adopts a systematic mode of farming, to reward the combination of intelligence and Jabor, instead of merely giving a bonus for this or that piece of naturally rich soil, this or that vegetable, cereal, or animal, often indebted for its superiority to the general sacrifice of every other branch of the farm. Certain counties did not compete, but are expected to at the next competition, and we forewarn them to prepare beforehand to follow in the proper groove. fully certain, in the absence of any violent means, that public opinion will force them to comply with the good example given them by other counties.

The Report of Mr. Leclère, the secretary of the Council of Agriculture, which is first in the Appendix devoted to agriculture, contains a general appreciation of the labors of the Council from the date of its existence down to the present.

Among his observations and suggestions, are many to which I could not subscribe altogether; nevertheless, as they reflect ideas mooted in the Council of Agriculture, I did not deem it right to curtail them in any way. This reservation made, I offer the report of Mr. Leclère to the public who will not fail to be thankful to him for his researches, and the methodical classification which marks his work.

In the reports of Mr. Chartier and Mr. Chicoine inserted in the Appendix devoted to Immigration, will be found remarks on the working of a certain number of Agricultural Societies. These gentlemen were entrusted with the duty of visiting rural districts, and reporting on their needs, and their advantages to the farming classes, native and European, and on the colonization societies established in the counties visited by them, and as far as possible to note and recite the results achieved by these different societies. It is therefore in conformity with these instructions that these gentlemen have put together the information contained in their reports.

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

There are actually existing 69 Colonization Societies. Appendix No. 2 gives a complete list of the number, and indicates the date of their creation. I regret to state that a great many of them have fallen short of our expec-

tations. The zeal which preceded the formation of many of them is extinct and they now barely give signs of life. Before long it will become necessary to apply to these the vigor of the law, because they are becoming an obstacle to colonization, inasmuch as the reserves of public land given them, remain vacant and are not available for sale.

I caused to be condensed the reports presented by these societies to the Department up to the 30th of June last. A resumé of their operations will be found in the same Appendix No. 2. The results obtained by many of the societies are an evidence that the law is not in fault, or to be accused for the want of success which has marked many of these societies, but, on the contrary, want of success has followed from the apathy of those who did not see to the proper application of the law. Taking it all in all however, for the 18 months included in this Report, colonization has very greatly benefited from the operation of the societies. In the Saguenay districts and on the South of the St. Lawrence, the settlers, whose harvests had nearly all been destroyed by the incessant rains and sudden frosts which marked the fall of 1871, received great succour from the Colonization Societies. In other places considerable clearings were made, provisions and seed grains, were given to new settlers, mills were built and roads opened: The society for Quebec-centre caused several houses to be erected on their Reserve for settlers; the united society of Montreal, which comprises five societies, has already established, on the margin of Lake Megantic, a colony now tolerably important. In virtue of the Law in this behalf, it is only after the expiration of the first year of their existence that the public grant is proportioned to the results obtained. This clause of the Law, which already some of the societies have interpreted in its true sense, in not asking for the grant, leaves it in our power to refuse it altogether or to reduce it as the case demands; and we shall very shortly be forced to do one on the other in many cases.

#### COLONIZATION ROADS.

The colonization works, undertaken and completed from the 30th June 1871 to 30th June 1872 inclusive, absorbed the sum of \$111,611,74 for roads of the first class, representing 260 miles of completed roads, 105 miles of opened way and winter roads, and 15,097 feet of bridging.

We have spent on roads of the second class the sum of \$11,215.70 which, united with local contributions, has given the following result of 36 miles of completed roads, 16 miles of opened way and winter roads, and 1404 feet of bridging.

On roads of the 3rd class there was expended \$7005,85 which, together with local contributions, enabled us to build 26 miles of completed roads, 9 miles of winter roads and 694 feet of bridging.

In the Appendix No. 3 will be found tables indicating the sums spent on each road, the results of work, and notes of explanation.

In my preceeding Reports ample details are given on all the great roads, which I deem unnecessary to repeat again; the work this year being but a continuation of these same roads.

Wherever practicable and advantageous the work was done by construct; in other places was continued the system of having work done by the day."

Up to this we have been unable to get statistics, to establish the increase of population in the counties where we are at work to develope colonization. The following figures from the census of 1861 and 1871 shew, however, that our efforts have been fruitful of excellent results.

# $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{U};\mathbf{E};\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{I}}\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{G}}}$

Visuages and Counties.	Рорпы	ATION.	Increase.	Decrease.
.1 .	1861.	1871.		
ity of Montreal	90,323	107,225	16,902	
" Quebecz	51,100 6,058	47,166	2.356	3,948
Sherbrooke.	5,889	8,414 8,506	2,517	j, marijaj je Ironovijaj je
'Assomption'	17,355 12,897	15,473 12,806		1,882
rthabaska	13,473	17,611	4,138	incolant 🎱
Bagot	18.841	19,491	650	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
esuce	20,416	25,217	4,801	1
deauharnais	15,742	14,757		1 tree : 1985
Bellechasse	16,062 19,608	17,637	1,575 196	1.07
Consventure	13,092	15,973	2.831	ntorm t
Briosnet beauters d desbrache darb es up. es ebb ferme	12 739	13,757	1,025	
hambly	13,132	10,498		2,634
hamplain.	20,00 <del>8</del>	22,052	2,044	
harlevoix	15,223 17,887	15,611 16,160	338	1,67
bicoutimi	10.478	17,493	7,015	1,07
compton	10,210	13,665	5,455	
wo-Mountains	18,408	15,615		2,793
Oorchester	16,195	15,779	584	
Prummond	12,356 14,077	14,281 18,729	1,925	
Iochelaga	16,474	25,610	4,652 9,166	
Iuntingdon	17,491	16.304		1,187
berville	16,891	15,413		1,478
'Islet	12,300	13,517	1,217	
acques Cartier	11,218	11,179	4 077	39
Camouraska	21,198 21,058	23,075 21,254	1,877 196	
aprairie	14,475	11,861		2,614
aval	10.507	9,472		1,03
évis	22,091	24,831	• 748	
otbinière	20,018	20,606	588 289	
Maskinongé	14,790 17,889	15,079 20,915	3.026	Ì
Lissisquoi	18,608	16,922	0,020	1,68
Montcalm	14,724	12,742		1,98
ontmagny	13,386	13,555	169	l
Montmorency	11,136	12,085 11,688	949	2,82
Nicolet	21,563	22,262	1,699	2,02
Ottawa	27,757	38,597	10,840	,
Pontiac	13,257	15,791	2,534	
Portneuf	21,291	22,569	1,278	
Quebec, (County)	27,893	19,607	978	8,28
Richmond	19,070 8,884	20,048	2.330	
Rimouski	20,854	27,418	6,564	1
Rouville	18,227	17,634	II	57
Saguenay and Labrador		5,487		61

# QUEBEC.

Variation of Comments	Рори	LATION,		D
VILLAGES AND COUNTIES.	1861.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Shefford	14,853	19,077 10,808 18,310 12,122 11,124	1,298	1,413 567 2,731
Stanstead Témiscouala Terrebonne Vaudreuil Verchères Wolfe Yamaska	12,258 18,561 19,460 12,282 15,485 6,548 16,045	13,138 22,491 19,591 11,033 12,717 8,823 16,317	880 3,930 131 	1,2 <b>79</b> 2,768
Grand total,	1,110,664	1,190,505	116,651	36,810

Total of population in 1871.	1.190.505
Increase	
RECAPITULATION. — Total of population in 1861 1,110,664	

#### IMMIGRATION.

At the beginning of the month of February 1871 two agents, Mr. Barnard and Mr. Jones, were commissioned to visit Europe, with a view of directing emigration to this Province. Mr. Barnard was instructed to visit Belgium, France and Germany; Mr, Jones the British Islands.

"The object, said I to these gentlemen in my instructions to them, of "the Government in trusting you with this important mission, is to bring "to this Province, as much as in you lies, the agricultural classes. Persons "having a knowledge of the various branches of industry connected with "agriculture such as the preparation of flax, cheese-making, fabrication of "beet-root sugar, &c., &c., might also furnish an excellent class of immi-"grants. You will have to devote your particular attention to such intend-"ing emigrants as might be possessed of some means on their arrival "here, unless he be a single man and able to make a living for himself, "the emigrant devoid of means will not much improve his condition in "coming to our shores. You are too well acquainted with the many "hardships to be encountered here by paupers, to encourage them to "come. Families possessed of sufficient means to make a clearing for "themselves in the bush and able to wait for their first crop, or young "men understanding farm labor, who might at once find employment with "our farmers, and later on settle for themselves, are the sort of emigrants "we compete for. Well recommended agriculturists will also very easily "find suitable places, either by working the farm as tenants, or in beco-"ming farm managers."

It being impossible to state any particular rule of action, I left much to the discernment and enlightenment of the Agents, but instructed to them, to distribute carefully the Pamphlet on Quebec intitled "The Province of Quebec and European Emigration," and to comment on the same as often as the occasion presented itself. My desire being that no person should come to this Province allured by false expectations, I enjoined our agents to indulge in no coloured or exaggerated statements, and remarked to them that the contents of the official pamphlet would serve them as a guide in this respect; fully assured that the intending emigrant who would study this book before leaving, no matter what befel him, at least would not have cause to complain against the Government of Quebec.

Further in my written instructions I said to them "Above all, try and bring us moral and orderly people, and of this class send us as many as you can. Throughout keep in view that it is far better to have only few emigrants, provided they are of the right stamp, than to have thrown amongst our population a discontented or troublesome element."

Mr. Barnard and Mr. Jones left together for Europe on the 10th February 1871 where they remained until the following October. In their reports inserted at length in the Appendix No. 4 will be found a detailed statement of their operations.

In the accomplishment of his mission Mr. Barrard displayed very remarkable executive powers. He turned to good account the good will of the Allan's line Company, and utilized their numerous agencies as a

means of distributing the pamphlet on Quebec, and the many newspapers advertised in by the company, he caused to review and circulate information on Quebec. He saw at a glance that it would be to the advantage of that company to promote emigration to Quebec, and he therefore made ardent auxiliaries of all the agents of the Allan's line, in England, Belgium, France and Alsace. Mr. Ennis, the passengers, manager of the Allan's line at Liverpool, Mr. Richard Berns, the agent at Autwerp, and Mr. Gustave Bossange the agent at Paris, above all others contributed to the success of his mission; and the least we can do is fairly to recognize the signal services which they rendered the Province in joining with Mr. Barnard to direct European emigration to our shores. The connection established by Mr. Barnard with these large agencies, has this advantage, that it placed the Department in constant relation with them, and it must be said that it is through them that French and Belgian emigration has been since principally promoted and carried on. I must here mention to the credit of the Allan's line Company that, to enable their own agents to work in the cause of emigration in France and in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, they placed in the hands of the authorities, French and Prussian, the sum of \$24,000 in specie.

After his return herein October, Mr. Barnard was chosen by the Federal Minister of Agriculture to continue his mission in Europe, as the agent of the Federal Government. This mission, upon which we are not directly called upon to report, was in no particular less successful than the mission undertaken for our Province.

Mr. Jones visited the rural districts of Great Britain, and particularly devoted his attention to labor amongst the agricultural classes, to whom he pointed out the facilities with which they could become owners of land here, and obtain a competency in Canada. Joining to great facility as a writer, good powers as a speaker, he undertook by means of public lectures to cause to disappear the inveterate want of knowledge as regards Canada, which exists among the rural populations of Great Britain, and to make known our country such as it is. His lectures were closely followed, and reproduced in the press of the different localities visited by him, in all sixty one in England and eleven in Scotland, all concerning which is detailed in his report.

Mr. Jones did not disguise from himself the fact that his lectures could not immediately produce results on emigration from Great Britain, he simply pretends that he has prepared the way, and made known in its true light the Province of Quebec, a work he remarks which cannot reach complete achievement in a few months. No doubt he caused many prejudices to disappear concerning our Province, and instilled into many men's minds the desire of coming and settling in our country, particularly in the Eastern Townships which he held up in the light of a truthful picturing.

In order the more readily to settle the emigrants expected in the spring of 1871 I caused circulars to be addressed to the religious and municipal authorities of the Province, informing them of the mission of our agents to Europe and praying them v make known to the Department the advantages offered in their respectic localities for the fixing of settlers, such as

agriculturists, mechanics, servants or operatives. This first appeal, I regret to state, was far from reaching the good I anticipated when I made it. Scarcely one fourth of the parishes acted in conformity with the request contained in my circular. This was far from indicating the actual labor then as now wanted in this Province. I caused advertisements to be published in the greater number of our papers in order to awaken if possible public attention in this point; this time a great number sent in applications, for farmers, farm laborers, servants, and general workmen, so that we were enabled easily to place emigrants, during that season, as they arrived.

So soon as they land at Point Levis emigrants intending to settle in the Province are received by our worthy agent Mr. Thom, who, with his assistants, see to their baggage, and to their being sent to their destination.

Those who desire to remain in the city of Quebec or its environs are kept and fed at the expense of the Province in a building, erected for that purpose at Point Levis; here they remain till they are placed, while the others are sent to Montreal, and kept in the emigrants home, where they are also fed till work is provided them. Mr. C. E. Belle is charged with the agency at Montreal and conducts it with the most perfect order and economy. For more particulars reference can be made to the Reports of Mr. Thom and Mr. Belle in Appendix No. 4.

The number of emigrants settled in the Province in 1871 by our agents is 1697, of whom 1250 were placed by Mr. Belle in the District of Montreal and 447 by Mr. Thom in the District of Quebec and Eastern Townships.

### LIST OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED BY M. BELLE IN 1871.

English	
Scotch	
Irish	
Belgian	
German	
French	•••
Alsacians	••••
Sweeds	
Norwegians	• • • • • • • • • •
Danes	
Dutch	
Welsh	

LIST OF EMIGRANTS PLACED BY M. THOM IN 1871

Indicating the destination, nationality, number of immigrants and the date on which they were sent during the season.

	TOTAL	10 10 10 156 60 33 860 38 24 46 5 7 7 7 1107
	Долешрег.	82 28 88 88
	October.	5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ortion.	September.	0 4 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
F EXPE	August.	167 167 173 173 188 183 183 184
DATE OF EXPEDITION	July.	15 31 107 1
	June.	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	May.	2 2 2 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	April.	C146W
	TOTAL.	10 10 156 156 60 3 80 80 80 80 17 7 7 11 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	Island of Guernsey.	9
	German.	- ca     E
	Swedish.	37.00
LITY.	Belgian.	33 31
Nationality	. Гепср.	0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
NA7	Beoteh.	8 4 8 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
	.dainI	135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135
	English.	20 20 30 30 30 30 30 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
	COUNTY OR CITY.	Drummond Wolle Megantic Complon Gity of Montreal Gity of Montreal Boarventure Missiequoi Richmond Gity of Quebec Brome Shelford Ranstead Ottawa Montmagny

# 1872.

Our immigration campaign in 1872 promises to end in excellent results. I shall permit myself to exceed the 30th of June to note our operations up to this date.

Thanks to the subsidy of \$20,000 granted by the Federal Government, we had to dispose of, on 1st July last, the sum of \$40,000 on account of Immigration. We profited of this to organise a systematic instructional organization throughout Great Britain and Ireland, always keeping for base of operations the agencies of the Allan's line.

To facilitate the settlement of immigrants on their arrival, the Revd-Mr. Chartier was instructed to visit the old parishes south of the St. Lawrence, Mr. Chicoine, those to the North, and Mr. Thom the Eastern Townships, with instructions to get the most exact information on the demand for labor and the advantages offered to immigrants in the respective localities visited by them; and at the same time to investigate the working of the Agricultural and Colonization Societies, and to state the results achieved by those respectively. They commenced their labors in February. When the navigation opened we had at the Department 3,554 applications coming from the different parishes in the Province, and Mr. Belle, had 2,476 enregistred at Montreal. Servant women, farm-hands, operatives and farm-laborers numbering about three-fifths at least in the classification of the demands for immigrants.

Mr. Barnard, as above stated, having accepted a mission on behalf of the Federal Government, I replaced him in Belgium and France by the Abbé Verbiste, a Belgian missionary who came to Canada in company with Mr. Barnard with a view to see the country, study its social and political organization, and later establish a Belgian colony in this Province if he found the condition of things here suitable to the Belgian people.

Leaving for Europe on the 17th of January last (1872) in company with Mr. Barnard the Abbé Verbiste, immediately commenced operations in Belgium, where he published a pamphlet on Canada intituled "Belgians in Canada", a pamphlet the printing of which the Federal Minister of Agriculture caused to be undertaken at the expense of the Federal Government. Conjointly with Mr. Berns, the agent of the Allan's line at Antwerp, he commenced active operations in Belgium and in Alsace and Lorraine where, having caused the pamphlet to be translated in to German, he spread it broadcast. From this point he went to Paris where he placed himself in communication with Mr. Bossange, who had then made it as it were a duty to direct French emigration to Canada, and had in that be half just published a well written pamphlet entitled "La Nouvelle France, le Canada" an appeal to the necessitous classes of France.

At Paris as at Antwerp emigration seemed to work by itself; and returning to Belgium the Abbé Verbiste began to recruit emigrants for the new colony which be contemplated founding in the township of Suffolk in

the county of Ottawa, a site which we indicated to him as one suitable for his purpose. Mr. Simays had already there, commenced clearings and caused to be built a house after our instructions for the reception of Belgian emigrants.

Towards the end of March several Belgian families arrived who where sent to the township of Suffolk, others have since joined them. The Abbé Verbiste returned at the beginning of June accompained by several families and the Count d'Arschot, who recently opened with great eclat a starch and glue factory exected by him with the aid of Mr. Clochette a French chemist arrived here a few days previously to the Count d'Arschot himself.

The Report of the Abbe Verbiste in the Appendix No. 4 is replete with the details of his doings; and following it is an account of his visit to the Belgian settlement at Suffolk. The friends of colonization and immigration are requested to read these interesting Reports. To complete them I may add that being at Ottawa in May last, I visited this colony at Suffolk in the company of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Lesage.

We had the satisfaction to see that the situation of the settlement is favorable in every respect. Every thing indicated a deep soil; the hardwood trees, the elm and ash, cedar is also plentiful and the district is well watered.

It was only a few days before our visit that the settlers had reached the place there were in all men, women and children, 50 souts who were lodged in the large bouse and a shanty built for the reception of immigrants.

Up to the date of our arrival they had been occupied in seeking ou the limits of lots, without being able to find them, and had well nigh exhausted their provisions. Having had to pay \$15 each for their passage from Monte-Bello to Suffolk, their money was nearly all spent. Fearing that they might become discouraged I promised to remit them the value in provisious of the sum paid by them for their passage from Monte-Bello to Suffolk; and to give impetus to the settlement I also promised to sent them six Canadian woodmen, for one month, to help them in fixing the limits of their lots, to teach them how to make potash, and assist in making clearings to enable them to sow at once and to make shanties for them on their lots. Mr. J. A. Lévis, of St. André-Avelin, gave them the promised provisions, procured the woodmen, whose work he himself surveyed honestly and conscientiously; each family sowed nearly two acres in potatoes, heans, peas, &c.,; the cabins are built and the Belgian settlement is very well to do. In settling the colony in Suffolk I spent the sum of \$872.84. including in this the cost of two potash boilers, which expenditure I venture to hope no person will regret, where it only to show that Europeans are not so incapable in the work of clearing as it is generally supposed.

My object in aiding these families, was to make a serious effort to form a colony-settlement of Europeans. And up to this I am still fifted with the belief that my efforts will be crowned with success. I believe at this moment there are a sufficient number of settlers to constitute a settlement, which shaves alike as a starting point and around which later on set-

there will group in numbers? The eight families already established there there relatives and friends in Belgium, with whom they are incorrespondence and who will not delay long in swelling the settlement. The image difficult step is now made, those who come after will find themselves at once among friends and sympathisers. What we this year did for the settlers they will, in their turn, do for their relatives and friends, when they join them.

them.

Besides the settlement in the woods of Suspik there are in the neighbouring parishes at Monte-Bello, at Papineauville and at St. Casimir de Ripon, as mentioned by the Abbé Verbiste, in his report, several families of Belgian agriculturists who have purchased dultivated land, and others who have leased farms. These families, through their neighbourhood and their correspondence with their relatives in Belgium will lead to the extension of the colory.

At the suggestion of the Honorable Federal Minister of Agriculture, a similar attempt, was made in the township of Compton. We contributed to that settlement; the sum of \$1200, the Federal Government furnishing twice that sum. The work of clearing and building will be gone on with through the winter, and finished quite time enough this spring for the necession of immigrants who may go to that section.

Mr. John H. O'Neill, already so favorably known by the press of Camade for the elegance of his pen, and his remarkable aptitude to treat every question in the relations to political economy, was instructed to visit Ire-land, and subsequently authorized to pass into England, to work in the interests of immigration. "Hayored by the co-operation of the agents of the Allan's line, but particularly by Mr. John Ennis, of Liverpool, he was not long in Heland before he wishe himself known to the leading newspapers of that country, and inserted in those having the widest circulation, a series of articles and papers on the object of his mission. His writings, replete with leading facts and just ideas, on the resources of the Province of Quebec and Canada in general, were very soon remarked, and were reproduced by English newspapers, with very flattering allusions in all cases to our country. The MM. Allan, and the Dominion line caused certain of these letters to be collected in pamphlet form, which they distributed freely through their agents. In the Report of Mr. O'Neill, inserted at Appendix No. 4, will be found a résumé of his writings and operations. that can be said of this Report is that it is evidence that Mr. O'Neill fully understood the sense and letter of his instructions and displayed great zeal and ability in the fulfilment of his duties.

Mr. James Whyte, of Cookshire, was named agent for Scotland and left Canada in March last. He made Glasgow his principal point, and in succession visited the districts which furnish most emigrants, giving lectures and through the Press answering the queries of those who contemplated emigrating to Canada. Having but a short while ago left Scotland to establish himself as a tiller of the soil in our midst, Mr. Whyte was in a position to give his fellow countrymen accounts alike precious and eucouraging of Quebec, and it is worthy of remark that Mr. Whyte was the best evidence of himself of any thing brought forward by him.

The operations and writings of Mr. Whyte have produced excellent results. At the end of October last we had received through him 187 Scotch immigrants, bearers of letters signed by him. Of this number about fifty left their families behind them, whom they will bring out next spring. If you put down at an average of 4 each, these fifty families rspresent 200 souls upon whom we can calculate next spring. Mr. Whyte still continues his work in Scotland and will not send in his report till the end of the current year. The figures given by us in this paragraph are extracts from his correspondence with the Department and corroborated by the Point Levis agency.

Leading citizens in the Eastern Townships, with a view to attracting English emigrants in that section of the Province, subscribed the sum of \$450, and in June decided on Mr. J. H. Charnock, of Lennoxville, to visit the central rural districts of England, to show to the people the advantages offered them by the Eastern Townships for general agriculture, but particularly for the raising of stock. Already favorably known in England as the author of a prize essay on agriculture, Mr. Charnock was well received by the press and the different agricultural societies, and seems confident of good results from his labor. To permit Mr. Charnock to continue his sojourn in England and to second the generous initiative to which his mission is due, we contributed the sum of 200 dollars to the subscription list opened to defray his expenses.

We were in a position on the first arrivals to place more emigrants than came to us, and we placed without much trouble all who at the opening of navigation, were fit for manual labor. In fact during the whole season we could scarcely fill half the demands made to us.

The total number of immigrants placed by Mr. Thom at the Quebec Agency, from the 1st January 1872 to the 1st November instant, was 1100 these were sent by this gentleman to the different parts of the Province as appears by the following tables.

EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC FROM 1st JANUARY 1872 TO 1st NOVEMBER 1872.—TOTAL: 3055.

#### NATIONALITIES.

Scotch Irish Welsh	9 Sweeds & Norweg.	191 Swiss	23 14 4
French	762 Austrians	1 Dutch	ð

Total: 3055

#### DESTINATION.

Abbots Corner Batiscan	1 Drummondville 1 Dudswell	6 Lingwick 1 Malbaie	45 St. Hyacinthe 2 3S.Marie-Beauce 1
Bonaventure Bécancour Bedford Bethel Bolton Brome Buckingham Coaticoke Compton Cowansville Cookshire Danville	1 8 Frehligsburg 2 Gatineau 1 Granby 10 Grenville 30 Huil 1 Inverness 35 Knowlton 40 L'Assomption 3 Lachine 20 Leeds 58 Lennoxville	5 Metapedia 5 Montreal 5 New-Ireland. 6 Onslow 8 Pontiac 2 Portneuf 14 Obec & co'try	St. Pierre les
Ditton	18 Lévis and co'try		8 Wolfestown 2

Total : 3055

### JAMES THOM,

Immigration Agent.

From the 1st January 1872 to the 1st November last, Mr. Belle received and located at Montreal and the neighbourhood 2013 emigrants; in this number are comprised the 1954 sent to his agency by Mr. Thom. The surplus represent those who came by Portland or via New-York, and who were not enregistered at Quebec. The immigrants located in Montreal may be stated as follows:

### IMMIGRATION AGENCY FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AT MONTREAL

Emigrants arrived at Montreal from 1st January to 1st November 1872.

#### NATIONALITIES.

·		 		
English  French  Communs  Italians  Belgians  Scotch  Swiss  Austrians	145 687 58 21 208 223 11	Vorwegians Danish Wedish Prussians Russians Doles Outch	25 87 5 5 7 7	

#### DESTINATION.

Lachine	101	St. Bruno
Quebec	21	Côte St. Antoine 2
Grenville		Terrebonne
St. Hyacinthe	. 19	Longue Pointe 1
Montebello	49	St. Laurent 1
Waterloo		Lower Lachine 2
Carillon	1	Joliette
Sherbrooke	1	Pointe St. Charles 1
St. John		Tanneries 2
Belæil		Rivière St. Pierre 2
Lachûte		Longueuil
Vaudreuil		Sault au Récollet
Thurso		Côte St. Louis
St. Armand		Chambly
Danville		Lachenaie
Ste. Anne	. 1	Côte des Neiges 3
Beauharnois		Laprairie
Three-Rivers		Varennes
Cowansville		St. Césaire
Sorel		L'Assomption 1
Stanbridge		Côte Ste. Catherine 1
East Farnham	3.	Village St. Jean Bte 1
Brown's Corner,		Lacolle
Emmerson		Brigham
Point Fortune		Stanstead
Pointe aux Trembles		Granby
Ste. Thérèse		Lennoxville
Hochelaga		Moutreal
Côte St. Paul		

Nearly one fourth of the immigrants located last and this year, are engaged at agricultural labor, there being among them many very excellent agriculturists, and good gardeners, for whom we obtained good places with well to do farmers. These as well as their employers are satisfied. Operatives, farm hands and miners form another fourth of our immigration. The balance, that is to say the half of the immigrants, consisted of tradesmen, the larger number being mechanics, formost among which were, builders, and iron and copper workers, and engineers, and tool and implement makers, and cabinet makers, carpenters, house and ship, masons and plasterers, &c.

Among the agriculturalists of the first class may be cited Mr. Rapp, a wealthy Belgian farmer who has leased for nine years the school-farm at L'Assomption, his brother-in-law Mr. Coomans, who has recently joined, Mr. Hébert, a French farmer who has leased for fifteen years the farm of Mr. Méthot, the member for Nicolet in the Provincial Parliament, Mr. Delbar, farmer at Longue-Pointe, Mr. Derèze the actual farmer of the Honorable Mr. Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and formerly farmer of the Prince de Chimay in Belgium, and the Count Vander Straten de

Waillet, a celebrated agriculturist, and skilled in forest culture as well. All these gentlemen and many others whose names escape us came here having means at their disposal.

The Province of Quebec has also to felicitate itself on the possession of Mr. Emile Bonnemant, a distinguished French agriculturalist, and bearer of the laureat prize at the district exhibitions of France in 1867. This gentleman is now employed founding a beet-root sugar factory at Montreal. The establishment of this industry in Canada cannot but be of infinite use to us in Canada.

The year before last it was the royal dock yards of England that sent us workers in iron and copper; this year they come to us from the work shops of France, Alsace and Belgium, all first class workmen and accustomed to the finest works, and those requiring the greatest skill because of their complication. And this year as last year, these mechanics were sought after by our trades, indeed they were a precious acquisition to the industry of the country.

Among new industries given to us by immigration I may mention the ribbon factory which MM. Lemétayer-Masselin & Co., are now establishing at St Hyacinthe.

The fabrication of ribbon-tape promises to be a source of great good to this Province.

It is a common source of complaint that there is an absence of work in winter, and that our people have to remain inactive during at least six months of the year; admitting this to be true, the industry of MM. LeMétayer-Masselin & Co., will remedy this in those sections of our Provinces where it will extend.

This branch of industry, as worked by these gentlemen, has not for effect to concentrate laborers in the various streets of the city; on the contrary each family has its loom at home and earns money without being in the slightest way disturbed. Women, children and the aged, in this way, find work without leaving their hearthstones.

This industry may contribute to the return of the families of agriculturists who have left their parishes to bury their children in the factories of the United States. Having the prospect before them of finding in this ribbon industry easy work, clean and lucrative, during the winter months, the absent families will return to their farms and keep around them their families for the farm labors of the summer season.

This industry recommends itself to every lover of progress in this country.

LeMétayer-Masselin & Co., represent a house which, in Normandy, employed over 1,200 hands.

Ribbon or tape industry has a very advantageous field to work in this Province. Already several of the larger manufacturing and commercial establishments, in the principal cities and towns throughout the Province, have

promised a vent for these goods, which will enable LeMétayer-Masselin & Go to employ, at a given moment, as many as 6000 hands.

As may be seen, the individuals composing the firm of LeMétayer-Masselin & Co., offer to dower the Province with a very useful industry. But they have come amongst us only with their experience, the greater part of the capital necessary must be raised in our midst.

Those people who have been nearly ruined by recent events in France, thought that here they might find the necessary means to establish their industry.

LeMétayer-Masselin & Co., require a sum of \$4000 to start their fabric on a limited scale. Our agent, Mr. Chicoine, is at this moment engaged in endeavouring to raise for them that sum by means of a joint stock company.

Mr. Gustave Bossange, of Paris, himself sent to us upward of seven hundred immigrants, from different parts of France and the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. This gentleman was ably seconded in his mission in France and Alsace by Mr. Provancher, named general agent for the continent since the month of June last.

Mayhap among these immigrants there may have mingled men of suspected morality, and intractable characters, and good for nothing, indeed, on that score we have had some complaints. We must admit it is an evil; but if we hope for a tolerably considerable immigration we must somewhat open the door way for the peoples of Europe. As may be seen by the instructions to our agents above cited, we only wish for a moral people and friends of order from Europe; and every thing indicates that our agents do their utmost to make the best possible selections. But all considered on this head, one thing reassures us, and that is that those who decide to leave Europe for America can only be induced so to do by honest motives, and a return to the more serious duties and purposes of life. They wish to better their condition, and their characters become shaped by the ends which they propose to themselves. Whatever their antecedents may have been, we cannot refrain from a feeling of respect, nay of esteem for the desperate heroism of these men, and poor women, whose energy striving in the lap of poverty prompts them to conceive and carry out the design which leads them to better their fate and fortunes.

Another result not less important following our efforts, in concert with those made by the Federal Governent to attract immigration to our shores, is that our country has become known. In Europe to-day Canada is no longer understood as a state in the American Union, but in Great Britain as on the continent, the public mind is occupied discussing our great public works and the events of our federal politics, nor are the events of a local nature lost sight of in a consideration of Canada. And Mr. Provancher, in a letter recently adressed to this department, thought proper to suggest that the Canadian Pacific Railway should be quoted in the stocks at London, Paris, Frankfort and Antwerp.

The Revd. Mr. Chartier, specially instructed with the duty of bringing to this country Canadians emigrated to the United States, mentions in his report, inserted in two parts in Appendix No. 4, that during the course of 1871 forty five families returned from the United States and established

themselves in the townships of Barnston, Barford, Hereford, Clifton, Ditton, Chesham and Stoke, &c. In the six months ending the 1st July 1872 last, twenty five additional Canadian families returned from the United States and settled in the same townships.

In a first visit made by him to the United States in 1871, Mr. Chartier distributed the interesting pamphlet intitled "La Colonisation dans les Cantons de l'Est," and placed himself in correspondence with the principal Canadians settled in the States of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut. In June last he visited about thirty centres of canadian settlements in different States, with the view of ascertaining whether it would be possible to recruit from so many thousands of our own countrymen, the elements of which we are so much inneed. "I became convinced, says he, that every where a large number of respectable families are disposed to return, could we offer them advantages. "Nearly all of them would return and take farms if they had the means to "settle on them, but few of them have made any savings. Under these circumstances I very much fear being unable to get them to return, the first difficulties of clearing being to them discouraging.

"I regret to tell you that the class we so much need, servant maids "and farm servants, cannot be had in these localities. All who desire to "return want lands. Some will succeed; the bulk will strand; these things "keep me back and fill me with anxieties as to undertaking the mission."

Mr. Chartier is constantly in correspondence with hundreds of his fellow contrymen who await with anxiety the favorable moment to return. He also receives letters from all sections of the Province, from heads of families who ask for information concerning the Eastern Townships, and who evince the desire of repairing thither to settle so soon as they have disposed of their homestead. Quite 160 families guided by his information have established themselves in the Eastern Townships, coming from the older parishes of the Province, and principally from the Districts of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Iberville, Richelieu and Three Rivers.

Mr. Chicoine, in his report, which follows Mr. Chartier's, gives an account of his earlier labors and of a visit which he made to the Eastern Townships, where he was in a position to establish the progress of the settlements of Canadians returned from the United States. He has put his heart in his mission and pursues it with zeal and success.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of Mr. Gauvreau, which forms Appendix No. 6, contains a detailed statement of the buildings, the repairs and works of maintenance of the different public buildings executed during the 18 months expired the 30th June last. This statement indicates the sum spent for each edifice. I take the liberty of retering Your Excellency to that report.

The whole humbly submitted,

Ls. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture and Public Works,
Quebec, 7th November 1872.

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# APPENDIX.

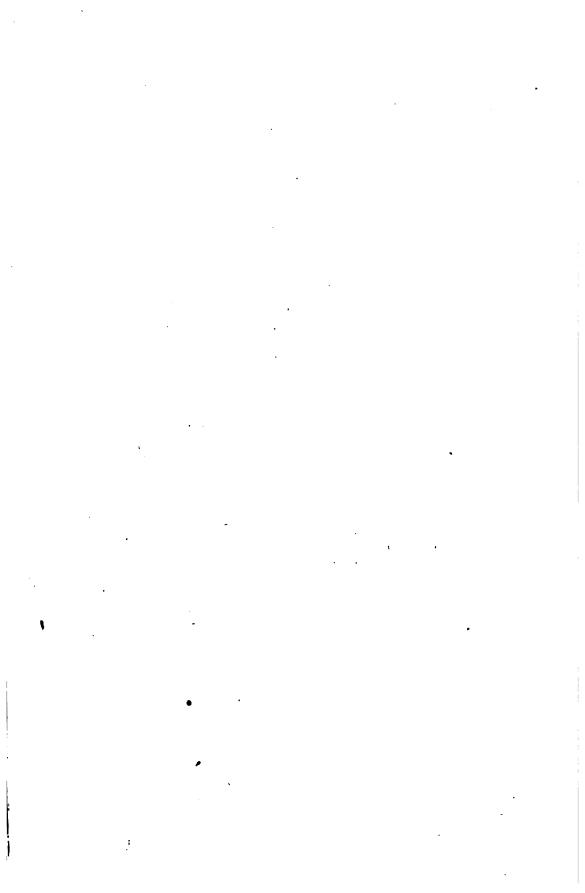
# APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

OF THE

# COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE



## APPENDICE No. 1.

TO THE HONORABLE LOUIS ARCHAMBEAULT, COMMISSIONER OF AGRI-CULTURE AND PUBLICS WORKS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Mr. Commissioner,

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Agreably to your instructions, I have the honor to transmit my report on the operations of the Council of Agriculture during the years 1870-71. In drawing up this report I have endeavoured, so far as possible, to present the ideas and views of the Council of Agriculture, as proclaimed and stated at their different sittings as a board; I have deemed it my duty, in the interest of agriculture, to tender a few suggestions which I most respectfully submit herein for your consideration and approval.

I also think it expedient to state that the Council of Agriculture has hardly been established two years, and that the good it has already produced cannot be fully appreciated as yet, for the reforms introduced and the rules and regulations enacted by this Council, have had no time to bear the beneficial results expected from them.

But these few words will suffice to convince the most sceptical that, the short period of its legal existence being taken into consideration, a most arduous task and one likely to have the most beneficial results has been already fulfilled by the Council of Agriculture.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Commissioner,

Your most humble, obedient servant,

GEORGES LECLERE,

Secretary for the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

At its very first sitting, the members of the Council of Agriculture took up and gave their most earnest consideration to the important mission confided to them. Fully aware that in agriculture as well as in all other matters, intelligent labor was an essential condition of future success, their first step of importance was to continue the system of bursaries as founded by the old Board of Agriculture, in the Agricultural Schools of St. Anne and L'Assomption which were established for the special purpose of educating the sons of our farmers.

Our two Agricultural Schools, besides bursaries from the Board of Agriculture, were granted, at that time, a government allowance levied by means of a reduction of 8 p. 010 from the grant allowed to Agricultural Societies; this appropriation was liable to vary according to the larger or lesser amount of subscriptions of the societies; notwithstanding these advantages, of some real importance at that

time, our Agricultural Societies could hardly command the attendance of ten pupils to share the bursaries provided by the Board of Agriculture. It became then a matter of necessity to study the causes of this apparent apathy on the part of our farmers and to find proper means to attract pupils to these Schools.

Under these circumstances, a commission was appointed by the new Council, consisting of practical men; this Commission was instructed to enquire as to the best system of teaching and of agricultural practice, to fix the number of professors, chiefs of practice or foremen and other *employés* usually attached to these kinds of institutions, and also to fix the salary of each of them, and to prescribe generally the use and application of public monies granted to these agricultural Schools

With such powers vested into them the members of the new Council of Agriculture fully understood that they now formed part of the Ministry of Agriculture, and that they were now entrusted with the task of giving a new and energetic momentum to the progress of agricultural matters in this country. Thoroughly impressed with this conviction, the Committee appointed for that purpose, proceeded to visit and visited the Agricultural Schools of Ste. Anne and L'Assomption; and after a very searching study of all matters connected with agricultural education in those two schools, they made a special report of their observations; they called upon the children, young men and men of ripe age to listen to and practise the teachings which they suggested as best adapted to their various ages.

For children, the Committee recommends the introduction of a very elementery treatise on agriculture in the primary schools; this treatise should be learnt by heart together with the cathechism; this would be a sure means to instill into the minds of our farmer's children an early taste for agricultural studies and the profession and calling of their fathers and forefathers.

For young men, it is proposed by the Committee that special agricultural schools such as those of Ste. Anne's and L'Assomption's'shoud be established. These special schools being of the utmost importance, the Committee gave their most earnest attention to the examination and study of the most efficient means to make them as useful and as advantageous as possible. They have deemed it of their duty to settle on a firm basis the condition of existence of these schools by fixing the terms of admission, the matter to be taught, the nature and distribution of the work of the pupils the premium of encouragement in favor of those who would go through the whole course of studies and who would be thought worthy of this reward; and finally with the sanction of the Council, the commettee deemed it expedient to increase to \$2600 the appropriation granted to each school. In this sum is included the sum of \$600 voted for ten bursaries in each of the schools, and it was found fully adequate to meet the wants for the time being; for with this appropriation the Committee were enabled to determine the salaries and number of professors and employés of the school, and to meet moreover the necessary expenses for the support of the institution.

The Committee then enumerates the causes which keep the pupils away from Agricultural Schools, amongst which the following may be mentioned; the want of pecuniary means; the unwillingness of parents to be deprived of the labor of their children, prejudices, &c. All these causes are fully developed in the report of that committee, I need not therefore say any more about them. For further information I beg to refer to Report of that Committee published in 1869 in the Report of the sioner of Agriculture).

Lastly for adults the Committee recommend Agricultural journal and public lectures; of the latter I shall speak more fully elsewhere This report full of wise suggestions and the result of a good deal of labor and intelligent observations and remarks, was readily and totally approved of by the

Council of Agriculture, and the latter ordered it should be entered in their minutes in the following words: "That the sincere thanks of the Council of Agriculture are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the Committee on agricultural education, etc., and more specially to the Revd. S. Tassé, as chairman of that Committee, for the interesting Report so full of valuable informations, drawn up and presented to this Council by the said Committee."

It is now over two years since our two Agricultural Schools have been working under this new regulation or system, and, notwithstanding the forward impulsion given by the Council of Agriculture in increasing the annual appropriation; notwithstanding the ten bursaries tendered by the Council in each school which allowed to pupils the privilege of receiving a wholly gratuitous agricultural education, the pupils having nothing to pay, either for board or tuition, it is yet with the greatest difficulty that these schools can find ten pupils willing to take the whole benefit of these immense advantages; nay, I believe that during a period of two years and a half the average number of pupils did not come to more than seven or eight; each pupil has therefore cost the Government on an average from \$325 to \$371 per annum.

With this deplorable results staring us in the face, one is naturally disposed to enquire as to the causes of this seemingly unaccountable apathy. Without pretending to reply to this question, I may be allowed to state as my opinion that our farmers are not yet sufficiently educated to be enabled to appreciate to their full value, the benefits of an agricultural education such as should be given in our Agricultural Schools. Most of them still believe that agriculture is to be learned in the fields only and under the eyes of the chiefs of the family; but if this head of a family is a bad farmer, his pupils will necessarily take after him. The scarcity of "hands" is also perhaps one of the powerful causes that militate against the success of our schools in compelling the chief of the family to keep his children with him at home to utilise their labor on his farm rather than to send them to the Agricultural Schools. But I leave the solution of this knotty question to persons more competent than I feel myself to be, and yet I have faith in the future, for I am convinced that once people begin to understand their true interests, they will hasten to give their children the benefits of practical agricultural education, especially when that education is tendered them for nothing, and as a pure national git. A vast effort has been made by the Council of Agriculture, for they were impressed with the belief that the prosperity of a country is intimately connected with its Agricultural prosperity, and with this conviction in their mind, they have determined that, in our Agricultural Schools, agricultural education should be gratuitous in favor of at least ten pupils; this was doing the utmost possible with the meagre means at their disposal.

#### AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS AND PUBLICATIONS.

The report of the same Committee on Agricultural Teaching contains the fol-

lowing remarks in reference to Agricultural Journalism.

"Cultivators, farmers or owners of farms are not expected to attend Agricultural schools themselves; they require other means better adapted to their
condition, such as journals, public lectures, competitions; and immediately
after the follo wing reflection are made in the same report But unfortunately
reading is not a favorite occupation with our rural families; and those who
are the most in want of learning the proper cultivation of their farms are the
very persons who seem most adverse to reading. These persons would likely
derive more benefit from the contents of an Elementary treatise than from an
Agricultural Journal; the more progressive amongst them might reap a great
deal of good from Agricultural Journalism."

It has been perfectly understood by the new Council of Agriculture, as well as it had been by the old Board of Agriculture, that a powerful means for the diffusion of Agricultural science is the establishment of a good Agricultural journal. During the eighteen years of its existence the Board of Agriculture has tried the experiment of supporting the publication of a journal entirely devoted to the education of farmers. That paper published in the english and french languages, and in the receipt of a large subsidy, and imposed, as it were, upon the Agricultural Societies which were compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to subscribe to at least twenty copies, that paper, I say, which received the price of advertisement which, by virtue of the law, the Agricultural Societies were bound to send to it, had every apparent chance of success. But unfortunately, the result has been very different from all reasonable expectation, and after all their trouble and sacrifices the Board of Agriculture saw their seven or eight publications die a natural but unexpected death.

This want of success was more than sufficient to deter the Council of agri culture from attempting to any similar undertaking. But no, this Council composed of new men, each of whom felt the liveliest interest of the Country and that of the tillers of the soil more particularly, would not bow their heads under a momentary difficulty; but they determined to try again and make a final effort for the establishment of agricultural journalism on a firm and stable basis. Several meetings and sittings were devoted to the discussion of this subject, discussions which derived a paramount interest from the very subject-matter, and all kinds of projects were proposed, in their turn, for the adoption of such means as would ensure the support of an Agricultural Publication. But unfortunately, the various schemes proposed required pecuniary means for above those of the Council of Agriculture, under these circumstances, it was deemed expedient, as the best plan to be adopted, to select from amongst Agricultural Publications or Periodicals then issued, that which promised the best guarantee of success, and the Semaine Agricole, which had already been issued during one whole year, and which was at that time, under what was considered as good editorial management, was selected as the Official Organ of the Council with an annual subsidy of \$1000, and the certainty of getting all advertisements from Agricultural Societies.

This state of things lasted for about two years, when it became apparent to the Council of Agriculture that the Semaine Agricule did not come up to their expectations, and they thought proper to take away from that sheet its official title, together with the annual subsidy of \$1000.

Notwithstanding the failure in this respect, it is still the conviction of the Council of Agriculture that it is a matter of necessity that a publication, in both languages and profusely spread over all the Country, should be established and maintained. But one of the first conditions of success for an agricultural journal is to secure the service of a competent Editor willing to devote conscientiously all his energy and ability to the subject: and in the second place readers anxious to learn in their journal right notions on agriculture. But it is our misfortune that no truly qualified persons can be found in this Country willing to devote all their time to the editing of such a journal and make a speciality thereof. Political writers are plentiful enough, whilst a practical and theoretical writer on Agriculture willing to undertake the publication of an Agricultural journal and conduct the same in a manner suitable to the wants and exceptional requirements of this country, seems to be a myth.

And yet the subject matters on Agriculture are not wanting, surely; farmers in this country have so many things to learn that an Editor need not trouble himself about looking out of our locality to find suitable subjects for his

pen. It seems also that the general belief is that no publication of that description can possibly live without a large subsidy so as to enable the publishers to offer their sheet to farmers for a mere money-trifle.

In each Agricultural Society the several members thereof want to have the privilege of receiving his agricultural paper at the almost nominal rate of 25 cents per annum, the Council of Agriculture covering the balance of course. But with the paltry annual appropriation of \$4000 more than one half of which it gives for paying costs of management &c. &c. it is utterly impossible for the Council of Agriculture to meet all necessary expenses connected with an agricultural publication striking 10,000 or 12,000 copies. The thing is preposterous.

But let us, for the sake of argument, admit this possibility, can you cause this journal to be read? the same Committee who are so earnest in the recommendation of agricultural journalism will answer this question; listen to what they state with great trouble; "Unfortunately reading is no favorite occupation with our rural families; and those who most require to be taught the cultivation of their farms are precisely the foremost in their apathy for learning." One of the first conditions of future success will therefore be a taste for reading, a taste which is the result of education only. This seems to me to be clearly proved by what we see in the United States where every body reads and where there are over two hundred agricultural publications, all self-supporting without subsidy. Hence I maintain that in this Country agricultural journalism is merely a matter of time and that when our country people will be better educated, they will see the necessity to secure for themselves, through the pages of a good agricultural journal, the means of improving their kwnoledge of the wants and requirements of their calling, and of increasing there by their own and their country's prosperity.

I deem it desirable that your attention M. Commissioner, should be called upon a cause which has in a great manner militated against the progress of agricultural journalism in this country, I allude to the charge of postage by the Federal Government on agricultural publications. At a not very late period, these publications were forwarded free of postage; they could be addressed to a number of farmers who, after reading the contents of a number decided, on subscribing for one year, first as a test. But now, with these postage charges, it becomes almost impossible to give an agricultural journal for one dollar annual subscription, when at the same time the publisher or subscriber is charged fifty cents for postage only. The removal fo this onerous duty has been repeatedly, urged by the Council of Agriculture, but so far with no satisfactory results.

Public lectures are also recommended as an efficient means of conveying instruction to our country people. This may be true if it is carried on in a proper manner. For more than a year already the Council of Agriculture has paid over \$250 to a person who had undertaken to give lectures on agricultural matters throughout the Country places. These lectures are also encouraged by Government, and it is reported that they are attended by a good number of farmers and that they have already done a great deal of good. But it will be readily understood that in a country, with such an extensive area of ground as ours, it is certainly impossible for one single lecturer to go over such a distance quick enough to make his lectures profitable to every body. It would be advisable that the number of lecturers should be considerably increased so that one might be appointed for each County or at least for each District. For if these lectures are profitable they have to be often repeated.

These lectures should introduce all various kinds of subject matter, and be delivered at such time as the farmers have more leisure at their disposal. This experiment has been tried by the Government with the concurrence of the Council of Agriculture. Let us wait for the result and let us hope that they will be

such as to the justifly reasonable expectations of the friends of agriculture But it seems that in order that these lectures should be profitable, they should be printed and freely distributed in the localities where they have been delivered; otherwise they will soon be forgotten. Those who have attended the courses given in our universities know very well that without the notes taken by them during the delivery of the lecture, they would in a great measure lose all the advantages to be derived from that mode of learning. How is it possible therefore for an illiterate farmer who has to depend entirely on a more or less retentive memory, to profit by these lectures, if they are not printed for him for future reference.

This question of agricultural education of the greatest importance for our Country, is certainly deserving the most earnest attention from our Government and our Legislators. We are all agreed upon the deplorable conditions of our agricultural districts which are gradually becoming depopulated, witness the annual fearful emigration of their inhabitants; this question is studied by the friends of their Country and efforts are made on all sides to induce a foreign immigration on our shores to fill up the ever increasing gap. But has it ever been imagined by allt hese well-wishers, that the primary cause of this emigration, with all its direful consequences, is to be found in the want of education of the rural population, and chiefly in the want of a proper agricultural teaching.

And indeed the greatest number of our farmers' sons who have gone through the whole regular course of studies in our colleges abandon the pursuits of agriculture for the pursuits of other avocations or professions, whose members are already too numerous. The wealthy and enlightened men who quit the country for a residence in our cities, take along with them capital and knowledge which might have contributed to the progress of agriculture; the spirit of initiative languishes and becomes extinct, and the populations of our villages, now abandoned by the very men who should reside and live in their midst, and help them to develope the resources of their localities, and procure for them the labor which they need for the support of their existence, follow the bad exemple of their betters and in their turn, abandon their farms to seek their living in the more densely populated centres.

A proper agricultural teaching would not only prevent this exodus from country localities but would also by, inducing people to think for themselves, enlarge the sphere of agricultural knowledge. It would enhance the taste for a rural life in developing, by means of special studies, that spirit of search after informations which alone can people the solitude of a country life and render it attractive.

In France this question of agricultural teaching has been much studied; regional schools have been founded where the elements of agriculture are taugh; schools have been established for the superior teaching of agriculture, and even after all this, it is not very certain that this grand problem has been resolved, a problem which occupies the minds of all enlightened nations. Amongst the various means proposed there is one which I find in a french agricultural publication in which my own ideas are so clearly resumed that I cannot resist the temptation to quote the article in these pages, my firm conviction being that it will be read with both pleasure and profit.

"Do you believe that young men coming out of Colleges, Lyceums or other similar educationable Institutions wherein the language of Agriculture is totally unknown, are very well qualified and fit, notwithstanding their diplomas of Bachelorof Arts or Sciences, to attend with profit the courses of the "Institut agronomique superieur d'Agriculture"? We know not. They will soon feel tired if not disgusted, and they will never consent to spend two or three years of their lives within the walls of an Institution whose teachings are in no way connected with their former studies for the sole pleasure of receiving a diploma, when, especially

"they may get this diploma without any other future definite object, than to practice a kind of fancy cultivation of the land; for the cultivation of an estate or large area of ground requires perhaps more practical knowledge than science, one completing the other, but both being inseparable.

"Under these circumstances is it not more rational to found in, as a first step, a large Normal School connected with an experimental farm; professors would soon be educated in this school and would subsequently spread in each department to teach according to the system approved of in the Normal School; these professors would give series of lectures on Agriculture in Lyceums, faculties, colleges, in Normal Schools of the second degree, which are, as it were, the nurseries from which are selected the teachers of rural Communes. These professors would be useful in many other respects of which we need not speak in this place.

"With this system, agricultural teaching, in a few years would reach, people of all degrees of society; young men would be prepared for the higher branches, of education and then an "Institut Agronomique supérieur d'agriculture might be founded with profit on a superior footing as regards agricultural teaching; this Institution would soon be frequented by those who aim to a higher attainment of Agricultural Science. This is our scheme; this is the way we would go on, were we appointed to organize, in France, a regular Agriculture Education; the whole thing is very simple indeed; we would commence at the commence ment and not at the end."

(La Revue d'Economie Rural,)

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

There are at present within the Province of Quebec seventy eight Agricultural Societies, fifty of which belong to the french-canadian population, and twenty eight to the english speaking population.

According to an approximate calculation, sufficiently correct for our pur pose, the number of members constituting these different agricultural Societies is estimated at twelve thousand. We have pleasure in stating these facts, and yet, in this Country of ours, wherein over four fifths of the population are agricultural and in whose soil untold riches are hidden from view, it is hard enough to conceive why the entire population does not hasten to join our Agriculture Societies, and to avail itself of the immense benefits deriving therefrom, benefits necessarily unknown to those who keep aloof.

Who can deny, indeed, that all improvements in cultivation, in the care of cattle, in the improvement of breeds, in the use of the most apprond agricultural emplements, in short, in all that constitutes a real progress, who will deny, I say, that all these things are, for the most part, the result of the beneficial influence of our Agricultural Societies? Yet in 1852, when the agricultural organization was still under the management and control of the Agricultural Society of Lower-Canada, which at the time represented the Board and Council of Agriculture, there were but forty two agricultural societies distributed as follows:

District	of	Montreal	21	Agricultural	Societies.
"	"	Ottawa	1	"	"
66	"	Quebec	6	"	"
44	"	Kamouraska	2	£6 ·	"
66		Three-Rivers		66	"
"	"	Gaspé	4	"	"

Total 42

Whilst engaged in gathering the necessary information for the preparation of this report, I have been fortunate enough to lay my hands on the first official list of agricultural societies, comprising the names of the various districts and counties, the date of their several organizations, &c., &c. This list was prepared by Hon. A. N. Morin, the then Province Secretary and who always has proved himself a devoted and zealous friend of Agriculture; and this list being a somewhat interesting document I beg to insert it in this report, and I feel sure that it will be consulted and referred to with pleasure.

, 1852
OWER-CANADA
OF L
SOCIETIES
AGRICULTURAL
LIST OF

Districts.	Counties.	Date of the organization.	Paid as Dis- triet Societies and the year.	Presidents.	Residence.
工 医乙乙基甲 凉 玩 医乙基磺胺苯 湿 飞蛙	Montreal	Before 1845.  18 June 1846. Before 1845 do 12 April 1846. Before 1847 20 Feb. 1847 20 June 1845 17 July 1845 2 Sept. 1845 2 Sept. 1846 27 Feb. 1846 25 Sept. 1846 25 Feb. 1846 25 Feb. 1846 25 Feb. 1846 25 Feb. 1846 25 Feb. 1846 25 Feb. 1846 25 Feb. 1846	845 847 847 846 850 851	John Dods. A. E. Monmarquet. Dr L. Dumouchel. Julien Grégoire. W. Cleghorn. Ed. B. Goodnow. J. N. Poulin. Chs. Roy. J. Yule. Hon. P. H. Moore Ed. Masson. P. E. Dostaler. Geo. Boright. J. A. Matheson. J. N. A. Archambault. A. Vandandaigue. M. E. Durocher. A. Nelson. A. Nelson. A. Nelson. A. N. Archambault. P. E. Leclère.	Côte de la Visitation Carillon. St. Benoit. St. Benoit. St. Cymrien. Ste. Marie de Monnoir Blairfindie. Chambly. Philipsburg. Terrebonne. Berthier. Farnham. Vaudreuil. Varennes. St. Charles. St. Charles. St. Charles. St. Charles. Ste. Victoire. L'Assomption. St. Hyacinthe.

		2000 (210, 21)	
LIST OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF LOWER-CANADA, 1852,Sutte	RESIDENCE.	Aylmer Quebec. St. Michel Ste. Marie Beauce. Pointe Lévi Chicoutimi Leeds. Isle Verte. Ouellette. Hatley Melbourne. Hatley St. François du Lac. St. Fre les Becquets. St. Pre les Becquets. St. Pre les Becquets. St. Pre St. St. Pre Gaspé Basin New Carlisle.	A. N. MORIN,  Prov-Sec.,
	Presidents.	J. Egan E. J. Deblois. O. C. Fortier. J. P. Proulx C. Robertson R. E. Dubois sen J. R. Lambly Louis Bertrand O. C. Casgrain. Hon. W. Sheppard. B. Pomroy A. Aylmer. J. McConnell Ignace Gill. Hon. J. Dionne. P. B. Dumoulin. Fred. Filteau. J. F. DeBlois. John Eden. J. G. Thompson. J. G. Thompson.	(Signed), A.
	eid as biad spinit Societies spinit for the year	1846 1849 1851 1852 (1845 et 1850 1847 1852 1846 1848 1849 1851	
	Date of the organization.	27 Feb. 1851 Before 1845 16 Feb. 1846 23 Feb. 1847 24 Feb. 1845 24 Feb. 1845 25 Feb. 1845 21 Feb. 1845 24 June 1845 26 Feb. 1846 26 Feb. 1846 27 Feb. 1848 28 Feb. 1846 28 Feb. 1846 29 Feb. 1849 20 Feb. 1849 21 Feb. 1849 22 Feb. 1849 23 June 1845 24 June 1845	
	Counties.	Ottawa Quebec Bellechasse Dorchester No. 1 Dorchester No. 2 Saguenay Megantic. Rimouski L'Islet Drummond Sherbrooke No. 1 do No. 2 Stanstead. Vamaska Nicolet St. Maurice Champlain Gaspé No. 1 do No. 2 do No. 2	
	Districts.	Ottawa Quebec  (  (  (  (  (  (  (  (  (  (  (  (  (	

All those societies were managed by the most distinguished agriculturists of the Country; but no statute had not yet been enacted for their organizations and to determine the manner the government grants were to be applied. Every thing was ready for improvements in the agricultural organization of the Country; the salutary influence spread all around them by our Agricultural Societies' was beginning to be felt and appreciated.

The most progressive amongst our cultivators were already impressed with the necessity of a more enlightened management of our agriculture such as would give young men, with more limited education and knowledge, a more exalted idea of their avocation, and induce them to consider it as an art. They would by this mean regard the agricultural profession as a noble pursuit and encourage them to acquire virtues worthy of it.

The then government understanding the importance of this subject set to work for the cousolidation, and codification of the laws relating to agriculture; the Board of Agriculture was founded and for the first time in the country a Minister of Agriculture representing the agricultural population was seen sitting on the, benches of the government who would not fail to advocate and maintain the rights of that population, to remedy its wants and secure in its favor the attention of his colleagues and that of the House. This event was viewed with satisfaction by the whole country; for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and the establishment of a special Board was considered by the cultivators as a great boon for which the latter should be very grateful indeed.

During a period of seventeen years under the able direction of major T.E. Campbell, its devoted president, and seconded in its efforts by the indefatigable zeal of the distinguished agriculturists who were members therof, the Board of agriculture worked with energy for the introduction of those important reforms so diffficult under the existing circumstances, which were calculated to urge the rural population forward on the way of progress and improvement (*). Agricultural societies were established in all parts of the country, and the Board of agriculture, after a few years, had already seventy five societies under its control; the numberexisting at the time of its foundation being thus doubled : this was certainly a progress such as the Board might be justly proud of. Agricultural and insdustrial exhibitions were inaugurated within the principal cities of Lower-Canada, and within the different counties were held exhibitions of cattle and articles of home manufacture, ploughing matches, competition for standing crops, &c., &c. Two agriculture Schools were also founded, that of St. Ann in 1859, that of L'Assomption in 1868, and the Veterinary School at Montreal in 1866. I might quote a still greater number of facts to prove how much we are endebted to the old Board of agriculture in encouraging and giving impulse to the progress made in the cultivation of the country, but I think I have already said enough on this subject in my last report to be excused from going over the same ground at present. I wish merely to tender a last tribute of hommage to these patriotic and enlightened men who during so many years have contributed, as much as they could possibly do, to improve the condition of our country people by teaching them the true and cor rect principles of rural economy.

Such was the condition and state of our agricultural societies in 1869, when the Council of Agriculture was established and appointed by the Government of the Province of Quebec. The agricultural organization was then, beyond all

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Major Campbell died during the course of the month of August of the present year. Agriculture has lost in his person a zealous and devoted friend, the cultivators a man ever ready to give them sound advice, and my own humble self a powerful counselor by whose wise precepts I have been enabled to work my way out of the delicate and difficult positions in which I have been sometimes placed during the ten years of my secretary-ship. (Note of Secretary of the Council of Agriculture.)

dispute the most ancient, and I make bold to say, the most complete in the country. Modifications in the Department of Agriculture became necessary by reason of the political changes of 1867 in the constitution of Canada; a local government being then given to the Province of Quebec.

Fully aware of the importance of his official duties, and that his department should be the first to give the momentum to agricultural progress, and knowing besides that our agricultural Societies and government should be brought more closely together, the Honorable M. Louis Archambault, who was then Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, caused, with the concurrence of the Legis lature, a law to be enacted relating to the Department of Agriculture and of Public Works, which law was sanctioned on the 5th April 1869.

By virtue of the said act the old Board of agriculture was discontinued and a Council of Agriculture substituted therefore, whose duty would be to advise on all measures calculated to insure the efficacious management of Agricultural Societies and to promote agricultural and industrial progress in this Province.

This Council was to consist of twenty one members appointed by the Governor in Council, the Commissionner of Agriculture and the Minister of Public Education being ex officio members thereof; the Secretary was also appointed by the Governor in Council and formed part of the staff of officers of the department of Agriculture and Public Works.

It will be seen at once, then, that it was the intention of government to give their earnest attention to the agricultural interests of this province, and subsequent facts bear testimony to their successful efforts in that direction. This new organization had to be completed at once, by the appointment, without further delay, of twenty one members This task was far from being an easy one, but yet it was accomplished by the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture with a tact and judgment for which he deserves the greatest praise.

His sole object being the agricultural prosperity of his country, he selected his nominees from amongst the most distinguished agriculturists and cultivators in this Province without regard to origin or political opinions.

The well deserved popularity enjoyed by the Council of Agriculture is the best proof of the entire satisfaction with which these appointments were received by the public.

Here are the names of the eminent men who were called upon to constitute the Council of Agriculture.

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The Hon. Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture, P. J. O. Chauveau, Minister of Public Education,
  "
       " C. Dunkin
  "
           J. O. Beaubien
  "
           P. U. Archambault
  "
           J. J. Ross
       "
          U. Tessier
          D. E. Price
               Major T. E. Campbell
Messrs-
               H. G. Joly, elected President at the first meeting
               J. Gaudet
               B. Benoit
               L. J. B. Beaubien
               E. J. Deblois.
               L. H. Massüe.
J. M. Brown ng
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Messrs.

M. H, Cochrane A. Somerville L. Levesque A. Marsan Col. Rhodes Revd. F. Pilote Revd. L. Tassé

Note. MM. Campbell, Tessier and Rhodes having resigned, and P. U. Archambeault being deceased, the following gentlemen were appointed by Government in their stead.

M. Blackwood A. Casavant F. Wood Gray J. M. E. Faribault

These appointments were made on the 11th September 1869 and the first meeting of the new Council was held at Montreal on the 29th October of the same year. After having determined on agricultural teaching, the whole attention of the Council was directed towards the Agricultural Societies, for in the opinion of the Council, these Societies had already rendered important services and would continue so to do, for the first impulsion towards progress is general given by them. A committee was appointed with instructions to fix upon a uniform system of proceedings with regard to the future operations of these Societies.

The Agricultural Societies hithirto enacted their By-laws for the management of their own affairs; the consequence was that sometimes a false direction was given to their operations, and these enactments were too often influenced by per sonal or local considerations. With a view of obviating this difficulty generategulations were adopted by the Council for the management of all the Agricultural Societies of this Province whilst, at the same time, a programme was prepared and fixed upon for the holding of competitions for the best cultivated farms

(See report of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture for 1870 wherein those regulations are inserted.)

It will be seen by reference to these By-laws or Regulations, that the Council prescribed, in a uniform manner, the management and administration of agricultural societies, the mode of holding the annual meetings, the duties of Secretary-Treasurers; the rules concerning the various competitions and matches, and the obligations of competitors, the duties of judges, &c., &.; in short, all the details required for the good working of agricultural societies were comprised in those regulations. A strict observance of these rules could not fail to bring the most beneficial consequences, and they were well calculated to favor the progress of Agricultural Societies, for the chief duties of the latter were embodied in these rules.

For a long time past, the funds at their disposal were applied by the Agricultural Societies either to the purchase of seeds which were distributed by them amongst their members, or to the holding of exhibitions of cattle and articles of home manufacture. There were, it is true, ploughing matches and competitions for standing crops, but the ability of our cultivators in sewing, harrowing, mowing and other works agreed upon beforehand was not submitted to a sufficient test. This was remedied at once by the Council of Agriculture, competitions were founded for the best cultivated farms, and with a view more surely to attain this object, a programme was prepared and sanctioned by the Council, comprising, in twelve sections or clauses, the essential conditions required for a well directed cultivation. The Agricultural Societies were compelled, under

forfeiture of their grants, to establish these competitions for the best cultivated farms. A large number of these societies strongly objected to this new order of things; a few and they were not amongst the most progressive, gave up their grants rather than comply with the programme; but the Council were not to be deterred from their good work, they stood so firm in the upholding of their rules, that the majority complied with the requirements of a measure adopted for their exclusive benefit.

One of the compulsory clauses of this programme was that, in order to be admitted to compete, farms should have at least sixty arpents under cultivation. By this means prizes were granted to cultivators who deserved this reward, instead of rewarding those who had concentrated all their labor and care on a special cultivation or on a particular portion of their lands. It was objected by some of the interested parties that the competitions for the best cultivated farms of sixty arpents were not practicable within certain counties by reason of the nature of the soil, and that therefore, the programme should be modified or amended in that respect. This objection may be very reasonable and well supported by facts, and I have no doubt that the Council of Agriculture will be dispose to modify their programme so as to make it acceptable to all localities within this Province. At all events; this programme has had but one test as yet; it would therefore be unadvisable to judge of its real worth, and adaptation to our Province from the objections brought against its working in certain localities. Let us wait therefore, until such time as experiments, repeated over and over again, shall have determined whether this programme may or may not be carried out with justice and profit to all parties.

Besides the managing business, the officers and directors of Agricultural Societies were bound to cause to be prepared a detailed report of their operations and to submit the same at the annual meeting.

The manner and form of these reports were clearly enough indicated in the act concerning agriculture; but whilst complying with the law, the secretaries prepared these reports so as to suit their own views; there was therefore no uniformity, and to analyse and compile all the useful informations contained therein became no easy task. Agricultural Societies were then supplied by the Council of Agricultural with printed blank forms comprising all the items required by law for these reports; a certain number of important questions were included in these forms, the answers to which were calculated to give the Council a very fair idea of the progress of those Societies and of the mode of managing and conducting their operations.

Once received at this office, these reports were to be arranged by alphabetical order, bound together so as to form a series of volumes containing, year by year, a complete history of our Agricultural Societies. It is certain that a large portion of the benefits to be derived from the organization of county societies, will depend upon the truthfullness and ability of these different reports.

These Reports, if compiled with care, will be a true index of the progress and improvements, if any there are, of our agriculture, or of the defects in our system and will suggest forcibly the required amendments and alterations thereto. There again the Council had to exercise their authority in order to obtain this reform; but I know now of a certainty that our Agricultural Societies are perfectly satisfied with this system of blank farms of reports by means of which they are spared both time and labor.

For the information of the Department of Agriculture, I have deemed it desirable to give, from the reports of 1870 and 1871, a summary of the operations of all the Agricultural Societies of this Province with certain remarks and observations made and recorded by some of the Societies in their respective reports. I have

also pointed out to the Government the errors made by the majority of secretary-treasurers, in the levying of the 7 p. 0,00 commission which the law grants them. In a future Report to the Council of Agriculture, it is my intention to disclose some of the abuses, involuntary I hope they are, existing in certain localities, but which, cannot be allowed or tolerated any longer. For further details, I have the honor to refer you to the herein annexed appendices.

I have said enough, I believe to prove how very important it is, in the opinion of the Council of Agriculture that our Country Societies should be managed in a uniform and enlightened manner, for the members of the Council are well aware that these Societies strongly contribute to the improvement of agriculture and may have a very powerful influence over its future existence and intelligent advancement. In effect by means of well organized competitions, premiums wisely applied, cattle has generally improved, better breeds have been seen on exhibition days and been propagated in all quarters. Agricultural implements have also been very much improved and their use has been more general amongst farmers, although there is yet a good deal to be done in this respect; the old cultivator is not easily made to quit his routine; he sticks to an agricultural implement as to a piece of his household furniture and it is with regret that he is compelled to quit it or set it aside; he is even unwilling to enter the paths of progress, and it will require many years of patient and energetic efforts to induce him to adopt a new but more progressive system of managing and cultivating his farm.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONVENTIONS.

Whilst readily admitting the utility and the necessity of our Agricultural Societies, I will take the liberty to record herein an observation made to me by several distinguished agriculturists of the country: that our Agricultural Societies lose some portion of the benefits of their labors through the retirement or isolation in which they live. In order to remedy this isolation, it would be desirable that all the societies of this Province should be more intimately known to each other, and that they should have at their disposal, the means of daily mutual communication of all discoveries and improvements made, and successfully carried out, by their several members, and principally of all results sanctioned and confirmed by experiments daily and almost hourly repeated and tested. In fact have not the Agricultural Societies of this Province one and the same interest in this matter? Undoubtedly and if their organization was properly ruled, their influence would become stronger; they would approach the Legistature with more confidence, and the latter would not resist the demands of help and support from societies closely united together and walking arm in arm, as it were, in the paths of agricultural progress. All these combined efforts would produce marvelous results, for competition begets emulation, and the latter would act as a stimulant for each Society whose members would endeavour to show that they strike to obtain more abundant crops, and they would thereby contribute to the general welfare of all.

I believe therefore, that it is for the interest of all, that the Agricultural Societies should agree among themselves so that in each year one portion of their members, might form A Congress or Agricultural Convention, whose meetings would be held alternately in one or another localities within this Province. The members of this Convention could then easily compare with ease and correctness the efforts and experiments made by the cultivators during the year; the various systems would be fully discussed, sound doctrines proclaimed and disseminated; for all would bring here the result of experience and knowledge, each member would return to his home with well founded views on the best system of rotation

of crops, on the introduction of new cultivation, the propagation of plants and forrage roots, the most favorable breeds of animal for stable feeding and field work, the improved implements which are the most useful and economical mannures most appropriate to such and such plant or soil, and the best system of drainage and irrigation, etc. etc.

In short, before this congress all matters connected with the agricultural interest of a particular County or District, or of the Country generally, would be fully discussed, I may be allowed to state, en passant, that I believe that the question of agricultural journalism would soon be taken up by this Congress, and the establishment of a journal finally carried out; for these associations, congresses, conventions and meetings of Agricultural Societies would not bring prompt and satisfactory results if they were deprived of an easy means of publishing and spreading throughout the country the knowledge of labors, the sound doctrines and the experiments tried by them.

In making these observations, Mr. Commissioner, I have no pretention to any merit of my own, but I merely wish to make known the views of the old Board of Agriculture on this subject which were but recently proclaimed as good and summed in a city paper by M. P. Benoit, a distinguished member of this Council. By referring to the old journals of Agriculture, I have indeed found out that on the 10th February 1852, meeting of an Agricultural Congress was held in Montreal which was attended by from fifty to sixty persons. This Congress was presided over by Major Campbell, and after the usual explanations under similar circumstances, the following resolutions were amongst others proposed and adopted:

- "Resolved: that a complete and liberal system of Agricultural Education would enable the cultivator to raise the value of his landed property, and would afford him the informations necessary to improve the same, or to altar his old manner of cultivation.
- "That science applied to agriculture should occupy an important place in all "Educational Establishments, and that well organized and managed Agricultural "Schools, comprising a model and experimental farm, would be well calculated to raise up the dignity of the industrial classes and to educate them.
- "That the time is now come for the establishment of such a system of education throughout the whole Province, and that it is a subject deserving in all
  respects individual and legislative approbation."

Several other resolutions were adopted with reference to an Agricultural and landed credit (crédit foncier); to prevent the destruction of all forests: a number of other resolutions were also adopted the most important of which seems to be the following which I have much pleasure in reproducing for it strongly upholds the recommendation and appeal contained in my last Report with regard to the necessity and the advantages of an Agricultural museum. It will be seen by this resolution that this question, of which the importance is admitted on all hands but for the practical execution whereof there seems to be an unaccountable apathy, has been agitated for the last twenty years.

"Resolved: That it is of the utmost importance that an Agricultural meseum be founded in this City for the collection of the various Agricultural implements now in use, of the different kinds of grain and seed, the product of our Province or that of other parts of the world; —and also a news room, an Agricultural Library, a hall where cultivators might congragate for refference to books and treatises on Agriculture and make an examination of all articles contained in the said museum; and where they might receive and exchange grains and seed, and thereby derive numerous benefits to themselves whilst contributing at the same to the benefit of others. "(Unanimously adopted).

- "There can be no better conclusion to the topic, than the memorable words uttered on that occasion, by Major Campbell. They will bring again to light the views prevailing at that time with regard to the benefits to be derived from these agricultural congresses or meetings.
- "Before I adjourn this meeting, allow me, gentlemen, to express how pleased I was to be called upon to preside over this meeting, this first congress of our Society. I fondly hope that it will be followed by many others; for it is my conviction that this meeting, calling together so many eminent agriculturists residing in various parts of Lower Canada, will not fail to have the most beneficial results.
  These meetings will render many subjects familiar to our minds; here all matters connected with agriculture may be discussed; wholesome truths will be proclaimed and disseminated, prejudices removed, and the benefit of all will be the aim of the members of these congresses.
- "Here at least we stand on neutral ground; men of all political shades may work together for the good of the common cause. This day's proceedings will show how quietly and amicably questions may be venticated and discussed if the demon of discord and of party spirit be kept aloof. When in the midst of your families at home, I trust that those, by whose presence we have been honored to day, will explain to their more timid friends who have remained behind, that an agricultural congress is not a very formidable thing after all and that they will induce them to attend the next meeting of congress in larger numbers. If I were allowed to make an observation, I would say unto you: In your peaceful and happy retreats, think of these things, and come back here fully prepared to convey to us the result of your reflections and practical experience, and also to take part of this discussions.
- "Be assured that by so doing you will act as good citizens, and whilst, working for your particular interest, you will contribute to the advancement of progress and the prosperity of our beloved country."

### AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

- "It has been said in the preceding pages that for over twenty years this question of an Agricultural museum came under the consideration of our most eminent Agriculturists. Then as to day the value and utility of an Institution of this kind was readily admitted by every one; the resolution of the agricultural congress, just above quoted is a formal acknowledgement of this fact. Since this time, the same wish has been expressed by the old Board of agriculture in several of their meetings, but is was only at their meeting of the 11th March 1868 that Resolutions by words were set aside as very little conducive to the promotion of agricultural interest, and that the following practical resolution was adopted.
- "Resolved: That the sum of \$1000 be applied to the Agricultural museum and "Library of this Board, the choice of collections being left to a committee composed of the President, the Hon. Minister of agriculture and of M. J. Perrault."

I have already pointed out in my Report for 1869 how a portion of that sum had been applied to the purchase of Dr. Auzoux's clastic preparations of anatomy; I have also shown how, on the mere request of the Secretary, MM. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., had liberally presented a varied and complete collection of grains of all descriptions placed in glass bottles to the number of over 1500, and since that time, the same gentlemen have generously tendered to this Council the gift of a collection of corn grains, comprising one hundred and twenty six different kinds of wheat, thirteen of barley, six of rye and twenty four of oats. It is needless to mention the importance of the latter collection for a government willing

to import some of these species with a view to introduce them in this country by means of experiments and trials conducted and managed by intelligent cultivators among whom they might be distributed. But Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. have not stopped half way in their generosity; they actually presented the Council of agriculture with a complete collection of their Agricultural Album con taining over forty coloured plates representing the most beautiful flowers and the best vegetables, the whole being the works of eminent masters in the art

Well, with it be believed that these fine collections are doomed to remain bu ried in their packing boxes for want of a room adapted to their proper and fair exhibition.

And yet in this country of ours where the cultivation of the soil forms the principal avocation of the majority of its inhabitants, it is but natural to expect that every thing should be done and tried for the right direction, encouragement and protection of this, the paramount interest of this Province. A collection of improved agricultural implements, of grains and seeds of plants and shrubs, and a library composed of treatises and works on the science and art of Agriculture would be of an immense benefit for the cultivators, and exercise a marked influence in favor of the advancement of rural economy; and the cost and expenditure of an Agricultural Museum containing all those excellent things and a number of others equally useful or ornamental, would be more than compensated by the immense benefits to be derived therefrom by the country at large. There should therefore, be no hesitation for one moment in expending a few thousand dollars towards the encouragement of an institution of so much importance for the population of this country.

And there is no need of a supplementary grant from Government for this object; but let the non appropriated funds remaining every year out of the amount of \$50,000 voted in the budget for the Agricultural Societies, be deposited into the hands of the Council of Agriculture. This money is voted for the promotion of Agriculture, and it would be a simple act of justice that it should be applied in toto for that laudable object. Let us hope, therefore, that the Government or Legislature for I have both in mind respecting this question, will take up this matter in their earnest consideration and that they will grant the request of the Council of Agriculture that this means be granted them of doing some little good to the Agricultural population of this Province. How could otherwise the Council be enabled to under take any thing of importance in that direction? for it is evident that with their present paltry annual appropriation, they will have just enough money to meet the most urgent expenditure. And why shouldGovernment not deposit that sum of \$50,000 in the treasury of the Council of Agriculture, as well as the \$4,000 granted to the latter in each year? Government would by this means put an end to the inevitable delays in the distribution of grants to Agricultural Societies; the Societies would then receive their money grants without the delay necessitated by the numberless formalities required by the present system.

If as required by the new organization, the Council of agriculture is to form part of the department of agriculture and Public Works, there can be no serious objection to confide to their care and management a sum of money specially voted by the Legislature for agriculture purposes, and of the proper distribution of which they are required to render a faithful account. What do we ask, after all? the resession and trust of a few thousand dollars that they may be applied by us to educate the people in the science of agriculture, the mother and principal source of all national prosperity. I say it again, this subject is well deserving the attention of our Legislature, although it may be considered by some as a matter of secundary importance; and it would certainly be difficult to find a surer means of rendering agricultural education popular, than through the establishment of an

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agricultural museum. There the cultivator, the educated as well as the uneducated man, will ever find with its pages wide open before their eyes, a book the contents of which will be read with both advantage and profit.

I might have accumulated facts upon facts to prove how the members of the Council of Agriculture have at heart to fulfill with faithfullness the important mission entrusted to them by Government. But what I said is enough to convince and satisfy the agricultural population that in the Council of Agriculture the Government of this Province have found men of intelligence and well informed, who thoroughly understand the nature of their duties and who are ever ready to labor with energy for the eminently patriotic object of promoting agriculture in this country.

The whole respectfully submitted,

GEORGES LECLERE.

Secretary of the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

### COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, 1st June 1870.

Present: MM. Archambeault, Tassé, Benoit, Gaudet, Ross, Lévesque, U. Archambault, L. Beaubien, Massüe, Sommerville, Browning, Pilote, Marsan, DeBlois and Joly.

The Chairman being in the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting are ead by the Secretary and confirmed by the meeting.

A letter is read from Colonel Rhodes tendering his resignation; the Secretary requested to reply and to convey to the writer that it is with much regret that hey take up the subject matter of his letter, and to inform Colonel Rhodes that he Council will confer with government with reference to this matter.

Resolved:—That it be represented to the federal government that Colonel Rhodes has been obliged to pay 15 pr  $0_10$  on the importation of insectivorous birds, and that the said duty should be struck off for the future and the duties already paid refunded.

Read-reasons adduced by the Yamaska Agricultural Society against the formation of a second Society.

Moved by M. Levesque, seconded by M. Archambeault: That the petition of several inhabitants of the County of Yamaska praying for leave to form a second Society, be rejected.

Moved in amendment by M. Ross, seconded by M. Gaudet: That a Committee be appointed to examine all the petitions before the Council praying for the formation of a second Society, with instructions to report.

The question being put on the said amendment, it was lost on the following division:

Ayes: MM. Beaubien, Ross, Gaudet, Tassé, Marsan and Pilote.

Nays: MM. Sommerville, Massüe, Levesque, L. Archambeault, U. Archambault. Benoit and Joly.

Moved by M. Benoit, seconded by M. Massüe: That the Council of agriculture do not receive any petition praying for the formation of two societies in any Country of less than 45 milles in its greatest length. (Adopted.)

Moved by M. L. Archambeault, seconded by M. Levesque: That the petition of certain inhabitants of the county of Yamaska, praying for the formation of a society in that county, be not granted, in as much as the motives required by law, section 45, for such a division, are not mentioned in said petition. (Adopted.)

Resolved: That in view of the impossibility, notwithstanding all reasonable efforts, of agreeing with the Board of Arts and Manufactures, with regard to the proper organization of an industrial exhibition this Council of Agriculture now decides that both the agricultural and industrial exhibitions shall be, under its control, organized on one and the same ground.

Leave granted to the agricultural Society of the county of St. Maurice to apply all their funds to the purchase of a first class improved stallion, an that the said society, in consideration of this extra expenditure, be exempt for holding any Exhibition during the present year.

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Read.—List of premiums for the next ensuing exhibition; it is slightly modified and then approved of, and the Council adjourned, for the purpose of proceeding to visit the grounds tendered to them for the erection thereon of permanent buildings for the Provincial Exhibitions.

# THURSDAY, 2ND JUNE MORNING Sederunt.

Present: MM. L. Archambeault, U. Archambault, L. Beaubien, de Blois, Benoit, Gaudet, Joly, Marsan, Levesque, Massüe, Sommerville, Pilote and Tassé.

Considering the urgency of placing each Department of this Council under the superintendence of special committees for that purpose it is was resolved: that permanent commissions be appointed, as follows:

- 10. Commission and Management of Agricultural Societies: MM. Pilote, Ross, Gaudet, A. Archambault and Benoit.
- 20. Commission on agricultural teaching and statistics: MM. Tassé, Price, Dunkin and Joly.
- 30. Commission on agricultural Museums and Libraries: MM. Chauveau, Tassé, and Marsan.
- 40. Commission on foreign importations and improvements of cattle: MM. Cochrane, Levesque and Honorable Beaubien
- 50. Commission on provincial exhibitions: MM. L. Beaubien, Joly, Massüe, Benoit, DeBlois, Browning, Sommerville and Cochrane.
  - 60. Commission on Finances: MM. U. Archambault and Browning.
  - 70. Commission on reports and publications: MM. Marsan, Benoit and Massüe.
- 80. Commission on colonisation: MM. DeBlois, L. Archambeault and Hon. M. Beaubien.

Read. A letter from St. Francis College Richmond, praying for aid in the foundation of an Agricultural school for the benefit of the English speaking population of the Eastern twonships.

Moved by M. Beaubien, seconded by M. U. Archambault: That the Petition from Lennoxville College and of St. Francis College, both praying of an Agricul tural School, be both refered to a committee consisting of MM. Benoit, Browning Tassé and Joly, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council (Adopted.)

Moved by M. Ross, seconded by M. Tassé: That the President and M. Beaubien be requested to confer with the Finance Committee of the City Council of Montreal, with a view to ascertain if the tender of \$25,000 for the erection of permanent buildings is unconditional with reference to the locality where these buildings shall be erected; and with further instructions to purchase on grounds No. 2 at least twenty arpents or to receive from the local government ground No. 2, according to the reply made to them by both or either the City Council and the Government, and that all necessary powers be rested in the said Committee to enable them to carry on the present resolution. (Carried).

Moved by M. Marsan, seconded by M. Gaudet: That leave be granted to the Directors of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption, to suspend its course of studies for the space of one month and a half during the present summer, with a view of allowing the Agricultural School buildings to be completed. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Marsan: That each burser who, by reason of insubordination or bad conduct, or of his own will and withouth reasonable motives, shall retire from any Agricultural School before the expiration of a quarter, be deprived of the benefits of his bursary during all the time elapsed since the commencement of the said quarter, (Referred to the Committee on Agricultural teaching.)

Resolved: That the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works be respectfully requisited to adopt, at the next session of the local parliament, such measures as will compel all Members of this Council who, without any sufficient and plausible motives, shall have failed to attend the stittings of the Council during one year or any other period of time to be fixed upon by the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works—to resign their seats.

M. Beaubien, in behalf of M. Browning who has been compelled to absent himself, presents the following Petition:

The breeders of animals of the race "ayrshire" pray that the Council will be pleased to grant them a similar assistance for the foundation of a "Ayrshire Herd Book" as that granted by the Board of agricuture of Upper Canada for the establishment of a "short horn Herd Book" by allowing the Secretary of the Council to keep a Registry, and to enter therein the different pedigrees. They promise to relieve the Council from all trouble in the matter, and for that purpose they will from their number, appoint a special Committee with instructions to examine the various pedigrees before they are entered and recorded in the Register. For each said entry a fee of fifty cents shall be paid to the Secretary. (Granted.)

Moved by M. Beaubien, seconded by the Revd. M. F. Pilote:

That an annual subsidy of \$1000 be granted to the Semaine Agricole, provided the editor or proprietor thereof will engage to publish gratuitously the proceedings, the advertisements and by laws of the Council of Agriculture; M. Barnard to be the editor of that sheet being at the same time requested to deliver from time to time, lectures on Agriculture in the different counties of this Province; the journal will be of the same size and contain the same number of pages as at present. (Granted).

This resolution was forwarded to MM. Duvernay & Brothers, with request to inform the Council of their willingness or unwillingness to accept the conditions therein stipulated; and the Council adjourned until half past nine o'cleck to morrow.

### FRIDAY, 3D. JUNE.

Present: MM. Joly, Massüe, Beaubien, Benoit, DeBlois, Sommerville and Tassé; a complete quorum.

Moved by M. Tassé, seconded by M. Beaubien: That having heard M. Barnard's representations, in behalf of MM. Duvernay & Brothers, the Council of Agriculture enacts that the \$1000, tendered yesterday by virtue of the preceding resolution, do not bind MM. Duvernay & Brothers, to publish the Semaine Agricole later than the last day of October next; the year of publication being then complete. (Carried on division.)

And the Council Adjourned.

(By order)

GEORGES LECLÈRE, Secretary.

# COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC.

10th September 1870.

Present: MM. L. Archambeault, U. Archambault, J. O. Beaubien, L. Beaubien, Benoit, Browning, Chauveau, Cochrane, Joly, Gaudet, Levesque, Marsan, Massüe, Ross, Sommerville and Tassé.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by M. L. Archambeault, seconded by M. L. Levesque:

That the thanks of the Council of Agriculture are due and they are hereby tendered to the Committee on exhibition for the zeal and activity deployed by them in causing to be completed in good time the works required for the exhibition, such as the grading and levelling of the ground, the arrangement and ac commodation of the various buildings and other works. (Caried nem con.)

Resolved: That the members of the Committee on Exhibition, together with the Secretary, and M. Barnard as special Reporter, be appointed to represent the Council of Agriculture at the New-York State fair and Ontario Exhibitions and that the Secretary be requested to make known this resolution to the Secretaries of those !Agricultural Associations. (Carried.)

Resolved: That all works required for the completion of arangements on the Exhibition grounds, be continued by the joint-committee composed of Messrs. Browning, Beaubien, Massüe and Sommerville, in whose persons all necessary powers are hereby vested for the transaction of all business connected with the Exhibition grounds, &c., &c., &c. (Caried.)

Resolved. That the Quarterly Meeting of the Council of Agriculture be deferred until wednesday (19) the nineteenth day of October next.

And the Council adjourned.

(By order,)

GEORGES LECLERE,

Secretary.

# COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

Montreal, 26th October 1870.

Present; MM. L. Archambeault, U. Archambault, Benoit, Beaubien, Browning, DeBlois, Gaudet, Joly, Levesque, Marsan, Massüe, Ross, Sommerville and Tassé.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by the Honnorable L. Archambeault, seconded by M. Levesque: That M. H. G. Joly be reelected President of the Council for the year 1870. (Unanimously carried.)

Moved by M. Beaubien, seconded by M. Browning: that M. M. H. Cochrane be reelected Vice-President. (Carried nem con.)

Read:—A petition from the county of Berthier, praying that this county be allowed to alter the By-Law of the council so that shearing time be on or before the first of april instead of on or before the first of May. Then the consideration of the said petition was postponed until next Meeting.

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Read:—A petition from several citizens of the township of Compton praying, on behalf of the English speaking population of the Eastern townships, that an agricultural School be founded at Compton.

Moved by M. Tassé, seconded by M. Browning: That the said petition be referred to the Committee already appointed to examine the petition from Lennox-ville and St. Francis Colleges, with instructions to report at the next Meeting. (Carried.)

And the Council adjourned until, 11 o'clock, P. M.

# 11 o'clock, P. M

Present: the same members.

Read by the Secretary —letter from M. Blackwood, President of the Agricultural Society of Shefford, praying that certain alterations be made in the general by-laws of the Council, in favor of the said Society.

Moved by M. Beaubien, seconded by M. Browning: that M. Blackwood's petition be left on the table until the next meeting of the Council for further information on the subject matter therof.

Moved in amendment by M. Ross, seconded by M. Sommerville: That the County of Shefford be exempt from holding a ploughing match next year.

Moved in amendmend to the amendmend by M. Massüe, seconded by M. Tassé: That the County of Shefford be held to comply with the By-Laws enacted by this Council, and to have a ploughing-match as required by the same.

The question being put on the amendmend to the amendmend, it is lost on the following division:

Ayes: MM. U. Archambeault, Benoit, Gaudet, Lévêsque, Massüe and Tassé. (6.)

Nays; MM. L Archambeault, Beaubien, Browning, DeBlois, Marsan, Ross and Sommerville. (7.)

The question being then put on the motion in amendment, was lost on the following division:

Ayes: MM. L. Archambeault, Marsan, Ross and Sommerville. (4.)

Nays: MM. U. Archambaeult, Beaubien, Benoit, Browning, DeBlois, Gaudet, Lévêsque, Massüe and Tassé. (9.)

The questions being then put on the main motion, it was lost in the following division:

Ayes: MM. L. Archambeault, Beaubien, Browning, Marsan and Ross. (5.)

Nays: MM. U. Archambeault, Benoit, DeBlois, Gaudet, Lévêsque, Massüe, Sommerville and Tassé. (8.)

Moved by M. Tassé, seconded by M. L. Archambeault: That for the future no person shall be admitted and heard before this Council for the purpose of supporting the prayer of any Petition without having previously obtained an order from this Council to that effect. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Tassé, seconded by M. Marsan: That each Agricultural Society be empowered to allow each parish or township separately to compete for the best cultivated farm, without making any change to the county competition, as

stipulated in the By-laws of the Council; provided that each parish or township so competing shall contain at least ten members and shall subscribe at least a third of the prizes granted to them. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by M. Browning: That a committee be appointed to examine the clauses of the act of Agriculture relating to the action to be taken by the Board of Arts and Manufactures in the Provincial Exhibitions, and to cause the said law to be amended, if required, and the said Committee consist of MM. Joly, Beaubien, Browning and the mover. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Tassé, seconded by M. Marsan: That it shall be within the powers of the Council of Agriculture to appoint one of the three judges for the competition of parishes and townships for the best cultivated farms and standing grain and vegetable crops: that if the said judge be not appointed on or before the first of April, it will be within the powers of the directors of societies to appoint the whole three judges. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. U. Archambault: That this Council being a body public, and their deliberations being highly interesting to the Agricultural population, the press be informed as to the time of the Council meetings, and be invited to attend the same.

Moved by M Massue, seconded by M. Benoit: That the consideration of M Browning's motion be deferred until the next meeting of the Council for further informations.

Ayes: MM. L. Archambeault, U. Archambault, Beaubien, Benoit, DeBlois, Gaudet' Lévêsque, Marsan, Massüe and Ross. (10.)

Nays: MM. Beaubien, Browning, and Tassé (3.)

Read. Letter from M. Barnard giving an account of lectures delivered by him within different Counties, at the request of the Council of Agriculture. The Secretary is instructed to convey the thanks of the Council to M. Barnard, for the services rendered by means of the said lectures; and that gentleman will be please to follow the same course, and that a sum of \$100 be handed over to him for travelling expenses, etc.

The council adjourned until to nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

# THURSDAY, 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Present: MM. U. Archambault, Beaubien, Benoit, Browning, DeBlois, Gaudet, Joly, Lévêsque, Marsan, Massüe and Tassé.

Moved by M. DeBlois, seconded by M. Tassé: That the Agricultural Schools in the receipt of an appropriation from the Council of agriculture, be held to submit their Reports as early as possible, and to state at the same time to what purposes the said appropriation has been applied, (carried.)

Moved by M. DeBlois, seconded by M. Lévêsque: That special steps be taken to secure, at the next meeting of the Provincial Legislature, such amendments to the laws relating to agriculture, as will place all monies voted for agricultural purposes, under the control of the Council of agriculture. (Carried).

Moved by M. Benoit, seconded by M. Massue: That a petition from the Council of agriculture be addressed to the government of the Province of Quebec, praying that the special appropriation to the Council of agriculture be raised up to \$8000 instead of \$4000. (Carried.)

Moved by M. DeBlois, seconded by M. Gaudet: That a statement of the various appropriations allowed by this council to the Agricultural Schools be published in the agricultural journals. (Carried.)

The consideration of M. Massüe's motion of the 3rd February last, with reference to the tendering of a premium for the best treatise on pactical agriculture, was then resumed. The said motion was adopted with the following amendment thereto:

Whereas it is expedient to supply the cultivators with a theoretical and practical treatise of agriculture adapted to the peculiar circumstances of climate, soil, road communication, hired labor and capital, be it resolved: That a competition be at once opened and that a premium of \$300, with a gold medal, be granted for the best treatise, either in the french or the english language: provided the said treatise shall be considered as deserving the said reward.

Conformably to the above resolution the following programme was agreed to:

- 10. A Competition is opened for the best theoretical and practical treatise on Agriculture adapted to the peculiar conditions of climate, soil, means of communication, hired labor and capital of the Province of Quebec.
- 20. Competitors, in sending their papers to state price for one thousand copies thereof delivered to the Council of Agriculture, if their works be accepted.
- 30. Competitors shall, before the first day of November 1871, deposit their work to the Council of Agriculture, at Montreal, under seal and without any other signature than a "nom de plume, to the end that all competitors may be sure of an impartial appreciation of their papers.

Moved by M. Marsan, seconded by M. U. Archambault: That MM. Tassé, Beaubien, Massüe, Joly and DeBlois be a Committee to examine M. H. Larue's Petit manuel d'Agriculture, with instructions to report at the next meeting. (Carried.)

The question of agricultural journalism was then discussed at length by the Council, after which it was moved by M. Browning seconded by M. Benoit:

That the present arrangements with the Editors and publishers of the Semaine Agricole be continued for another period of six months from the expiration of the present agreement. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Marsan, seconded by M. Massüe: That the annual sum granted by this Council to agricultural Schools be payable by quarterly, instalments from the 1st July in each year; this motion being considered as applicable to this present year. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Beaubien: That a Committee to consist of M. Beaubien, Massüe and the mover be authorized to cause to be prepared and grant diplomas to certain exhibitors who have been specially recommended by the judges at the last provincial exhibition. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Tassé, seconded by M. Beaubien: That it be well understood that for the future, the sum of \$800 voted by the Legistature to each agricultural Society, shall form part of the \$2000 granted by the Council to each of these Schools.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Beaubien: That the Committee on management of agricultural Societies be requested to prepare forms of the questions to which all agricultural Societies shall be bound to reply, concerning their operations during the past year, and blank form of account containing details and classification of receipts and expenditure together with the number of English and French members composing each respective Society, and such other informations as may be deemed of any importance and utility. (Carried.)

M. Beaubien entered into a few details and explanations with regard to the mission confided to the Committee on Exhibition to pay a visit to the New-York

State Fair and Toronto Exhibition. M. Beaubien explained why the Committee decided on proceeding to St. Louis, Missouri, and the said informations being considered satisfactory, it was moved by M. Marsan, seconded by M. Tassé:

That thanks are due and they are hereby tendered to the members of the committee who have visited the St. Louis, Utica and Toronto Exhibitions; and that these gentlemen be requested to prepare a Report of their said visit, this Report being calculated to be very useful to this Council. (Carried.)

And Council adjourned.

(By order,)

GEORGES LECLÈRE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q.

### COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

Quebec, 25th November, 1870.

Present: MM. L. Archambeault, J. O. Beaubien, L. Beaubien, Benoit, Browning, DeBlois, Gaudet, Joly, Massüe, Ross and Tassé.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Massue. That M. Tasse's name and the mover's be added on the Committee appointed to prepare the forms of questions which Agricultural Societies are bound to answer with reference to their operations for the parst year. (carried.)

Read: A Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Petitions of Lennoxville and St. Francis Colleges and of the Citizens of the township of Compton with reference to the establisment of an Agricultural School for the English speaking population of the Eastern Townships.

Moved by M. L. Archambeault, seconded by M. DeBlois. That the Report of the said Committee be received and adopted, and that a copy of that portion thereof which recommends the establisment of an Agricultural School at Compton be forwarded to the interested parties. (carried.)

And the Council adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

### RIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

The same members were present, and a Report was read from the Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Arts and Manufactures with reference to Provincial Exhibitions, which said Report was received and adopted on the following conditions:

- 10. All advertisements or notices for Provincial Exhibitions shall be signed jointly by the Secretary of the Council of agriculture and the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.
- 20. All the necessary arrangements for the management of the agricultural departement during Provincial Exhibitions shall be made by the Council of Agriculture, and those for the industriel departement by the Board of Arts and Manufactures.
- 30. The list of premiums for the Agricultural department of all Provincial Exhibitions shall be prepared by the Council of agriculture and that of the industrial department by the Board of Arts and Manufactures; the amount of premiums of the latter never to exceed the sum voted for that purpose at a meeting of the Council of agriculture and of the Committee of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

- 40. All entries of competitors in the Agricultural department shall be received and recorded by the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, and those of competitors in the industrial department by the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures; each Secretary shall issue all necessary tikets and deliver them to the exhibitors; but in all cases these tickets shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture to whom a faithfull account of the same shall be rendered.
- 50. All diplomas issued during a Provincial Exhibition, by the Agricultural department shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, and all those issued by the Industrial Department shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.
- 60. The judges in both the Agricultural and Industrial Departments shall be appointed by the Council of Agriculture and Board of Arts and Manufactures respectively, and they shall be entitled to an equal amount for their travelling expenses, etc., etc.
- 70. The premiums granted and the expenditure incurred by the Industrial Department during Provincial Exhibitions, shall be paid by the Council of Agriculture through the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and all receipts derived from Exhibitions shall belong exclusively to the Council of Agriculture.

Read a Petition from M. Camille Lussier, proprietor of the journal d'agriculture published at St. Hyacinthe, asking for pecuniary aid for the encouragement of that agricultural publication.

Moved by M. Ross, seconded by M. Gaudet: that a sum of \$400 be handed over annually to the journal d'agriculture, published at St. Hyacinthe in the way of encouragement.

The question being put on the said motion, it was lost on the following division.

Ayes: MM. Ross, Benoit, Gaudet. (3).

Nays: MM. I. Archambeault, J. O. Beaubien, L. Beaubien, Browning DeBlois, Massue and Tassé. (7.)

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by M. Benoit: That the union of Agricultural Societies No. 1 and 2 of the Comty of Verchères would be seen with pleasure by the Council of agriculture: the elections of directors and the holding of exhibitions taking place for the future in the range (rang) of la Beauce, within the parish of Verchères, that locality being considered the most central; on this condition that it shall, be lawful for the said two Agricultural Societies to unite together for the ensuing election of the Directors and officers of the Agricultural Society of the County of Verchères. (Carried).

And the Council of agriculture adjourned until ten o'lock, A. M., to morrow.

# 24 NOVEMBER, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The same members are present; the meeting was principally taken up in the discussion of Dr. .H Larue's Petit Manuel d'Agriculture and in pointing out a few amendements to be made to the act of agriculture, after which.

The Council adjourned

(By order),

GEORGES LECLERE Secretary.

# COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, 1st. March 1871.

Present: MM. L. Archambeault, U. Archambault, J. O. Beaubien, L. Beaubien, Browning, Benoit, Cochrane, DeBlois, Gaudet, Joly, Lévèsque, Marsan, Massüe, Ross, Sommerville and Revd S. Tassé.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Read —a petition from the inhabitants of part of the County of Gaspé, paying for leave to form a third Agricultural Society in that County. The said petition was granted.

Read —a petition form in the inhabitants of part of the County of Shefford for leave to form a second Agricultural Society in that County.

Moved by M. Ross, seconded by M. Gaudet: That the Secretarybe instructed to forward to petitioners of the County of Shefford a copy of the resolution of the 1st. June 1870, declaring that no petition for autority to form a second Agricultural Society within the limits of a County, shall be taked in consideration unless the extent of the said County be over fortyfive miles.

Moved in amendment by M. Massüe, seconded by M. U. Archambault:

That the prayer of the petition of a number of inhabitants of the County of Shefford for leave to form a second Agricultural Society be not granted, because that County is not forty-five miles in its larger extent, as stipulated in a decision of the Council, of date 1st. June 1870.

The question being put on the said motion in amendment, it was lost on the following division:

Yeas: MM. L. Archambeault, U. Archambeault, J. Beaubien, DeBlois, Massüe and Sommerville. (6.)

Nays: MM. Browning, Gaudet, Cochrane, Lévésque, Marsan, Ross and Tassé

The question being then put on the main motion it was carried in the affirmative on the same division.

Read: A Petition from the inhabitants of a certain part of the County of Dorchester, for leave to form a second society in that County.

The said Petition was rejected because the reasons adduced are not sufficient.

A letter was read from M. R. W. Doak, Secretary of the Agricultural College of Compton, informing the Council that a Board of management for that College was formed on the 11th February last; that on the 21st of the same month, the municipal Council of Compton purchased for the said school a farm of 150 acres in extent for the price of \$4500, and promised and bound themselves to provide an additional sum of \$1621 to aid in the erection of a College; that, besides, the Board of management had on hand a sum of \$4000 accruing from subscriptions amongst the friends of the Institution, and praying for its share of the grant of the Council of Agriculture.

Moved by M Browning, seconded by M. Lévêsque: That whereas the Directors of the Agricultural College of Compton have proved to the satisfaction of the Council of Agriculture that they are prepare for the commencement of their operations, it be resolved that the annual grant voted in favor of that College (less the \$800 paid by the government) be payable at once by quarters payable in advance reckoning from 1st. March 1871 and that the \$600 voted for bursaries be likewise

payable this year, although the stipulated number of pupils (twenty) is not yet complete; the whole with a view of aiding the Agricultural College and of completing and finally conducting those arrangements. (Carried.)

Petition was read from inhabitants of part of Huntingdon, for leave to form a second Agricultural Society in that County.

Resolved: That the said Petition be granted, as the reasons therein adduced are found sufficient, and that, this division is recommended by the existing so ciety.

The Council adjourned until 2, P. M.

### TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The same members were present: A petition was read from the inhabitants of Saguenay for leave to be separated from the Agricultural Society of Chicoutimi; with a view of forming an independent County Agricultural Society.

After having thoroughly considered the question and referred to act 27 Victoria, chap. 25, it was resolved: That by virtue of 27 Victoria, chap. 25, the Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay being united for agricultural purposes, it is not within the power of the Council of agriculture to separate these two Counties, and that before any action can be taken in this matter, the said law shall have to be repealed by another act of the Legislature

A Petition was read from a number of inhabitants of the County of Stanstead, for leave to form a second Agricultural Society in that County.

This petition being presented during the present sitting of the Council, the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the said petition to the existing So ciety with a view of hearing such objections as the latter may have to the said proposed division.

Petitions were read from the Huntingdon, Soulanges, Berthier, Laprairie, Napierreville, Hochelaga and Verchères No. 1 Agricultural Societies, praying to be exempt from the competition for the best cultivated farms, with a view that they may be enabled to purchase first class reproductive animals.

Resolved: That these several Petitions be not granted; That Agricultural Societies be compelled, for the present year, strictly to comply with the by-laws relating to competitions for the best cultivated farms which said laws were sanctioned after due consideration.

A Petition was read from M. E. Poulin, complaining of certain abuses in the Agricultural Society of Rouville:

Resolved: That the said Petition remain on the table.

A petition was read from the Agricultural Society of Verchères, No. 2, praying that the Government grant be divided in equal halves amongst the two Societies of the County, and not according to the amount subscribed by each of them respectively.

Resolved: That it is not within the power of the Council to alter the act of Agriculture on this subject, and that, therefore, the said petition be not entertained.

A Petition was read from the Agricultural Society of the City of Quebec praying that the ensuing Provincial Exhibition be held, this year, in Quebec, and

informing the Council that a sum of \$4000 had been subscribed by the Municipality of that City, and a further sum or \$1000 by the Agricultural Society of Quebec, as their contribution towards the expenses of the said Exhibition.

Resolved: That the same committee under whose management the last Provincial Exhibition was held, be requested to manage the Provincial Exhibition which is to be held this year in Quebec, and that the same powers as heretofore be vested into them for the said purpose.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the present resolution to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, with request that the Board will be pleased to appoint a Committee of five with a view of conferring with the Committee hereby appointed to carry out the present resolutions.

The programme of operations of the different Agricultural Societies for 1871, being submitted, it is unanimously resolved:

That the Agricultural Societies shall be held strictly to comply, under pain of being deprived of their annual grant with the By-Laws of this Council and that the Secretary be instructed to make known this decision in a circular adressed to interested parties.

Resolved: That the Council of agriculture avail not themselves of their privilege of appointing one of the three Judges on standing crops; but that the said three Judges be appointed by Agricultural Societies themselves; the Council being willing, however, to suggest the choice of a competent judge if requested by the said Societies, and in that case, one out of a list of names approved of by the Council, shall be selected by the Secretary.

The consideration of Dr. H. Larue's Petit Manuel d'Agriculture was then taken up, and after some time spent in discussing the same it was resolved: That in the opinion of this Council Dr. Larue's work is a very useful one, and well calculated to point out, in a clear and forcible language to our cultivators their defective mode of cultivation, and to teach them how to amend and improve the same without any extra expenditure; and that the said treatise is recommended by the Council as likely to render valuable services to the Agricultural interest.

The Council adjourned until 8, P. M.

# 8 o'clock, p. m.

Present: The same members.

Read: A scheme for Agricultural improvement by the Revd. M. Buteau, of st. Ann Lapocatière.

The consideration of the above was referred to the Committee on Agricultural teaching.

The President called the attention to a circular addressed to the agricultural societies of this Province requesting them to devote a portion of their annual Government grant to the aid of the french cultivators.

Resolved: That the Agricultural Societies willing to subscribe for that object are hereby authorized so to do out of their annual Government grant, as mentioned in the Secretary's circular.

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by M. Lévêsque: That considering drainage as a sure starting point in Agriculture, a Committee be appointed with instructions to study that important question; to visit the drained grounds, to gather all kinds of necessary informations on the subject, to examine crops obtained before

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drainage and compare the same with crops obtained after drainage, to enquire as to cost, &c., &c., and to prepare a detailed Report of their observations for this Council; that the said Committee consist of MM. Joly, DeBlois, Beaubien, and of the mover and seconder of the present motion.

Moved by M. L. Beaubien, seconded by M. Ross: That a sum of \$20 be handed over to Maxime Dubé, as an indemnity for the injuries received by him whilst working on the Exhibition grounds.

Resolved: That the Secretary be authorized to pay, out of the funds of the Council the first instalment due on the ground purchased from the Revd. Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu for the erection thereon of permament Buildings for Provincial Exhibitions.

Moved by M. J. O Beaubien, seconded by M. Ross: That a premium of \$80, be granted by this Council to cover expenditure incurred for insuring the first life of the first horse that may be in the future imported from Europe by our Agricultural Society; and that an equal sum be paid over to such Societies as have already imported horses, and to whom no previous premium has been granted,

Moved in amendmend by M. Lévêsque, seconded by M. Marsan: That the means at the disposal of this Council, do not warrant this Council to incur the cost of insuring the animals imported by Agricultural Societies, and that this Council is, therefore, compelled to reject any request for that object.

The question being put on the said motion in amendment, it was carried in the affirmation on the following division:

Yeas: MM. U. Archambault, Browning, DeBlois, Lévêsque, Marsan, Massüe and Sommerville.

Nays: MM. J. O. Beaubien, Benoit, Gaudet and Ross. (4).

The question being put on the main motion it was carried in the negative, on the same division.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Lévèsque: That for the future the regular quarterly meeting of this Council be held on the first wednesday of March instead of February, in each year. (Carried.)

Resolved: That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a circular to be addressed to all Agricultural Societies on the benefits of proper drainage, and requesting them to introduce this system in their counties, specially at this moment when drains can be procured within this Province at a reasonable price.

The Council adjourned until ten o'clock to morrow morning.

### TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

3rd March 1871.

Présent: MM. L. Archambault, J. O. Beaubien, Benoit, DeBlois, Gaudet, Joly, Lévèsque, Marsan, Ross and Sommerville. (10)

A letter was read from M. Camille Lussier, proprietor of the Journal d'Aqriculture, at St. Hyacinthe, tendering one thousand copies of his journal for the sum of \$400.

Resolved: That in the present state of their finance, the Council cannot accept of M. C. Lussier's offer.

Letter was read from MM. Duvernay, brothers, with reference to the Semaine Agricole.

After a protracted discussion on the benefits of Agricultural journals and on the necessity of an official organ of communication and intercourse between the Council and the Agricultural Societies, it was moved by the Hon. L. Archambault, seconded by M. Levesque: That the Semaine Agricole be the official organ of this Council; that a grant of one thousand dollars be paid over to the proprietors of the said Semaine Agricole; and that conformably to the 33th section of the act of Agriculture; all Agricultural Societies shall be held to publish their advertisments in the said Semaine Agricole, according to a tariff to be determined upon by the Council; and that, on the above conditions, the Semaine Agricole shall give a gratuitous insertion to all advertisements and proceedings of the Council of Agriculture, and shall be issued on a similar sized-sheet as the present one, at least every fortnight; that the above arrangement shall come into force on the first day of may next; that the Secretary be authorized to convey this above Resolution to MM. Duvernay, brothers, and if the same be accepted by these gentlemen, to enter into an agreement to that effect for and in behalf of the Council of Agriculture. (Carried.)

(By order.) GEORGES LECLERE,

Secretary.

# COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ..

Montreal, 6th June 1871.

Present: MM L Archambault, Browning, Blackwood, Cochrane, Casavant, De-Blois, Gray, Joly, Lévêsque, Marsan, Massue, Revd. F. Pilote, Ross, Sommerville and Revd. Tassé.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from M. Larue, president of the Agricultural Society of the County of Portneuf, praying that the said County be exempt from holding a competition for the best cultivated farms.

Moved by M. Lévêsque, seconded by M. Cochrane: That all Agricultural Societies, with exception of City Societies, praying for exemption from opening competitions for the best cultivated farms, be held to comply with the By-Laws of the Council of Agriculture requiring said competition for the best cultivated farms, the only exemption being in favor of Society No 2 of the County of Huntingdon whose formation was authorized in the present spring only. Carried on division.)

Moved by M. Ross, seconded by the Revd. M. Pilote: That in all Counties where two Agricultural Societies exist, and where each receive but about one half of the Government grant, those Societies be only held for the competition of the best cultivated farms, to contribute one moiety of the sum fixed by the By. Laws of the Council of Agriculture, namely: \$75.00.

Moved in amendment by M. Browning, seconded by M. Massue: That all the words after "That" be erased and the following substituted therefor:

All petitions from Agricultural Societies in all Counties where there are more than one, for leave to divide the sum of \$150 agreed upon by the Council of Agriculture for the best cultivated farms be rejected for the present year; all these Societies having had sufficient notice that they were bound to offer prizes to that amount; that a deviation from this rule would be unjust in reference to Agricultural Societies who have already complied with the law, and who are thereby precluded from requesting a similar privilege for themselves.

The question being put on the said motion in amendment, it was carried in the affirmative on the following division:

Feas: MM. Blackwood, Browning, Cochrane, DeBlois, Gray, Lévêsque, Massüe and Sommerville. (8).

Nays: MM Casavant, Marsan, Revd. Pilote, Ross and Revd. Tassé. (5.)

The question being then put on the main motion it was lost on the same division.

Read by the secretary the report of the director of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption. The said report was adopted, and at the request of the director, it was resolved:

That for the present year, the Agricultural Schools, may have their holidays during the month of August.

The Council adjourned until 2, P. M.

### TWO O'CLOCK, P. M

Present: The same members. The secretary read M. Barnard's report on the different lectures delivered by him in several counties.

Moved by Revd. M. Tassé, seconded by the Hon. Ls. Archambault:

That the thanks of this Council are due and they are hereby tendered to M. Barnard, jr., for the 19 lectures on agriculture delivered by him during last winter, and that a sum of \$150 be handed over to that gentleman for his travalling expenses. (Carried)

Moved by M. Massüe, seconded by M. Levêsque: That when secretaries of Agricultural Societies forward their affidavits as to the real amount of subscription of each society, they shall, at the same time forward evidence that the By-Laws of the Council of Agriculture relating to competition for the best cultivated farms have been complied with. (Carried.)

The Secretary read a Report from the Committee instructed to visit the Ontario and New-York State Exhibitions.

Resolved: That the said Report be received and adopted, and that it be published in the Semaine Agricole.

Moved by M. Pitote, seconded by M. Marsan: That Government, in the opinion of this Council would greatly promote the Agricultural interest in favoring the settlement, in this County, of a certain number of belgium and alsacian farmers used to the cultivation of sugar-beet roots, flax and other usful plants which are not sufficiently cultivated in this Country; and that the Revd. M. Tassé be requested to prepare and submit to Government a Report on this subject.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Marsan: That the Council of agriculture avail themselves of M. Barnard's presence in Europe, as Immigration Agent, and that this gentleman be authoized as a delegate and in behalf of the Council of agriculture, to visit the Agriculture Exhibitions in England, Ireland and in Scotland; and that the Secretary be instructed to forward to M. Barnard his letters of credit as a delegate from this Council. (Carried.)

M. Browning moved, seconded by M. Ross: That whereas the Compton agricultural College has failed to apply for the Government grant voted by a Resolution of this Council of the 1rst March, in favor of that projected institution,—MM. Joly, Tassé. Benoit, and Browning be a Committee to examine the state of affairs of this College; and that the Secretary be instructed to postpone the payment of the said grant until a satisfactory Report shall have been made on this subject by the said Committee, and the Council adjourned.

(By order,) GEORGES LECLERE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q.

### COUNCIL OF AGRICUTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, 17th November 1871.

Present: The Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture; Messrs. L. Beaubien, Benoit, Browning, Casavant, DeBlois, Blackwood, Gray, Joly, Massüe, Ross, Sommerville and the Revd. M. Pilote.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and owing to the absence of several members, the Council adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

# 18 NOVEMBER, TEN O'CLOCK. A. M.

Present: The Honorable commissioner of Agriculture, and Hon. P. Chauveau, J. O. Beaubien and J. J. Ross; Messrs. Beaubien, Benoit, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, DeBlois, Gaudet, Gray, Joly, Massüe, Sommerville and Revd. M. Pilote.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Massue: That M. Joly be reelected President of this Council. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Beaubien, seconded by M. Blackwood: That M. Sommerville be elected Vice-President of the Council. (Carried).

Moved by Hon. M. Archambault, seconded by M. Massüe: That the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec have learned with regret the decease of Honorable U. Archambault, in his life time a member of this Council, and that they avail themselves of this first opportunity after that event to testify their sense of the loss to this Council in the person of the late Hon. U. Archambault, and to tender to his family the expression of their earnest sympathy in its affliction. (Carried.)

Submitted and read a letter from Messrs. Bulmer and Sheppard urging on the Council the fact of their having gone to considerable expense for the introduction into this Province of the manufacture of "drain tiles"; that they have incurred no inconsiderable losses thereby, and praying for a subsidy to enable them to continue the manufacture of drain tiles and keep a constant assortement of the same on hand.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. L. Braubien: That with a view of encouraging the introduction of drainage into this Province, the following offer be made to MM. Bulmer and Sheppard, manufacturers of drain tiles, in reply to their letter of the 11th November instant praying for pecuniary aid:

The Council of Agriculture shall engage to pay a sum of four hundred dollars to Messrs. Bulmer & Sheppard, during a period of five years, the first instalment to be paid on the 1st of December next, on condition that Messrs. Bulmer & Sheppard shall take the engagement to manufacture during a period of five years drain tiles of the very best quality and in sufficient quantity to meet all demands and at the following prices:

1	inch	aia	e	\$7.00
2	"	٠, ۲		8.00
3		"	***************************************	12.00
4	"	"	••••••••••••	20.00
5	"	•6		30.00

The said motion is adopted.

Moved by M. Massüe, seconded by M. Benoit: That the above conditions being accepted by M. Bulmer for and in behalf of the firm of Bulmer and Sheppard, the President be authorized to conclude an agreement with that gentleman in conformity with the preceding motion. (Carried.)

Moved by M Browning, seconded by M. Ross: That considering the immense advantages of a drainage system as a most efficient means of improving the cultivation of the soil, advantage acknowledged by the most eminent agriculturists of every country and by the governments who have readily and practically encouraged the introduction of drainage; a humble address, to Parliament should, in the opinion of the Council of agriculture, be forwarded and submitted to that body, praying that a sum of four thousand dollars (\$4000) be granted to this Council, which said sum might enable the said Council in promoting the establish ment of the manufactures of drain tiles, and other industries connected therewith. (Carried.)

Submitted and read a petition from certain parishes in the County of St. Hyacinthe, for leave to form a second Agricultural Society in that County.

The said Petition was rejected, as contravening the By-Law of this Council by which it is enacted that these divisions cannot be obtained in Counties being less than forty-five miles in their greatest length:

Moved by Hon. L. Archambault, seconded by M. Sommerville; that Messrs. Browning and Massue be appointed Auditors of accounts for the years 1871-2. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Benoit, seconded by M. Massüe:

That the Secreatary of the Council of Agriculture be instructed, to cause to be inserted every month in Agricultural Journals, that part of the monthly Report of the Directors of Agricultural and Veterinary schools that gives a list of those pupils who avail themselves of the bursaries offered by the Council of Agriculture. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Ross, seconded by M. Gaudet. That MM. L. Beaubien, Browning, together with the mover and seconder be a Committee to enquire and ascertain whether it is expedient to found a Mutual Insurance Company for cattle and Agricultural Implements. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by Hon. L. Archambault: That whereas certain Agricultural Societies have failed to forward their Reports of last year at the time fixed upon by this Council, and whereas the Reports forwarded by some others are very incomplete, the Secretary be instructed to give notice to all Agricultural Societies that, for the future, those that will not strictly comply to the instructions from this Council, shall not receive the government grant; and

further that the government grant for the ensuing year shall not be granted o any Agricultural society that shall have failed to send in their Report of the year unless sufficient reasons shall be adduced in attenuation of this dereliction of duty. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Benoit, seconded by M. Casavant: That a humble Petition be addressed to Government by this Council praying that the sum remaining out of the funds voted to Agricultural societies for agricultural purposes, and which has not been drawn by the said societies be placed at the disposal of this Council. (Carried.)

Moved by M. L. Beaubien, seconded by M. DeBlois: That the Secretary be instructed to ascertain from the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture if his Department would be willing, and on what conditions, to issue seven thousand copies of an Illustrated Weekly journal of Agriculture and what price would be charged for each additional thousand copies. (Carried.

Resolved: That the President of the Council of Agriculture be invited to confer with the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the proper means to be adopted to form an Agricultural Association of the Dominion of Conada.

And the Council adjourned.

(By order,)

GEORGES LECLERE, Secretary.

### COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, 8th March, 1872.

Present: The Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture; MM. Benoit Blackwood, Cochrane, Faribault, Gaudet, Lévèsque, Marsan Massüe, Revd. M Pilote and Sommerville.

In the absence of the President the chair was taken by the Vice-President.

Submitted and read a letter from M. Doak, for leave to appear before the Council, with a view of giving some explanations with reference to the Compton Agricultured School. M. Doak was granted leave to be heard before the Council at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Owing to the absence of several members who are unable to attend the morning sitting, the Council adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

### TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The same members were present. The secretary read a letter from the president explaining his non-attendance at the present Meeting. The Vice-President. was therefore requested to take the chair.

Submitted and read the Report of the Committee on drainage, which was acopted.

M. Doak being introduced, he submitted to the Council the plans and specifications for the new Agricultural School of Compton, and requested that the funds voted by this Council in favor of the said school be handed over to him.

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by M. Lévêsque: That after having heard Mr. Doak in reference to the Compton Agricultural School and also the explanations given by M. Cochrane on the said subject, the whole be refered to a special Committee with instruction to report at the ensuing meeting of the Council in the month of June. (Carried.)

Submitted and read a petition from Agricultural Society No. 2, of the County of Charlevoix, for leave to apply all the present year's funds to the purchase of corn and forage seeds. The said petition was rejected.

Submitted and read a letter from the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Temiscouata, praying that the proceeding a of their December Meeting be ratified and confirmed. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the said proceedings are perfectly legal.

Submitted and read the Report of the Director of Agricultural School St. Anne Lapocatiere,

Resolved; That having examined the programme of the Agricultural Societies for 1872, this Council decides that in order to be entitled to the Government grant, all Agricultural Societies shall be bound to have an Exhibition of cattle, products of dairy, and home manufactures, or to apply their funds to the purchase of first rate reproductive animals; and further that, according to the spirit of the law, there shall be no competition for either standing crops, or ploughing matches, these we competitions taking place during the same year as the competition for the best cultivated farms.

The Council adjourned until 7. 30, P. M.

# SEVEN AND A HALF O'CLOCK, P. M.

Present: The same members.

After a protracted discussion on agricultural journalism, and on the expediency of having an official organ, it was moved by M. Lévêsque seconded by M. Bl ckwood: That the secretary be instructed to give notice to MM. Duvernay, that, on the first May next, the Semaine Agricole shall cease to be the official organ of this Council, and that the annual appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1000) granted by this Council to La Semaine Agricole shall also be discontinued at the same date. (Carried.)

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by M. Lévêsque: That the secretary be instructed to advertise in the french and english journals for the best theoretical and practical treatise, for which a premium of \$300 has been offered; and that the competitors for the said premium are allowed until the 1st March 1873 for the presentation of their papers. (Carried).

Submitted and read a petition from the presidents of the Agricultural Societies of Chambly and Verchères No. 1, praying that the Council may be pleased to sanction the holding of an Agricultural Exhibition comprising the counties of Chambly, Verchères and Laprairie.

Resolved: That it is a matter of great satisfaction for this Council to see the Agricultural Societies of Chambly, Verchères and Lapraierie using their best efforts to hold a rigional competition of those three Counties, and that the Commissioner of Agriculture be respectfully requested to sanction the purposed scheme.

Moved by M. Levêsque, seconded by M. Marsan: That MM. Beaubien, Benoit. Browning, Cochrane, Massüe, and Sommerville be a Committee to superintend he erection of buildings on the exhibition grounds owned by the Council in this city; that the said committee be empowered and authorized to cause plans and

specifications of the said buildings to be prepared, and to ascertain the probable cost of the ground required for the enlargement of the said grounds, and to sub mit to this Council at its next june meeting, a report of their operations. (Carried.) And the Council adjourned.

(By order,) GEORGES LECLÈRE,

Secretary.

# COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Montreal, 19th June 1872.

Present: The Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture; MM. Blackwood. Browning, Casavant, DeBlois, Faribault, Gaudet, Joly, Levesque, Massüe, Marsan, Ross and Sommerville.

The President in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and

confirmed.

Submitted and read a petition from the inhabitants of the Island of Orleans, county of Montmorency, for leave to form a second society in that county.

Resolved: That owing to the exceptional local position of the inhabitants of the Island of Orleans, to the number of parishes lying within the said Island and the difficulty of communication with the main land, the Council of Agriculture taking into consideration the extent of the county, grant the prayer of petitioners just now submitted.

MM. Browning and Massue report that they have examined the account books of the Secretary, and that the accounts have been found correct.

Moved by Mr. Browning, seconded by Mr. Blackwood:

That all Agricultural Societies complying with the By-Law of 8th March last, by holding an exhibition of cattle, products of the dairy and home manufactures, or applying their funds to the purchase of first rate reproductive animals, shall be permitted to hold a competition for standing crops, provided the said competition do not in any way interfere with the general exhibition ordered above. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Browning:

That in view of the unfortunate position of the inhabitants of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, the Agricultural Societies of the said counties be authorized to apply the amount of the grant which they are entitled to in such way as may seem to them more advantageous for the settlers. (Carried).

Submitted and read petitions from the counties of Chambly, Verchères and Laprairie, praying that a certain sum of money be handed over to them to be distributed as premiums during the joint exhibition of these three counties which is to take place this fall.

Moved by Mr. Browning, seconded by Mr. Ross:

That, whereas the division of Montarville has taken the first initiative in the organization of a regional exhibition, ten silver and twenty bronze medals be placed at the disposal of the said Division, for distribution during its first regional exhibition that will take place during the course of this fall. (Carried).

Moved by Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Sommerville:

That the Committee appointed in the first place for visiting Agricultural Schools, be instructed to visit them a second time, and to report between this date and the 1st day of november next. (Carried.)

Submitted and read a petition from the members of Shefford Agricultural Society praying for certain alterations, in the general By-Laws relating to Agricultural Societies.

Moved by Mr. Browning, seconded by Mr. Massüe:

That MM. Levesque, Benoit and Blackwood be a Committee to examine and study the existing By-Laws in force relative to competitions for the best cultivated farms, and that the said Committee prepare a Report of their operations for the next regular meeting of this Council. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Massüe:

That the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada be humbly requested by the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, to be the first to propose a General Exhibition of the whole Dominion for the fall of 1873, to be held in the City offering the greatest facilities for that subject; and that copy of the 'present resolution be transmitted to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. Casavant:

That it is desirable that the County and District Exhibitions take place, for the future, in the same year as the Provincial Exhibition.

The debate on the said motion was deferred until the next Meeting of the Council.

Resolved: That it is acknowledged by this Council that a good Agricultural Journal with a large circulation, would produce excellent results, but that the funds actually at this Council's disposal, are not sufficiently large to enable the Council to give such encouragement as should ensure the support and efficiency of such a Journal.

Submitted and read a letter from Mr. Desnoyers, inviting the Council of Agriculture to attend the inauguration of the Montreal Catholic Commercial Acadamy

And the Council adjourned.

(By order.)

GEORGES LECLERE,

Secretary,

C. A. P. Q

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR VISITING THE ONTARIO AND STATE OF NEW-YORK EXHIBITION

Mr. President,

Your Committee have the honor to inform you that agreably to a Resolution of this Council of 16th September 1870, they have visited the Exhibitions of the State of New-York, at Utica; that of Missouri, in St. Louis, and that of the Province of Ontario, at Toronto, and that they have deemed it their duty to report thereon as follows, and to make few accompanying suggestions.

Your Committee consider the Exhibition of the State of New-York and that of St. Louis to have been very excellent indeed, and they believe that they might be imitated advantageously by us in many respects.

The responsibility of each Exhibition rests with the president of each Agricultural Association; he occupies a central office next to that of the general Superintendent; he is specially entrusted with the reception of distinguished foreign visitors of the Exhibition.

Each department is under the management of a Committee of three members of the Society. A superintendent with an assistant for each department are employed by this Committee for superintending the due execution of all details. These well paid and confidential officers never quit their post, and are ever ready to give all kind of informations to Exhibitors and visitors. A great number of those officers have been acting in the same capacity for the last fifteen years and upwards. With the aid afforded by such officers, it is easy to conceive that Committees have plenty of leisure time for the reception of strangers, and for the study of the ensemble of the Exhibition without detriment to their own department. The Superintendents are engaged and set to work on the day before the eve of the Exhibition; they prepare the premium cards, the placards, &c., &c., &c., and they are fully prepared to receive the first arrivals and to conduct the latter to their assigned quarters without the least trouble. Your Committee would suggest to select here as superintendents or other officers, the best qualified officials of our Agricultural Societies. These men would soon acquire an experience in these duties, which they would carry with them in their respective Counties, and they would moreover, create in their locality such an interest as would attract a larger number of cultivators to our Exhibitions.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICES.

In the centre of each department a space has been reserved for a small office where either the superintendent or his assistant is always to be found, and eyer ready to answer all the wants of Exhibitors. All these superintendents are easily recognized by a promiscuous mark on their hats.

The General-Superintendent has his offices next to that of the President's, and as much as possible in the centre of the Exhibition grounds; he transmits the President's messages; maintains good order, and watches over the general working of the various departments. This officer rode on horse-back at Utica and St. Louis; an assistant remains constantly in the office.

The Police is under the control and management of the General-Supcrintendent; they are lodged in a central office almost adjoining that of the latter officer. By the law of the state, all the officers of the Agricultural Association, Superintendents and the different Employees are empowered to act as special constables, so that they may help or strengthen and even replace the Police Force in case of need.

There is a person especially appointed to afford the press all possible informations and facilities. At Utica, N. Y., two rooms near the President's own rooms were reserved for this person, and in St. Louis this party had the exclusive use of handsome offices expressly erected for his convenience.

The Judges, on entering the ground, are bound to report themselves to the Secretary who hands over to them their badges: they are sent to their respective Committees, grant the prizes, and they report to the Committee; they are also entrusted with placing premium cards to the animals or prize articles; and they are required to furnish a list of the same to the Secretary who is thereby relieved

from a very onerous portion of the duties pertaining to his position in our own Exhibitions. Their task being fulfilled, they receive from the hands of the Superintendent of the department in which they have acted as Judges a certificate of presence which is handed over by them to the Secretary; the latter delivers to them in his turn an order on the treasurer for their travelling expenses by rail or steamers, with a supplementary sum which in no case exceeds five dollars.

### THE SECRETARY'S OFFICES.

There are two entrances to the Secretary's rooms, one of which is from the street, and the other from the Exhibition grounds. By this arrangement, all persons having any business to transact with the Secretary may reach his rooms without trouble or delay of any sort; to reach the grounds from this office, the only trouble is to exhibit one's ticket to the door keeper. Each employee seems to have his own separate department, and his work is performed in as regular a manner as a Banking Clerk. The Secretary occupies a private room and is not bothered with details. He receives the Judges and the invited guests, hands over to them their respective badges, rectifies such errors as may have creeped into the entries, writes and attends to his inward and outward correspondence, and remains, as much as practicable, in his office, during all the time of the Exhibition. In St. Louis, Mo., although the Secretary's duties were almost similar, that officer's rooms were not so advantageously situated as in Utica. In Toronto, the organization did not seem to your committee nearly as complete; the Secretary stands at a large open window facing the street, and from this conspicious post he is supposed to answer all questions put to him relating to the Exhibition; it seemed to us that the task was too much for him; and the consequence was great delay, bad temper and a seemingly general sense of dissatisfaction.

Your Committee would beg to suggest that refreshments be no more allowed in the vicinity of the Secretary's office, as this seems to be a great impediment in the proper despatch of business. If strangers, Judges or members of the Committee are to be offered refreshments, this should be done elsewhere, say in a separate building under the superintendence of a special employee who would get his orders from a Committee.

### THE TREASURER AND HIS ROOMS.

In St. Louis, in Utica as well as in Toronto, a special treasurer appointed by the Agricultural Association, deals exclusively with the financial affairs of the Exhibition; his office is next to the Secretery's, with large apertures facing the street, through which the entrance tickets are sold and delivered. All monies accruing from exhibitions go into the Treasurer's hands; he also pays over the premiums, the employees, and all other expenses of the Exhibition, a faithful account of which he is bound to render to the Agricultural Association. The Secretary having enough to do, if he wish to get an insight of the general working of the Exhibition, and to answer, at the same time, the numerous questions put to him on all sides, your Committee would recommend the appointment of a Treasurer who being well posted in his business, would lend his valuable aid in making our Exhibitions profitable. He would study the best means and prevent unnecessary expenses and losses to the revenue; he would suggest all practical means of increasing the receipts; he would ascertain, each evening, the amounts received as compared with the number of tickets sold, a practise which obtains indeed in all the Exhibitions visited by your Committee.

In all places visited by your Committee, catalogues are published of the different entries made in each department; these catalogues also contain the By-Laws of the Agricultural Association, the plans of the buildings, their location and arrangement on the grounds, their use, &c., &c., and moreover advertissements which almost cover the cost of printing this same. Your Committee believe that it is very desirable to have those catalogues as being in the first place very useful to visitors and as they remain as a pleasant souvenir of the Exhibition to which one likes to refer now and then.

Sign boards of all descriptions, attractive and of good material are hung conspicuously during all the time of the Exhibition; they are afterwards taken down placed in a special building, so that they retain their brightness and attractiveness for the ensuing Exhibition.

In the exhibitions visited by your Committee, the name and address of the Exhibitor are written or printed at full length on the entry tickets or cards for animals and articles exhibited; they are conspicuously exposed on each walt, so that these cards are both very useful to exhibitors, and present the best advertising medium for their cattle, &c., &c.

With a view of doing away with all objections to the award of the judges, these Gentlemen are requested not to visit their department until their report is prepared; animals are brought before them within rinks where they are examined and judged.

This mode has been now in operation for some years back, and it seems to give general satisfaction.

In the United States, Railway and Steamboat Companies have found a profitable means of increasing their receipts, in encouraging in all possible manner the Great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions. With a very laudable liberality, they refund the money paid for the transport of any animal bearing an entry ticket or card to any State Exhibition, on its return trip; the watchmen or keepers also get a free passage.

It would be expedient, in the opinion of your Committee, that such steps should be taken here as would induce our own Railway and steamboat Companies to offer equal advantages to Exhibitors.

Some Agricultural Associations have found a good investment in the gratuitous admission of two delegates from each Agricultural Society; these free admissions generally attract a good many paying visitors from the same locality; they are provided with special badges.

It has also been found very profitable to erect several restaurants or saloons. In Toronto, five of these saloons were leased by the Agricultural association and subsequently sold by auction for a total sum of \$2085. In St. Louis, those sales brought in \$15,000; these sales, as may be seen, are a very profitable source of revenue. In Toronto, registering gates were placed at each entrance. These registering gates may be made very efficient indeed, and your committee believe that they could be placed at all the entrances, even at the exhibitors, visitors or other entrances; for the latter the keepers might be supplied with special tickets. The gates used in Toronto were the english gates, manufactured by MM. Rice, Lewis and son, Toronto.

All carriages, cattle, &c. &c, are admitted through one single gate, and there is but one general exit gate both for carriages &c., &c., and pedestrials.

In Utica, all grain &c., &c., for swine and poultry are supplied by the City Corporation, and likewise litter and hay for horses and cattle large and small.

Grain, mixed corn (moulée) and bran for horses are sold at wholesale prices. A superintendent sees that they are distributed and supplied in an impartial and economical manner, and the Committee are empowered to exclude any animal that ought not to be there. At St. Louis litters only are furnished gratuitous. This system is calculated to attract a larger number of exhibitors, and they are thereby enabled likewise to bring in a greater quantity of cattle, &c.

In Utica, the City Corporation brought water on the exhibition grounds from a distance of two or three iniles in iron pipes from 1½ to 2 inch diameter Every where your Committee saw weighing scales or platforms on the Exhibition grounds.

In almost all Exhibitions in the United-States discussions are organised by the Committees of management, to utilize the leisure time of cultivators during the evenings of Exhibition days. Wherever the officers of the different societies are willing to give themselves a little trouble in the matter, these discussions become very interesting indeed, and are followed by the best results.

Your Committee would suggest that, for the future, all agents for Agricultural implements, machines, &c., &c., shall pay an entrance fee for each such implement or machine exhibited and manufactured by different companies.

Implements, machines &c. &c., should bear a large card with the name of the machine, the manufacturer's address, the retail price &c., plainly written thereon. To be allowed to compete, the Implements &c. should be in all respects similar to those of the trade, and not specially prepared for show at Exhibitions.

With a view to do away with the general tendency towards feeding and flatening to excess the exhibited animals, the judges should be instructed to consider this as a drawback.

The superintendent of cattle should be empowred to cause all cows to be thoroughly milked about the same hour, of the day, during the exhibition, but specially before the examination of these animals by the judges. That officer should also be empowred to cause any cow exhibited to be milked, whenever he may deem it expedient or advisable.

Your Committee have observed that in the different Exhibitions visited by them, with a view of favoring exhibitors, these latter are allowed to place together all animals of the same breed, in herds without distinction of age, with the exception of Bulls. This mode seemed very objectionable to your Committee both in respect to appearance and in other respects.

Hours are fixed and advertised for animals of different classes to be brought in the rinks for Exhibition to the public. Each Exhibitor is then bound to bring in his animal, and to comply in that respect, with the Superintendent's orders. A large Post Bill (Pancarte) should be placed or placarded in the centre of the rink indicating the class of animals Exhibited, and should be changed for each new class.

With a view of making known in as perfect a manner as practicable the premiums offered in Exhibitions, the prize list is forwarded to the exhibitors of the last five years, and all other means are taken to give the greatest publicity to the Exhibition.

In the United States as well as in the Province of Ontario. the ambulant system of annual Exhibitions in the principal Cities of various parts of the Country, is still in force, the only trouble being in the choice of the city; all are willing to incur the necessary expenses, for they understand that the monies spent, during the Exhibition week, by the immense concourse of strangers, is a compensation more than sufficient to cover the expenses they are put to for providing suitable Exhibition grounds with all necessary buildings, water, fodder &c, &c, for cattle, &c, and even for the expenses of the Committee of management.

The success obtained in several States of the American Union, which your commitee have been in a position to observe during their last fall visit, induces them to believe that by adopting a good system of Exhibitions, with permanent and suitable Buildings, spacious grounds etc., by adopting what is best in the systems followed in the United States and in the Province of Ontario, the hope may be entertained that a similar success will be obtained in the Province of Quebec. But we must have a regular system of Exhibitions regularly annual which shall be considered as an event sure to come necessarily and invariably at the stated time; an event expected by all and seen by all with pleasure, for the coming of which great previous preparations will be made, without any notice and publicity being required beforehand, and numberless post Bills distributed throughout the Country by the Council of Agriculture.

It was remarked by your Committee that in all large cities wherein Exhibitions are held, city cars and cabs were insufficient for the conveyance of visitors to and from the Exhibition grounds. To obviate this difficulty, special licenses are granted by the Corporations of those cities to entreprising citizens willing to establish lines of omnibus or private vehicles for the conveyance of visitors at reduced prices, and a tarriff of rates is fixed by the said Corporations for that purpose. Your Committee would like a similar system carried out here, (a system very advantageous and profitable at all events,) during our Provincial Exhibitions.

Your Committee will have several other improvements to suggest when the question of erecting permanent buildings and of the disposition of the grounds will be taken up by your Council; your Committee will wait until a final settlement of arrangements between the Board of Arts and Manufactures and the Council of agriculture has been effected.

In conclusion, your committee deem it their duty to tender hereby their most sincere thanks to all the officers of the various agricultural associations they have visited, for their courtesy and civility, and for their readiness with which they put themselves at the disposal of your Committee, and for the valuable informations they were ever willing and ready to give to your Committee.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. BEAUBIEN. J. M. BROWNING, EDW. BARNARD GEO. LECLÈRE.

### REPORT OF THE COMMETTEE ON DRAINAGE.

The Committee on Drainage have the honor to inform your Council, that conformably to a resolution of the Council of the 17th November, 1871, they have given their most serious consideration to the drainage question and to the most officient means of introducing the use of that system into our Province.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties in their way, your Committee consulted the most competent judges in the matter and have arrived at the following conclusions, namely; that it was desirable and even necessary to engage from Europe persons thoroughly qualified to superintendent the laying of drains and the men employed in digging ditches.

This principle once admitted your Committee have stipulated the following conditions for such persons as your Council may engage from Europe:

A sum of \$300 will be granted to every foreman of works possessing, a sufficient theoretical and practical knowledge to enable him to watch over the working men, to superintend the laying of draintiles, and to teach the laboring men their work: to superintend and conduct the works either as a Contractor and being as such responsible for all his doings, or under the direction of the Engineer of the Council of agriculture, at the option of the proprietor requiring his services.

This sum of \$300 might be distributed in the following manner; \$50 to be paid in advance for travelling expenses; and \$50 to the laborer so soon as, after his arrival in this Country, he shall have put himself at the disposal of the Council of Agriculture and shall have concluded his arrangements with the said Council. He will then be entitled to a further sum of \$100 for each of the two subsequent years the first of which would commence on the very day of his arrival. In order to be entitled to this grant the workman shall work in the first place on the properties pointed out to him by the Council of Agriculture at the canadian rates for that kind of work; he shall reside within the province of Quebec, and shall not work any where else, without having previously obtained the sanction of the Council of Agriculture for so doing.

Your committee have taken upon themselves to engage in and from the United Kingdom of Great-Britain one of these foremen and two draining hands; and one foreman and four laborers from Belgium

No other workmen but those shall be allowed to execute the draining works at the disposal of the Council, and the said Council will cause the necessary advertisements to be the published in the newspapers to inform the public that these workmen are now ready to undertake all drain works.

Each foreman will be instructed to bring with him a complete set of draining tools in use in his own country. With regard to laborers, they shall also be paid their travelling expenses from Europe, and during the first year, your Committee have thought proper to give them a sum of \$100 (one hundred dollars) over and above what they may earn themselves in this country, these laborers shall work at the current rates of the Province of Quebec; they shall remain under the control of the Council of Agriculture or under that of their engineer and the Council will use their best efforts to procure regular work for those men.

On the above mentioned conditions, your Committee are in hopes that they will be enabled to procure the necessary workmen to conduct and undertake draining operations with all possible chances of success; wherefore your Committee has decided on securing for those workmen a certain sum to induce them to settle in this Country, their conviction being that the success of this undertaking depended mostly on a good starting.

Acting in compliance with the above conditions, the Secretary put himself at once in direct communication with M. Cowen, in England, and with M. Barnard, in Belgium, to whom were transmitted copies of the proceedings of your committee.

It is a matter of great satisfaction for your Committee to be enabled to inform your Council that the said conditions were accepted by M. Gowen, in England, and that he will be here early in the spring ready to commence operations. M. Barnard's reply has not yet reached the Secretary, but it is more than probable that it will be an easy matter for that gentleman, with the conditions offered, to. find, in Belgium, the workmen we are in need of.

Your Committee have much pleasure in stating that they have received from the Government of this Province a sum of four thousand dollars as an encourage ment to the introduction of the drainage system into this Province, a system acknowledged to day as an Agricultural improvement of paramount importance,

and of the greatest utility and necessity, for that it is calculated to improve in a permanent manner a large extent of grounds that would remain, without this improvement completely valueless. The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) A. SOMMERVILLE,

Chairman.

# REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF St. ANN DE LA POCATIERE

To Henry Joly, Esquire, President of the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

M. President,—It is with renewed satisfaction hat I submit the Report on the St. Ann Lapocatiere's Agricultural school for the year ending 1st july, 1871.

The school is more prosperous to day than it has been in the preceding years. At one time a larger number of pupils frequented the school; It is stated, for instance in the Report for the year 1863 that there were 18 pupils; and in the Report of 1865 we see that 18 pupils attented the school luring that year. Although the number of pupils does not come up to those data for the present year, it is yet very satisfactory to percieve amongst their limited number a very great desire to learn and acquire the principles of Agricultural Science. There are to day but ten pupils in our school; but what ever is in any way connected with Agriculture, is sure to be considered by them as of paramount importance. Even between classes, the topics of their conversation always refer to Agricultural matters.

The professor of Agriculture very often attends during the play-hours (recreations and induces the pupils to talk on agricultural matters and to communicate to each other their respective informations; he considers, and rightly we presume, this practice as the best means of engraving on their minds the principles of the science of agriculture. In the midst of their operations in the fields, the pupils may be heard to argue upon the works they are engaged in and to request the chief of Practice (chef de pratique) or overseer, to give them all necessary informations on their work.

In a word, M. President, the whole staff of he school is perfectly satisfied with the conduct and steadiness of our pupils; these we consider as the best reward for our cares and sacrifices. It is the conviction of all the professors of the institution that Agricultural improvements have become a matter of necessity: for a long time past they have found out the inferiority of all the systems of cultivation generally followed in this country, and which have contributed to the rapid decrease of our Agricultural riches and prosperity. They have studied the general productions of the Province; they have compared them with those of foreign countries, and they are now convinced that, without a radical improvement in the systems of cultivation, this Country will necessarily become poorer and poorer and finally be brought to ruin.

They use their best efforts to impress the mind of their pupils with this con viction; and as they have to deal with intellects admirably prepared to listen to their teaching and to endeavour to understand it, their efforts are completely successfull.

We have also much pleasure in stating that the new ideas on Agriculture, in our Country are not entirely confined within the walls of the Agricultural school but that they quietly work their way in the smidst of our populations.

The farmers themselves begin to comprehend that the theory or science of Agriculture is not altogether chimerical or imaginary; and there is not the least doubt but that this better view of things is mostly owing to the teaching in Agricultural Schools. The pupils who come out from these Institutions have been taught that cultivation by routine is ruinous; they have witnessed the results of good cultivation; once back in the midst of their families, the influence for good is necessarily and largely felt.

Hence, the larger number of pup is coming from these Agricultural Institutions, the more rapid progress in Agricultural improvements.

The Council of agriculture should therefore, foster by all means these agricultural Institutions, for it is through young men's influence that popular ideas are transformed. This sollicitude of the Council for these institutions has been evidenced in several circumstances, and one of its first steps after its foundation, was to grant them money appropriation sufficient for their wants. The Council, moreover, knowing that, as a rule, farmers do not possess pecuniary means adequate to the expense of keeping their children at school, have liberally provided each agricultural school with ten bursaries.

This number of bursaries has hitherto been found almost sufficient; but as they are the means of increasing the desire of agricultural teaching, we regret that a number of young men desirous of learning, are, to day, deprived of the means of pursuing that noble ambition. The school is open to them, it is true but we have no bursaries for them, for all these bursaries are already appropriated; and the parents of these youths are too poor to pay out of their slender means for their agricultural education.

This is much to be regretted. The special schools of agriculture having but ten bursaries in their gift for young men disirous of being taught the first art of the world, are thus forcibly compelled to receive but a very limited number of pupils, their action is therefore restricted within a narrow sphere, whilst it ought to be as fully developed and extended as possible and indeed, if progress in sciences, letters and the liberal arts form the main source of the wealth of nations, this wealth can only be increased through agricultural improvements, and as already remarked, this progress will be attained chiefly by making good cultivators of our young men. Five or six men in each leave the agricultural school, to show to their countrymen what may be effected by an intelligent cultivation; this number is too small. But what amount of influence can be reasonably expected from those few over a country so large in extent as ours? I trust therefore, that your Honorable Council will again urge on the government the necessity of increasing the number of bursaries, as circumstances may require it.

I am impelled to make this request because I consider it just and equitable and because my only motive for making it is the love I bear to my countrymen, and I have no doubt but that it will be taken into due consideration.

I will not repeat herein what I have allready said in my last report in reference to the organization of the school and its programme of teaching. That organization being based on the report of the Committee on Agricultural teaching, sanctioned by your Council, has enabled our pupils to devote more time to practice, and as they were all desirous of learning and being taught, they have executed their manual labors with the best and most laudable good will.

Although no change has taken place in the said programme, we feel, however that some important addition might be made to it. By the report of the Committee on Agricultural teaching already alluded to, it is allowed to give the pupils a few notions of french grammar, this simple permission is not sufficient according to my views on the subject. Our pupils should be taught something beyond

a few notions of french grammar. Without any intention of making litterati of our pupils, the Council might afford us, easier means to give to young men frequenting our Agricultural schools, more complete notions not merely of french grammar but also of the art of expressing their ideas in writing. This suggestion is made by the fact that young men frequenting the Agricultural school are able to read and write only, and it is presumed that this will continue to be the rule for a long time to come.

Is it not a painful fact that our pupils are not able to write the most simple correspondence? Of course their studies on the theory of Agriculture will nduce them to write down a few notes for future reference when they will be at the head of a farming establishment. These attempts are very important indeed, for they may be considered as the starting point of all Agricultural improvement. Would it not be for the benefit of all farmers that those experiments should be general made know through the public press? With their very incomplete knowledge of grammatical science which they now acquire, it is altogether impossible for our pupils to convey their written ideas in a suitable manner, their sphere is unfortunately too restricted, and the country derives but a poor profit from its self imposed sacrifices in support of agriculturl schools.

I might add that several of our pupils have stated how much they deplore the insufficiency of the grammatical notions which they are taught in our school, but what else could we do ourselves but to concur in their regret; and who does not see what prestige this *vernis* of litterature would give to Agricultural teaching and as a natural consequence, to progress?

And now, M. President, how is this laudable object to be attained? I firmly believe that half an hour or at most three quarters of an hour devoted daily to grammar and epistolary style would be sufficient, during the two years of our course of studies. These hours might be easily taken off the hours of manual labour, specially in bad weather, and anon perhaps taken off the time devoted to other studies. But in order to carry out this improvement, an appropriation of some kind would be required, a professor ad hoc would be too expensive; besides a proessor adding this extra teaching to his other avocations, would be satisfied with a small remuneration. I leave to your Honorable Council to consider the expediency of my suggestion.

During the course of the year ending 1st July 1871, 19 pupils have frequented our institution. Their names are:

MM Jean Audet	St. Lazare.
Origène Francœur	St. Roch des Aulnets.
Jean Tétu	Trois-Pistoles.
John Harrisson	Québec.
Théodule Courcy,	Ste. Anne.
Pierre Dutil,	St. Lazare.
Louis Pelletier,	Ste. Louise des Aulnets.
Philippe Richard,	Stanfold.
Daniel Tétu,	Trois Pistoles.
Louis Guy,	Ste. Anne.
William Hamer,	Château-Richer.
Ferdinand Fortier,	Ste. Claire.
George Palmer	Quebec.
Wilbrod Tremblay,	Éboulements.
Auguste Lavoie,	Lévis.
George Cimon,	Baie St. Paul.
Edouard Tremblay,	Baie St. Paul.
François Potvin,	St. Alphonse (Saguenay.).
Elzéar Boivin	St Alphonse (Saguenay.)
	51

Never were there less than eight pupils at any time, ten being the regular attendance. Amongst those who have left the school, some were compelled to do so owing to lack of ability or other causes, but the others have selected farming as their regular avocation; amongst the latter I might mention MM. Origene Francœur, Philippe Richard, Jean Tétu, William Hamer, George Cimon, Edouard Tremblay and François Potvin.

#### STAFF.

Superior—Messire F. Buteau, Priest.
Director—Messire E. W. Tremblay, Priest.

J. D. Schmouth, Esq.
Professors—
Dr. L. Tétu
Not. F. DeGuise

#### STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

During the year commencing 1st. July 1870, and ending 1st July 1871, a sum of \$2000 has been received by the Agricultural school of St. Ann, viz: \$800 from the Provincial gouvernment, and \$1200 from the Council of Agriculture. The above sums have been applied as follows: Director and master of dicipline......\$450.00 " veterinary science..... 60.00 "rural Law..... 60.00 Rent and insurance on house.... 216.00 Expenses of library and museum..... 146.31 20.00 47.92 Servants.... 100.00 Practice and agricultural implements..... 165.00 Chief of practice (Chef de pratique).... 58.00 Fuel.... 48.00 Light ..... 18.00 Keeping and repairing..... 50.00 

This deficit is owing chiefly to certain works which we were compelled to execute, and the cost of which has exceeded our calculations. Some years back the school purchased splendid charts for illustration and demonstration. Fearing that these charts might get spoiled, we have caused them to be spread and pasted on canvess; the latter expenditure has been the main cause of our deficit.

Please receive Mr. President, the expression of my consideration and respect.

F. X. BUTEAU, Priest.

St Ann's College, 8th january 1872.

## REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF L'ASSOMPTION FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

To H. G. Joly, Esquire, President of the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. President,

Conformably to a Resolution of the Council of Agriculture, of 27th October 1870 requesting the Agricultural schools of the Province of Quebec to prepare and submit their Report for the year 1869-70, I have the honor to submit our own Report; it will show, I make bold to say, that nothing has been neglected on our part to uphold the liberal intentions of the Council of Agriculture, and to meet the views of the Legislature in reference to the appropriation of the Government grants.

#### TEACHING.

Ever since the foundation of our school, the Corporation of the College had but a very uncomfortable house to offer to the pupils, until they could be able to afford the cost of erecting a building more suitable to the requirents of an Institution of this kind. Early in the spring of 1869, the erection of a two storey (exclusive of the basement) brick building, 60 x 40 feet was commenced. During the autumn of the same year, the school Staff entered into the new building situated on St. Damase street which runs across the whole farm annexed to the school.

In the winter of the same year, the Council of Agriculture, with a view to favor and develope the taste for intelligent cultivation, raised up to the handsome sum of \$60, the bursaries offered to the pupils of Agricultural Schools; fixed the number of hours the pupils should devote to study and to practical labor in the fields. I will candidly state here that this latter measure met at first with a good deal of op position from the pupils and their parents. In the Fall of 1870, a few of the former, with no very great attraction, I presume for the study of Agriculture, quitted the school under pretence that too much of their time was devoted to practice during the summer months. But to day I have much pleasure in recording the fact that pupils attending the school fully understand that this decision of the Council is not too onerous, and that they have barely the necessary time for participating in all the operations of the farm. It may not be uninteresting for yourself Mr. President, and the other members of the Council to learn that the influence of our Agricultural school is already being felt in the different localities where our pupils resided previous to their coming here. I might mention, for instance, MM. H. Pepin, E. Gaudet and W. Hébert. These young men, just out of our school, use their best efforts to practice at home, before parental eyes, the useful lessons they have been taught in our midst, already they have found imitators, and they show in their own persons that Agricultural schools are not only calculated to improve and adorn the intelligence of young men, but also to form good practical farmers.

In July last, I put myself in communication, through the secretary of the Council of agriculture, with a firm in France in view of supplying our Institution with a collection of demonstrative preparations for the study of animal and vegetable physiology, but my orders could not be executed owing to the unfortunate events in France. M. E. Barnard, Immigration agent, has been kind

nough to take charge of this same order, and in the course of next fall, our agricultural museum will probably be open to our pupils and to all the friends of he agricultural cause. We have been enabled with the monies granted for the support of our school, to make no inconsiderable increase to our Library which now contains nearly 500 volumes, and to purchase the necessary instruments for surveying and levelling. Knowing moreover that the pupils might very usefully devote part of their play and practice hours in manufacturing or repairing agricultural Implements and tools, we have set up a workshop with all necessary tools &c., the whole as complete as we could make it for the object in view.

Such are M. President, the improvements we have effected in order that our teaching might be made as useful and advantageous as possible by providing for our pupils all that seems necessary for their agricultural education.

I will now place before your eyes the programme of studies composing our course of teaching. Our course lasts two years; each year is divided into three terms as follows; the first from the month of april to Christmas, the 2nd from ebruary to 30th of April; the 3d from the 1st May to the 31st July

#### MATTERS TAUGHT.

1st year: Arithmetics. Agricultural accounts and Geometry; theoretical and practical notions of surveying and levelling, principles of agricultural Mechanics; notions of rural buildings; agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Earths: soils, sub-soils, improving and manuring, rendering marshes wholesome; cultivation labors; Machines and implements suitable to these different operations, principles of cattle rearing and improvement of breeds; hygienics and fattening of animals, rural law; comprising the Political History of Canada, the municipal laws and all laws enacted for the protection of agriculture; Veterinary art including the anatomy and physiology of the horse.

2nd year: Notions of land clearing; elements of agricultural Botany; rotation of crops; general principles of cultivation; special cultivation of various kinds of plants likely to succeed in this country; formation and keeping of meadows and pasture grounds; lessons of horticulture and arboriculture; lessons of rural economy and on the management of a farm in its various departments; continuation of rural law comprising a compendium of the laws on church trusts (Fabriques.); notes on obligation, deeds of sale and leases; weights and measures in use throughout the Dominion of Canada; registering of mortgages and privileges, liens &c., successions to estate, testaments or last wills; legal community, dowers; laws on hunting and fishing. Continuation of veterinary art, materia medica, pathology and hygienic precautions. Besides the regular courses, grammar lessons are also given to all pupils whose grammatical education needs improving and perfecting. They may also practice the english language, for the chef de pratique is bound to use no other language in his relations with those pupils.

Since the Fall of 1870, pupils board in the school, out of the funds of their bursaries; and we have much pleasure in stating that this arrangement has been hitherto found very satisfactory, as the supervision of the directors is thereby

rendered easier; and the pupils themselves more comfortable.

#### STAFF FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Superior:
Director:
Asst. Director:

M. P. F. Dorval, Priest.
M. L. J. Dozois, Priest.
M. N. Guilbault, Ecc.
L. J. A. Marsan, M. C.
L. U. Fontaine, M. D.
A. Charbonneau, M. D.

#### PUPILS;

MM. G. McGowan, L'Assomption

P. Lepine, do

N. Prud'homme, Ste. Philomène.

H. Bisaillon, St. Valentin.

A. Mirault, St. Jacques de l'Achigan

F. Gaudet, do do

J. B. Laporte, St. Paul de la Valtrie,

J. Jolicœur, do do N. Hénault, de L'Epiphanie.

Chef de pratique: H. Michel Gauvin.

#### LANDED IMPROVEMENTS

The members of the Council of Agriculture, at their meeting of 2th February 1870, having allowed a sum of \$1000 to the Agricultural school of L'Assomption for improving the farm annexed to the College so as to make it fit to comply with the conditions of the programme in reference to the best cultivated farms. I have much pleasure in acknowledging herein, this very liberal act, and in stating that all monies expended so far have been judiciously and profitably applied according to the views of the Council. We commenced by draining off about 6 superficial arpents of a very rich soil which hitherto had been almost valueless or at least unprofitable. The draining operations have been completely successful and the soil is now suitable for all kinds of crops. The following is a statement of the expenditure incurred for those works.

Excavating, filling up and drain tiles	100 66%
Purchase of 5000 ft. 3 in. drain tiles	60 00
Cartage from Montreal to L'Assomption	20.00

Total: \$180.66#

Or \$30,11 per arpent. But it is to be remarked that the ground required an extraordinary amount of draining, this portion of our farm being at least but a swamp or marsh over which, even in summer, it was a matter of some difficulty to travel.

I deem it my duty to recommend to the general public Mesrs. Bulmer and Sheppard's manufacture, of drain tiles at Montreal; I have been completly satisfied with their tiles, both as regards solidity and finish. It may be proper for me to mention here that the succes of our draining operations has induced many farmers to follow our example, and they also do not regret the expenditure incurred or that object.

Our farm buildings being too old to make any creditable show on a model farm, we have contracted for the erection of new ones; the works are already commenced; thus early in the fall our farm will be provided with barns, stables for horses and cattle, piggsties, and also a shed for manure and a pit for (purin) liquid manure.

I only mention these works en passant, for they will be discussed more fully in the report for the year 1870-1

#### STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The Agricultural School of L'Assomption has received, through the secretary of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, a sum of \$2000, distributed in the following manner:

Director	\$250.00
Assistant Director	200.00
Professor of Agriculture	600.00
Professor of Veterinary Art Professor of Rural law	60.00
Professor of Rural law	60.00
Insurance on house	21.13
House rent	160.00
Keeping and reparing	12.50
Fuel	60.00
Light	12.00
Servants	30.00
Correspondence	4.00
Correspondence Household furniture and utensils. Stationary and accounting.	56.42
Stationary and accounting	14.00
Travelling expenses for school	15.00
Chief of practice (chief de practicus)	
Chief of practice (chef de pratique)	200.00
Newspapers and printing expenses	29.50
Joiner's workshop	200.00
	\$1984.92 <del>1</del>
Remaining on hand	$15.07\frac{1}{2}$
·	\$2000.00

I have, I trust sufficiently showed M. President, that the director of this school is earnest in his desire to comply with the views of the members of the Council, in encouraging the taste of intelligent cultivation of the soil amongst the farmers of our country: we only ask that we may be allowed sufficient time for attaining our object, and that the state in which we first took up our farm may not be lost sight of; every thing had to be done and it cannot be expected that this farm should become a model farm as if it were by enchantment. Our stock is already very much improved, and, during last Fall's exhibition we had specimens of all breeds and it is a great satisfaction for me to state that most of them have been awarded prizes. Our best efforts will now be directed towards the improvement of our farm by following the rotation system and the laying of drain tiles. Before concluding, I will take the liberty, of making a few remarks in order that you may form a more correct idea of the actual state of our school and of the dispositions of the Public with regard to this Institution.

In my opinion, one of the best results of our teaching was to create, in well meaning pupils, a liking for the Agricultural pursuits; they are now anxious to show their knowledge with others, and within the localities where they reside; they have either by their advice or their exemple, created a certain emulation which cannot fail to go on increasing every year.

They have already contributed to remove the popular prejudice: that a wealthy man alone can cultivate advantageously on a large stock; they have taught people that manuring brings wealth to the farmer and that an intelligent cultivation is always profitable.

#### VETERINARY ART.

I have to call your attention to this branch of learning, particularly liked by the pupils, and the usefulness whereof to our farmers is well know to yourself and the other members of the Council: M. McEachran has been kind enough to loan the school a number of demonstration specimens until we are sufficiently provided with pecuniary means to procure for our pupils every thing necessary for the attainment of that hitherto neglected branch of agricultural education: we will have, however, next fall, to begin with, a few specimens of Dr. Auzoux's specimens of clastic anatomical preparations to which we shall add others as our resources are increasing. This course is under the able management of Dr A. Charbonneau, M. D., and followed by all the pupils.

#### RURAL LAW.

The Course on Rural Law is always well attended and fully appreciated by the pupils. It is entrusted to District magistrate L. U. Fontaine, and under the able tuition of this Gentleman, it cannot but meet with ultimate success.

conclusion.—If amongst farmers, there are still objections to the teaching of our school, it is a gratifying fact at all events, that a great many of them have been converted to our cause; for to day the general opinion is prevailing that our teaching is calculated to be an immense benefit to the agricultural classes. We are happy that our, arduous undertaking beset on all sides with seemingly inseparable difficulties, to depend upon the powerful support of the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works and agriculture, on the encouragement bestowed by the clergy, that devoted friend of our cause, and finally in the marked protection of the members of the Council of agriculture. With our own personal and well founded conviction that our enterprise is both patriotic and well calculated to do good, we are desirous, so far as our limited means will permit, of uniting our efforts with yours, and of performing our work with both prudence and energy.

Believe me, Mr. President, in all sincerity, and with humble respects, your obedient servant,

(signed.)

L. J. DOZOIS, Priest. Director.

Agricultural School of L'Assomption, 23rd. may, 1871.

#### REPORT OF THE MONTREAL VETERINARY SCHOOL

SESSIONS OF 1871 AND 1872.

Georges Leclère, Esgr.

Secretary of the Council of Agriculture,

Sir.

In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report of the Veterinary School for the last two years.

The lectures began at the commencement of October and were continued to the end of March; they comprise the following courses.

Anatomy and Veterinary dissections Physiology and Histology	D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S. Prof. W. Fraser, M. D.
ChemistryBotany	Prof. R. Craik, M. D. Prof. Dawson, L. L. D.
Veterinary Médecine and Surgery	D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S do do

The hours of lecture are as follows: Physiology every day at 9 o'clok, A. M. Chemistry "7" P. M. Chemistry P. M.

Veterinary Anotomy, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock, P. M. Veterinary Medecine and Surgery on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Materia Medica on Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

The intermediate hours are employed in dissection practice and pharmacy, and every week one hour at least is taken up in the study of the microscope on subjects that have been treated on during the week. The collection of object for this studay is very extensive embracing specimens of all the tissues of the body and most diseased conditions.

Since the publication of my last report the pratical advantages have been greatly increased by the enlargement of the premises, by the increase of practice the number of cases submitted daily to treatment in the yard, also by the visits to the infirmary and stables. In this manner students cannot fail to acquire an intimate knowledge of deseases in their most varied forms.

The examination of horses as regards soundness constitutes an important part of their practice. The number submitted to their daily examinations affords them an excellent opportunity of studying the deseases which render horses unsound and the best means of detecting them.

Every student has the advantage not only of seeing the practice but he must also take an active part in the operations as he must administer or apply remedies every day to a great number of subjects.

The pharmacy occupies equally a considerable portion of their time and attention. They are instructed how to compound and prepare medecines from prescriptions. This is a most important part of the course and as the medecines prescribed are prepared by the students themselves, they soon become very expert in the art of dispensing.

Besides the deseases of horses they also study deseases of cattle and dogs. Since my last report the lectures have been attended by the following gentlemen as regular students.

Charles Lévêsque	Berthier-en-haut, P. Q.
Williamson Bryden	Boston, U. S.
Orphire Bruneau	St. Constant, P. O.
J. B. Chevalier	Mount Johnston, P. Q.
Pollidore Privé	St. Hilaire, P. Q.
Alphonse Couture	Ste. Thérèse, P. Q.
Robt. Allan	Montreal.
Robt. Shand	Logan's Farm.
G. R. Faulkner	Logan's Farm. Montreal.

Messrs: Lévêsque, Bryden and Bruneau have passed their final examination nd obtained their diplomas and are now practising, Mr. Lévêsque at Berthier, Mr. Bryden in Boston and Mr. Bruneau is employed as assistant in the infirmery.

Among the old students it is very satisfactory to observe that Mr. Ferries has settled with advantage in Beverly, Ontario, Messrs. Alloway and Patterson are practising in Montreal and Mr. Fraser at Ripon, in Yorkshire (England), and besides being a credit to their profession, they fulfil their duties with profit to themselves and satisfaction to those who employ them.

It is interesting to observe that two of these gentlemen passed their examination at the Veterinary College of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in England; Messrs. Fraser and Patterson received special congratulations; Mr. Fraser as being one out of the six who passed the best geneal examination and Mr. Patterson as having taken a silver medal in proof of his capacity.

It is to be regretted that such a small number of young men avail themselves of the opportunity of studying a profession, which at present, promises more encouragement than any other. When on one side we consider the almost fabuous value of our domestic animals the price of some being as high as one thousand and even twenty thousand dollars for a single animal; and on the other side the small number of educated practitioners, not only in this country but also not neighbouring Republic who treat deseases of animals, there is reason to be astonished that there are so few willing to study the profession of Veterinary medecine.

May I be permitted to draw the attention of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture and that of the Council of Agriculture on the following statement of our expenses.

Grant from the Council	\$40	0.00
Rent of dissecting Room		
Fees for Chemistry and Physiology	72.00	
Fuel and light for dissecting Room	24.00	
	19	6.00

\$196.00

Balance to pay lectures on veterinary art and tuition of six students....... \$204.00

It is easy to see by these figures that the remuneration for the time given to this instruction and the labor it requires are far from being considerable; and if we consider that the school has now been in operation since six years and that its utility has been thoroughly admitted, I hope I may be justified in asking for an increase of the allowance granted for its maintenance and to expect that active measure will be taken to induce young men to attend its lectures.

feel it my duty to express the immense obligation we owe to the medical Faculty of McGill University for their kindness in allowing us the free use of their lecture Room and museum and also to admit our students to their lectures as half the usual fees.

It is with the greatest regret that I have to record the deaths, within these last two months, of Major T. E. Campbell, C. B., and Professor William Fraser, M. D.

The Veterinary school, in great part, owes its existence to the influence, advice and help of these two distinguished citizens. From the very conception of the plan of this establishment, till the hour of his death, Major Campbell never ceased to take the greatest interest in its success and was a regular assistant to the yearly examinations, and Dr. Fraser as one of the members of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Physiology took an equal interest in the success of the school and its pupils.

I could not better terminate this Report than by recalling to memory the immense gratitude due to these two distinguished men, whose loss is so deeply deplored.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, Veterinary Surgeon to the Council of Agriculture.

P. U. ARCHAMBAULT, Auditors. J. M. BROWNING,

(Signed,)

D <b>B</b>		THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF	NT WITH THE COUNCIL OF AGENDING ON 31 AUGUST 1869-70	31 S	AUGUS	7 T	ARY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 31 AUGUST 1869–70	<u>.</u>	Ca.
Months	Date.	Receipts.	<b>\$\$</b>	cts.	Months.	Date.	Expenses.	•	cts.
Augt. 26  Oct 30  Oct 23  Nov. 23  "" 23  "" 8  "" 8  "" 8  "" 29  March. 11  July 15  Augt 15	26 30 16 23 23 29 29 11 15	Balance in hand this day  Government Grants  """"  """""  """"  Government Grant to Agricultural  Societies  Government Grants to Council  Interest on deposits at Ban. JCart.	12,608 8,034 10,058 1,927 3,119 656 2,742 409 8,759 8,759 8,759 8,759	93 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	1870	<b>25</b>	Paid to Agricultural Societies A Grants of the Council, Travalling exp. for members, C Secretary's Salary Expenses of the Council E Revue Ag. & Ag. & L. C. Agric. F Works on the Exhib. grounds G Balance in hand this day	27,053 6,406 990 1,516 659 2,734 16,905	930 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		Total	\$56,986	27			Total	\$56,986	27

We certify having examined attentively the accounts of the Secretary and found them correct.

MONTREAL, 24 February 1871.

#### STATEMENT A.

Monies paid to Agricultural Societies from Grant of the Government.

	200
Arthabaska	<b>636</b> 00
Beauharnois	<b>636</b> 00
Beauce	<b>636</b> 00
Bellechasse	636 00
Bonaventure No. 1	241 00
Bonaventure No. 2	<b>265</b> 00
Brome	636 00
Charlevoix No. 1	180 00
Charlevoix No. 2	436 00
Chambly	636 00
Chamblydo	656 00
Chatagramar	636 00
Chicartimi and Company	1272 00
Country No. 4	
Compton No. 1	343 00
Compton No. 2	273 00
Chateauguay. Chicoutimi and Saguenay. Compton No. 1 Compton No. 2 Two-Mountains.	<b>636</b> 00
Dorchester	<b>636</b> 00
Drummond No. 1	193 00
Drummond No. 2	277 00
Gaspé No. 1	198 50
Gaspé No. 2	<b>198</b> 50
Gaspé No. 2 Hochelaga	636 00
Iberville	636 00
Jacques Cartier	636 00
Kamouraska	636 00
Kamouraska Laprairie Laval	565 80
Taval	636 00
Lévis	636 00
Marking and	<b>636</b> 00
Maskinongé Megantic No. 1 Megantic No. 2	
Meganuc No. 1	~0.
Megantic No. 2	<b>309</b> 00
Montmagny	619 60
Missisquoi	<b>636</b> 00
Montcalm	<b>396</b> 00
Montreal	308 00
Nicolet No. 1	200 00
Nicolet No. 2	<b>436</b> 00
Ottawa No. 1	479 00
Ottawa No. 2	137 00
Pontiac	636 00
Portneuf	<b>636</b> 00
Onahar (city)	136 44
Quebec (city)	636 00
Dishmand	656 00
Richmond	349 00
Dimensi No 9	226 00
Rimouski No. 2	
Rouville	656 00
Sherbrooke	308 00
# N	

Stanstead	<del>ა</del> გი მ0
St. John's	636 00
St. Maurice	636 00
Temiscouata	636 00
Vaudreuil No. 1	370 00
Vaudreuil No. 2	246 00
Vercheres No. 2	51 00
Wolfe No. 1	266 00
Wolfe No. 2	311 00

\$27,053..84

## STATAMENT B.

## Grants of the Council to different persons.

			comment of the comment of any or the personnel		
1869					
1870					
Aug.	26	Paid	H. & A. Allan, freight on preparations of Dr Auxoux	11 8	80
Oct.	21	"	F. X. Proulx, postage on "la Gazette des Campagnes"	125	00
Nov.	2	"	L. J. Dozois, bursaries of L'Assomption	116	20
	4	.6	A. Motta, a/c. preparation of Dr Auzoux	150	
"	26	"	L. I. Dozois, bursaries of L'Assomption	29	
	"	"	D. McEachram, ac. Veterinary School	51	
Dec.	1	"	G. T. R. freight on collection of Vilmorin & Co	18	
• 6	9	"	A. Ramsay, glass on show case of Vilmorin	6	30
	10	"	Revd. F. Pilote, bursaries of Ste. Ann.e	62	
44	20	"	L. I. Dozois, do of L'Assomption	26	
• 6	24	"	" do do	83	00
Jan.	11	"	Revd. F. Pilote, do do	34	00
	21	"	Jacques Cartier Bank, exchange for Vilmorin & Co	96	89
	17	"	L. J. Dozois, bursaries of L'Assomption	26	00
Feb.	21	"	do do do	23	
"	23	"	F. Pilote, do Ste. Anne	50	00
"	46	46	F. Proulx, postage on la Gazette	65	
Marc	ch 8	"	D. McEachran, Veterinary School	400	
46	14	"	Revd. F. Pilote, bursaries of Ste. Anne	50	
• 6	46	46	do do Agricultural School of Ste. Anne	1946	
"	66	46	L. J. Dozois, do do of L'Assomption.	1946	<b>52</b>
44	19	"	do bursaries of L'Assomption	23	
Apri	1 9	, "	Revd. F. Pilote, bursaries of Ste. Anne	63	
iî.	28	"	L. J. Dozois, do of L'Assomption		40
May	20	} "	do do do	23	40
June		"	F. Pilote, do of Ste. Anne	130	
	6	, "	L. J. Dozois, of L'Assomption	163	88
**	9	"	Duvernay et frères, Grant to «Semaine Agricole »	500	
46	30		Freight on wheat from the Black Sea		00
July			F. Pilote, bursaries of Ste. Anne		00
Aug			do do do	39	

**\$6,406** 87

## STATEMENT C.

4000	Travelling expenses of the members of the Council.		
1869	14 Secretary's travelling expenses to NY. Exhibition	£.	0 00
Sept.	20 do do do to London		00 (
Oct.	20 do do do to London		6 50
	14 do do		3 00
11 NT	" Travelling expenses for meeting		5 00
Nov.	19 J. Gaudet		4 00 8 00
	" H. G. Joly		2 50
. "	" F. Pilote		9 00
44	" S. Tassé		5 10
46	" B. Benoit  E. J. DeBlois		3 00 9 70
66	" U. Archambault		9 70 L 00
cı	" A. Marsan		87
44	L. H. Massue	18	3 00
44	" L. Archambault		5 00
" D	L. Levesque		3 00
Dec. Jany.	16 Secretary to Québec		3 <b>5</b> 0 3 <b>0</b> 0
uanv.	" A Somerville		00
Fév.	4 Travelling expenses of Members at Quebec, meeting		35
	9 A. Sommerville		3 00
June	1 Revd. F. Pilote	-	00
46	2 E. J. DeBlois		) 00 i 15
	" L. Levesque		82
"	"A. Marşan,		15
"	" J. Gaudet		10
"	" J. J. Ross		00
در در	" H. G. Joly		50
"	" B. Benoit" L. H. Massue		00
"	" do do,,		00
-4	" A. Sommerville		00
1870			
June	20 L. Archambault	17	00
"	" P. U. Archambault		35
July	12 E. J. DeBlois	-	75 00
	26 H. J. Joly		00 00
Aug.	16 B. Benoit		00
	10 21 201010		_
		<b>\$</b> 990	44
•	STATEMENT D.		
1869	Secretary's Salary.		
Oct.	11 Salary for August and Sept	233	40
Nov.	2 do "Oct	116	
Dec.	2 do " Nov	116	66
Jan.	4 do " Dec64	116	66

1870         " 31 do " January.         Feb. 28 do " Feb         Mrch. 30 do " March.         April 29 do " April.         May 31 do " May         June 30 do " June.         July 30 do " July.         Aug 31 do " August.	116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66
	<b>\$</b> 1,516	08
<del></del>		
STATEMENT E.		
1869 Different expenses of the Council.		
Oct. 11 Postage Nov. 11 Mrs. Sancer, rent.  " 22 do taxes  " 26 Postage  Dec 2 Stamps  Jan. 5 S. R. Parsons, cushions for office chairs  " 11 Postage  " 13 J. A. Graham, stationery  Fev. 1 Insurance on preparation of Dr. Auzoux  " 9 Postage  " Mrs. Sancer, rent  Apr 13 Postage  May 3 Mrs Sancer, rent  Apr 14 Postage  " Mrs. Sancer, rent  " Stamps  Aug. 3 do  " 10 Postage  " 11 Postage  " Water taxes  " 33 Stamps  " 27 Fuel	110 38 2 4 4 34 32 110 3 10 8 110 32 5	18 53 00 00 24 21 25 96 00 69 00 00 50
	<b>\$</b> 659	02
STATEMENT F.		
"Revue Agricole" and "Lower-Canada Agriculturist."		
Oct. 6 J. Perreault	159 60 500	00
•	719	99

## STATEMENT G.

## Exhibition Grounds.

1870						
June	6	Carriages	****	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	6	37
"	28	do			3	50
July	2			***** *********************************	72	94
"	"	do Ó do	ďo	************************	167	00
"	16	do do	do	*************************	265	00
٤.	23	do do	do	*************************	303	33
"	30	do do	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	304	21
Aug.	6	do do	do	***************************************	361	77
"	10	J. G. Ginmond, indem	nity for pota	aloes	60	00
"	13	L. Beaubien, work on	the ground	*******************************	402	34
"	"	C. Nelson, as per accou	ınt	••••••	80	00
"	"	Carriages	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***************************************	10	00
"	20	L. Beaubien, work on t	he ground .		387	17
"	27	<b>€</b> lo do	_ do	***************************************	311	26

**\$** 2734 99

E	cts.		92	8 8 2	31	87		58	]:	10
æ	**		37,478 1,399	0,242 831	1,363 $13,516$	7,792		11,622		80,248
THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 1st AUGUST 1871.	Expenses.		By Agricultural Societies A By Secretary's salary B	By the Council's grant	By the travellings exp. of memb. E By the exhibition grounds F	By grant of 1871 of the Agricul- tural Societies.		By balance in hand this day	,	
L OI UST	Date.							31		
THE 1st AUGUST 1871.	. inoM	1870					1871	Aug	,	
TE C E 1s	cts.		485	28.5	<b>4</b> 5		12	88	T	2
nt with th Ending th	**		16,905 8,469	11,823	12,864		360 145	8,000 8,284	1000	80,248
THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE BUDING THE SECRETARY IN THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT OF TH	Receipts.		To balance in hand this day	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	To ,, ,, ,,		6 months of interest on deposit	15 Amount deposited		
-	Date.		33	62 62 73			~~	28		
DR.	Month	1870.	Aug	0ct	Nov	1874	Feb	; ; 0 3 3		

We certify having examined attentively the accounts of the Secretary of the Council and found them correct.

igned,) J. M. BROWNING, Auditors...

MONTREAL, June 18th 1872.

## STATEMENT A.

# GRANTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1870	•		
66	Argenteuil	656	00
"	Arthabaska	656	
46	Bagot	656	
"	Beauharnois	656	00
44	Beauce	656	
	Bellechasse	656	
"	Berthier	656	
"	Bonaventure No 1	300	
	Bonaventure No 2		
	Brome	656	
"	Chambly (paid before)	000	00
	Champlain	656	00
	Champlain Charlexoix No 1:	272	
"	Charlevoix No 2	384	
"	Chateauguay	656	
"	Chicautimi et Saguanay	1312	
66	Chicoutimi et Saguenay	337	
"	Compton No 2.	319	
"	Two Mountains	656	
"	Dorchester	656	
66	Drummond No 1	302	
.66	Drummond No 2	302	
"	Gaspó No 1	231	
"	Gaspé No 2····	425	
"	Hochelaga	656	
"	Huntingdon	656	
"	Iberville	656	
•6	Jacques-Cartier	656	
"	Joliette \$300. \$356	656	
44	Vomourealte		
66	Kamouraska	656 369	
"	Laprairie		
"	Laval	656	
. "	Lévis.	656 656	
66	L'Islet		
6		656	
.?	Lotbinière No. 1	282	
"	Lotbinière No. 2	374	
"	Maskinongé	656	
"	Megantic No. 1	204	
"	Megantic No. 2	342	70
"	Missisquoi	597	
"	Montcâlm	524	
"	Montmagny \$08% \$/5.80	655	
"	Montmorency	544	
	Montreal	328	ŲΨ

1870.	Napierville	606 80
"	Nicolet No. 1	567 00
"	Nicolet No. 2	89 00
<b>"</b> .	Ottawa No. 1	543 00
"	Ottawa No. 2	113 00
"	Pontiac	649 44
"	Portneuf	477 24
	Quebec	246 00
"	Richelieu	628 12
"	Richmond	656 00
".	Rimouski No. 1	314 88
"	Rimouski No. 2	265 68
"	Rouville (paid before the month of August 1870)	200 00
"	Shefford	656 00
44	Sherbrooke	328 00
"	Soulanges	656 00
"	Stanstead.	656 00
"	St. Hyacinthe	656 00
"	St John.	656 00
44	St. Maurice	656 00
"	Temiscouata	656 00
44	Terrebonne	656 00
"	Three-Rivers	328 00
"	Vaudreuil No. 1	383 00
"	Vaudreuil No. 2	273 00
"	Vercheres No. 1	435 00
"	Vercheres No. 2.	221 00
"	Wolfe No. 1	364 00
-6	Wolfe No. 2	292 00
ć.	Yamaska.	656 00
	1 WILLIAM IN THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE S	

\$37.478.76

## STATEMENT B.

## SECRETARY'S SALARY.

l October. Sa	lary for	September	116	- 66
31 "	ü	October	116	66
30 November	"	November		00
31 December	"	December		32
1871				
31 January	"	January	116	66
7 March	"	February	116	66
4 April	"	March	116	66
l Mav	"	April	116	66
1 June	"	May		66
30 "	"	June	116	66
31 July	"	July	116	66
31 August	"	August	116	66

## STATEMENT C.

## GRANTS OF THE COUNCIL.

1870				
22 Sept. Pa	aid to	L. J. Dozois, bursaries of L'Assomption	60	00
22 "."	do	Agricultural School of L'Assomption	500	
1 Oct.	do	E. W. Tremblay, bursaries of St. Ann	36	
1 "	do	do do do	42	00
31 "	do	L. J. Dozois do L'Assomption	42	00
2 Nov.	do	E. W. Tremblay do St. Ann	42	00
4 "	do	Duvernay & Brother, Semaine Agricole	500	00
14 "	do	Ed Barnard, money voted 2 October	. 100	00
15 "	do	D. McEachran, Veterinary School	60	7 2
15 "	do	do Advts. of Veterinary School		00
15 "	do	J. Gaudet, Purses of L'Assomption	60	
17 "	do	L. J. Dozois, one quarter	500	
17 _"	do	E. W. Tremblay do	500	7.5
1 Dec.	ďο	D. McEachran, Advts. of Veterinary School	28	
3 "	фo	E. W. Tremblay, bursaries of St. Ann	72	
28 "	do	L. J. Dozois, bursaries of L'Assomption	48	00
1871				
7 Jan.	do	L. J. Dozois, 2nd. quarter	500	00
10 "	do	E. W. Tremblay, 2nd. quarter	500	00
12 "	do	D. McEachran, Veterinary School	348	00
20 "	do	Montreal Herald, advts. Veterinary School	10	00
2 March	do	A. Marsan, bursaries of L'Assomption	30	00
4 "	do	Max. Dubé, indemnity	20	
11 "	do	L. J. Dozois, bursaries of L'Assomption	54	
14 "	do	E. W. Tremblay do St. Ann	38	
11 April	do	L. J. Dozois do L'Assomption	· 54	
11 "	do	do balance of \$1200	200	
13 "	do	E. W. Tremblay, bursaries of St. Ann	33	
13 "	do	do balance of \$1200	200	
20 "	do	Waddel, Travelling expenses for examination	16	
25 "	do	L. J. Dozois balance of \$1000 voted on 2nd. feb. 1870.	500	
28 "	do	Duvernay & Brother 6 months Semaine Agricole	500	
2 May	ďο	E. W. Tremblay, bursaries of St. Ann	58	
19 "	do	L. J. Dozois do L'Assomption	54	
1 June	do	E. W. Tremblay do St. Ann	42	
6 "	do	L. J. Dozois do L'Assomption	48	
U	do	L. H. Massue, for Ed. Barnard, Travelling expenses	150	
4 July	do	E. W. Tremblay, bursaries of St. Ann	49	
6 " 34 "	do	L. J. Dozois do of L'Assomption	54	
01	go	do do do	50	
August	do	E. W. Tremblay do of St. Ann	30	
18 "	do	Vilmorin, Andrieux, Museum	106	ου

STA	THE	MEN	ידינ	n
DIA		MEL	N I	17.

40%)		SEVERAL EXPENSES OF THE COUNCIL.		
1870 14 Nov.	Daid to	o Mde. Sancer Quarters rent	110	nη
17 "	do	H. & A. Allan, for freight		23
1 Dec.	do		<b>17</b>	
17 "	do			18
1871	uo	THE GOLPOLARIOH OF MOHINEAU, TAXES	00	10
7 Janua:	rv do	Postage, Montreal	32	35
20 "	do	Insurances		25
3 Feb.	do	J. A. Graham, stationary	-	70
6	do	J. Lovell, Dominion directory		00
13 "	go	Mde. Sancer, Quarters rent	110	
13 March		Pickup, Stamps		00
9 May	do	Mde. Sancer, Quarters rent	110	
5 June	do	Postage, Montreal		49
26 "	do	J. Lovell, Jobs	100	
7 Augus		Postage, Montreal		23
9	do	Mde. Sancer, Quarters rent	110	00
15 "	do	The Corporation of Montreal (water taxes)		10
			\$831	78

## STATEMENT E.

## TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1870				
12 October	Paid	to L. Beaubien trip to Utica, St. Louis	58	00
14 "	do	M. H. Cochrane for J. M. Browning, Beaubien and		
		Leclère	. 223	35
27 "	do	L. Lévêsque	18	00
27 "	do	A. Marsan	6	00
27 "	do	Révd. S. Tassé	7	00
27 "	do	J. Gaudet	11	00
27 "	do	B. Benoit	6	00
27 "	do	E. J. DeBlois	9	<b>75</b>
27 "	do	L. Massüe	5	60
27 "	do	H. G. Joly	21	<b>50</b>
27 ''	do	Ed. Barnard to Utica & Toronto	72	00
28	do	J. M. Browning Exposition and meetings	59	00
31 ''	do	J. J. Ross	12	00
2 Nov.	do	J. M. Browning. Balance of expenses, trip to Utica		
		and St. Louis	73	00
4 "	do	U. Archambault	17	00
25 "	do	Revd. S. Tassé	31	00
26 "	do	B. Benoit	24	00
30 "	do	G. Leclère bal. travelling exp. to Utica and St. Louis.	106	50
30 "	do	G. Leclère to Quebec	15	00
13 <b>Déc</b> .	do	J. M. Browning	45	75
13 "	do	B. Benoit	2	00
13 "	do	Révd. S. Tassé	3	00
1871.	•	•		
7 January	7 do	L. Massüe	23	00
18 "	do	Alex. Sommerville	19	00

24 Feb	do	J. M. Browning	27
2 March	do	Révd. S. Tassé	10
2 "	do	A. Marsan	6
2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 "	do	H. G. Joly	26
2 "	do	J. O. Beaubien	13
2 "	do	L. Lévêsque	17
2 "	do	J. Gaudet	13
) <i>(</i> (	do	·B. Benoit	13
	do	E. F. DeBlois	15
"	do	J. J. Ross	17
"	do	U. Archambault	9
April	do	Ls. Archambault	30
i it	do	J. M. Browning	8
May	do	E. J. DeBlois	10
) ""	do	H. G. Joly	12
"	do	F. W. Gray	12
u	do	E. J. DeBlois, balance	2
"		J. M. Browning	16
u	do	L. Massüe	12
··	do	H. G. Joly	12
"	do	E. J. DeBlois.	10
"	do	G. Leclère	10
June	do	H. G. Joly	iŏ
"	. do	F. W. Gray	10
"	do	E. J. DeBlois	11
"	go	Révd. F. Pilote	9
"	do	L. Lévêsque	15
60	do	J. J. Ross	10
"	do	Révd. S. Tassé.	10
"	do	A. Marsan	5
"	do	A. Casavant.	5
"	go	S. Blackwood	8
"	do	L. Massüe.	6
"	do	J. M. Browning	8
"	do ·	L. Archambault.	7
·		G. Leclère, to Quebec	15
July	do		10
	do do	G. Leclère, do	10
August	go .		10
	ao	G. Leclère, do	10
1870		B. Benoit, do	91
October	αο	B. Benoit, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	31
	•		01969
			<b>\$</b> 1363
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		STATEMENT F.	
	EXH	IBITION GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, FENCES, &C.,	
1070		•	
Sept. I	Paid to	L. J. Beaubien, wages	299
Sept. I	Paid to	L. J. Beaubien, wages	299

	1870.			
3	Sept.	Paid to L. J. Beaubien, wages	299	24
U	"	do J. Donelly, amount of his contract	4000	00
	"	do Piter Tierny, indemnity	160	00
10	"	do G. Leclère, wages	557	50
24	"	do G. Leclère, do do	265	<b>5</b> 9
26	"	do A. Corbeille, wages	134	60
		72		

_					
26	"	do	J. Sissons, lunches of judges, &c	255	50
26	"	do		250	00
26	"	do	Chs. Nelson, sundries	20	00
1	Oct.	do	Eventurel, advts	15	00
14	"	do		6	00
14	"	do		382	00
14	"	do	W. Henderson, planks for fences	1251	51
15	"	do	A. Corbeille, wages	362	61
15	"	do	J. Lovell, printing	250	<b>0</b> 0
15	"	do	Duvernay, frères, do	100	00
15	"	ġd		58	<b>0</b> 0
15	"	ġc	W. Henderson, bal. of ajc	-	96
22	"	do	A. Corbeille, wages		50
<b>2</b> 9	"	do	A. Corbeille, do	121	
_		de	P. Donnely, a ₇ c on his contract	2000	
12	"	de	A. Corbeille, wages	233	
14	"	do		29	
15	"	do		24	
17	"	do	F. McCall, indemnity for potatoes	14	00
19	"	do		134	
26	- "	do		97	
. =	Dec -			100	
10	"	do			60
10	"	do			00
12	46	do		104	
16	"	do			20
16	"	do	,,		00
19	"	do	C. Leclaire, repairing instruments	37	77
1	1871.			•	
12	Jan.	do	J. Donolly, bal. of his contract	848	00
12	•	do			00
4	Feb.	_	A. Corbeille, work on the ground		50
7	_	do			45
14		do	J. L. Gibb, prizes		00
21		do		45	00
21		do	Montreal Herald, advts	32	53
28		do	Montreal Gazette, advts		00
27	Marc	ch do	J. H. Franklin, 2 diplomas	4	00
9	Apri	l do	Montreal Gazette, advts	17	<b>75</b>
17	•	do	G. J. Bartne do	8	00
26		do	H. Rose do	6	00
30	"	do	A. Corbeille, work on the ground	30	25
6	May	do	A. Corbeille, wages	35	51
12	"	do	W. Henderson, lumber	61	37
13	"	do	A. Corbeille, wages	23	65
13	"	do	J. M. Leclaire do		00
15	June	do	J. K. Clare, Hamilton, advts	15	00
	July		Hôtel Dieu, one year's interest, on sale	621	60
13	"	do	E. Pickup, Stamps	10	00
17	"	do	C. F. Papineau, contr. of the purchase of grnd. from l'H-D.	49	00
22	"	do	A. Corbeille, wages	~	00
1	1870				
3	Dec.	do	A. Corbeille do	100	47
	"	do	Chs. Storer, Tickets for exhibition		70

## STATEMENT G.

## GRANTS FROM THE GOVERNMEMT TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

1	1871	•		
29	Aug.	Hochelaga	<b>656</b> 0	0
31	" 。	Three-Rivers	328 0	
31	"	St. Hyacinthe	656 0	0
31	"	Soulanges	656 0	)0
31	"	Rouville	656 0	0
31	66	L'Islet	<b>656</b> 0	0
31	"	Missisquoi	<b>560</b> 8	37
31	"	L'Assomption	656 0	90
34	"	Joliette	636	)(
31	ii.	Laprairie	656	)(
31	"	Beauharnois	656	
31	"	Paid to L. J. Dozois, 1 quarter, L'Assomption	300 (	)(
31	: 6	do E. U. Tremblay, 1 do. St. Ann	300 (	)0
31	"	do E. U. Tremblay, 1 do, St. Anndo Duvernay, frères, printing for exhibition 1871	400 (	)()

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS

AND

# EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

# ORGANISATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR YEAR 1871.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES. PRESIDENTS.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
ArgenteuilE. Jones	J. Havs	H. Howard
ArthabaskaA. Gagnon	.B. Théroux (ir.)	L. J. Powel!
BagotU. Desmarais.	.T. BrodeurI	P. S. Gendron
BeauharnoisJ. Symons	L. Julien	E. H. Bisson
BeauceThs. Z. Taschereau	ıG. B. Lafleur	Z. Vézina
BellechasseO. C. Fortier	E. Forguesl	P. Forgues
BerthierE. O. Cuthbert	F. P. Dezy	B. E. Pelland
Bonaventure No. 1W. MacPherson	C. Kerr	3. A. Corbin
Bonaventure No. 2J. Meagher	J. Fraser	Mann & Maegher
BromeJ. Burnet	<u>E</u> . <u>A</u> . Dyen	os Lefebvre
ChamblyP. B. Benoit M. P	<u>T</u> . Hurteaul	s. Trudeau
Champlain	F. Filteau	Robt. Trudel
Charlevoix No. 1C. Desmeules	l. X. Croin	J. A. J. Kane
Charlevoix No. 2S. Boivin	T. Asselin	Thos. Tremblay
ChâteauguayHon. L. Renaud	J. Newlands	E. S. Mazurette
ChicoutimiHon. D. E. Price	A. Tremblay	I. Z. Gloutier
Compton No. 1T. M. Hurd	G. F. Hackett	M. Lebourveau
Compton No. 2T. Bennett.	J. Keenan	A. H. vaugnam
Two MountainsHon. L. Dumouche	1 vv. ingiis	D. Masson
Dorchester J. RoyDrummond No. 1E. J. Hemming	A. Duillas	J. C. ROY
Drummond No. 2B. I. Reed	T Atlance	In. J. Walls
Gaspé No. 1P. Vibert	T Savage	T M Domand
Gaspé No. 2J. Eden	C Dumanaga	J. M. Remonu
Gaspé No. 3J. Collas	T Dahvol	John J. oGrae
HochelagaL. J. B. Beaublen	I Department	H Readia
Huntingdon No. 1D. Brims (P. M)	A Oliver	D McFarlane
Huntingdon No. 2W. Cantwell	Rich Sweet	Wm Edwards
Iberville F. Meunier	F X Poulin	L A Auger
Jacques-CartierA. Sommerville	B Lefèhyre	N. M. Lecavalier
JolietteL. Lévesque	G. DeLanaudière]	E. Guilbault.
KamouraskaD. L. Têtu	P. Dessaint	I. Dessains
LaprairieA. Ste. Marie	M. Longtin	E. C. Brosseau
L'AssomptionHon. P. U. Archar	n-	
beault	U. Deschamps	A. Archambault
LavalA. D. P. Bélair	F. Lavoie	S. F. McMahon
LévisE. H. Marceau	C. Lemieux	L. N. Carrier
L'IsletJ. Bte. Dupuis	E. Casgrain	P. G. Verreault
Lotbinière No. 1Thos. Walker	E. Brown	W. Wilson
Lotbinière No. 2H. G. Joly	F. Legendre	M. Couture
MaskinongéG. Caron (M. P.) Mégantic No. 1D. McKinnon	A. Sevigny	E. Caron
Mégantic No. 1D. McKinnon	D. D. McKenzie	O. Hunter
Mégantic No. 2J. Olivier MississiquoiH. B. Street	W. Church	J. Hutchison
MississiquoiH. B. Street	L. Johnston	Geo. Sully
MontcalmF. A. M. Foucher MontmagnyL. R. Blais M. P. P	T. Beandry	L. G. Richard
MontmagnyL. R. Blais M. P. P.	Hon. J. O. Beaubien	K. Nadeau
MontmorencyC. Rhéaume		

MontrealJ. McKenzvW. EvansJ. E. Pell
MontrealJ. McKenzyW. EvansJ. E. Pell NapierrevilleC. G. LavioletteN. PicotteA. Mérizzi
Nicolet No. 1J. JutrasL. E. LeblancJ. A. Blondin
Nicolet No. 2F. BoisclairE. BeaubienS. N. St. Cyr
Ottawa No. 1A. WrightR. KennyJ. W. Symmes
Ottawa No. 2E. W. MurrayA. CampbellA. Waters
Pontiac A. Smart M. Blakeley G. M. Judson
Pontiac
Quebec (city.)J. K. BoswellJas. DinningF. W. Grav
Quebec (county) No organization this year.
RichelieuJ. A. DorionJ. Bte. NaultC. Harpin
Quebec (county).       No organization this year.         Richelieu.       J. A. Dorion.       J. Bte. Nault.       C. Harpin.         Richmond.       J. W. Stockwell.       C. Hall.       J. Main.         Rimouski No. 1.       Revd. F. Laliberté.       A. Michaud.       H. Martin.
Rimouski No. 1Revd. F. LalibertéA. MichaudH. Martin
Rimouski No. 2L. N. BlaisD. F. De St. AubinT. Quellette
RouvilleJ. U. Messier
Shefford
Sherbrooke
SoulangesQ. S. de BeaujeuD. McPhersonG. H. Dumesnil
StansteadC. C. ColbyJ. ThomsonL. K. Bentou
St. HyacintheJ. B. MichonC. GaucherJ. O. Guertin
St. JohnD. BrosseauJ. BorrowdaleE. Archambeault
St. Maurice C. Lajoje H. Léonard F. E. Milot
TémiscouataA. Danjon
TerrebonneL. R. MassonA. PayementA. Séguin
Three-RiversO. DuvalD. DufresneJ. B. R. Dufresne
Vaudreuil No. 1R. U. HarwoodG. Hodgson A. Valois M. D
Vaudreuil No. 2E. LalondeG. FletcherE. N. Fournier
Vercheres No. 1L. H. MassüeC. ChabotA. C. Larose
Vercheres No. 2J. R. BrillonJ. ColetteC. Robert
Wolfe No. 1H. G. BishopC. Tanguay E. Ives
Wolfe No. 2 J. Picard M. P. P S. Porter J. Z. C. Miquelon J. Z. C.
YamaskaV. GladuV. Gladu

E. JONES, President.

H. HOWARD, Secretary Treasurer.

AGRICULTURA B. Jones, President.	T SOC	IET	Y OF	THE	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL, 1874.		•		
	STATE	CENT	r of re	CET	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	1			
	•	cts.	69	ots.	EXPENDITURE.	, <del>ss</del>	cts.	69	cts.
1. Balance from last year 1870	123 304 656 10	00 00	95	8	Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account  2. Premiums for farms,  Do for standing crops,  3. Expenses of Judge at Shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on standing Crops  A. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with shows.  S. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  C. Printing notices of competitions & Connected therewith.  B. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains  Purchase of a call.  9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$917.90		888888	917	25 90
Total	\$1,098	8	26	8				\$1,098	_!
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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARTHABÁSKA, 1871. A. Gagnon, President.
B. Theroux, Vice-President.
C. J. Powert. Soc.-Tree

cts.	<del></del>	<del></del>	90 60	15	<del>=-</del>		===
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cts,	00 00	. 69 88	88				
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EXPENDITURE.	ns paid at e ed account iums for far for sta for plo for plo or plo do plo do plo do plo do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4 7. 0		1		(Signed,) A. GAGNON, President.	
cts.		<u> </u>		8		Sign	
••		<b>∞</b>		80			
ots.	88			85	15		
•	292 656			\$948 1	\$949	asurer.	
RECIBPTS.	Balance from last year 1370.     Subscriptions from members per detailed list government grant.     Amount government grant.     Horses Bulls Bulls.	Hams.  Boars  S. For entrance to Show Grounds.  G. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions.  N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (187.)		Bal. in favor of the Secretary \$1.15	TotalTotal	C. J. POWELL, SecTreasurer.	

#### ARTHABASKA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

#### REMARKS.

We have much pleasure in recording the recent introduction in this county of hay and corn mowing machines and of horse rakes, the use whereof seems likely to become very general notwithstanding the many obstacles resulting from the unevenness of the ground, the large number of standing an other stumps; all these impediments are rather a drawback to the utility of these machines in a country but recently cleared up.

The garden products are generally of a superior appearence, and the cost of culture is sure to be decreased to no considerable extent by the introduction of the sowing machine and the horse hoe. It is a matter of regret that implements of such a useful nature should not be more universally appreciated in our county.

Agriculture has been progressing for the last few years, and it seems that the taste for rearing bee-hives is also on the increase amongst our farmers, A member of our Society has now in his possession and under culture more than one hundred hives from which he derives a considerable income, and the necessary attendance and care bestowed on this branch of Agricultural Industry are not interfering in the least with his ordinary avocations.

Fruit trees have also had a most remarkable attention paid to their culture during the present year; a large number of different species have been introduced by one of the agents of a well known nursery-man from the state of Vermont and our farmers have readily purchased them notwithstanding the rather stiff price demanded for the article.

The nature of the soil seems quite appropriate to the culture of apple trees, and Mr. Sheriff Quesnel exhibited samples of apples which were, according to the opinion of competent judges, second to none of those exhibited at the last Provincial Exhibition of Quebec.

ANT, GAGNON.

President.

CHARLES J. POWELL,

Sec.-Treas.

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r. Brodeur, rice-tresuen. P. B. Gendron, SecTreasurer.	STAT	FEME	NT OF 1	RECI	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	89	cts.	•	<b>\$</b>	EXPENDITURE.	₩	s, o	69	cts.
Balance from last year 1870.     Bubscriptions from members per detailed list.     Amount of gov-rnment grant.     For use of Society's stock, viz.	11 760 656	8 28			1 7	396 101	0000		
Horses.  Bulls Rams Boars  5. For entrance to Show Grounds  Co6. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions	23	20			LEXPERSES of Judge at Shows     Do do on farms	75	67		
7. Permission to sell on do	100	88			5. Keoping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith	47	91 %	1,338	ق
					9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended o. \$338.5			183	70
Total	\$1,615	82		<u> </u>	<u></u>			\$1,615	78
The Secretary gives \$23.70 on his salary, which	ry, which	s dde	d with th	( )	.70 on his salary, which added with the balance \$183.53, makes it \$207.23.  (Signed;)  U. DESMARAIS, President,	Preside	it,		

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

NS, President. Vice-President. ON Sec - Treasurer	
CLIEN, VIC PRESON	
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••	2,773 141 258	<b>\$3</b> ,172	
cts.	75 000 000 000 55 55 55 55 55 56 66 66 66 66 66 66 66		
••	310 125 175 175 63 30 59 105 798 48 199 199 806 406	esident.	
EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricul'ural Shows per detailed account. 2. Pr miums for farms. 3. Expenses of Judge at Shows. 4. Fit ing up Pens and oth r expenses connection with shows and repairs. 5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith. 6. Printing notices of compe itions &c 7. Incidental exp nses. 8. Refund of Loan in capital and Int. to N. Pald for purchase of a Bull.  Papincau. 9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum exp-nded of series.	% (Signed,) JOHN SYMONS, President.	
cts.	00	Si.8	
89	7.7	77	
cts.	88 88 48	79	
89		\$3,172	
RECEIPTS.	2 Subscriptions from members per detailed list	Tot.l	

#### BEAUHARNAIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

#### REMARKS.

Agreably to the 73d. section of the act concerning the Department of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, chap. XV, passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, I have the honer to submit the statement of assessts and Expenditure, a list of the members, the prizes offered and paid, the names of competitors and of all matters in general connected with the operations of the society for the year 1871. At the time of the last annual meeting, the society owed a sum of \$700 together with the interests accrued up to that date on \$1400 and to accrue on the further sum of \$700 which remained due on a note subscribed in favor of M. Papineau who had supplied the funds required for our late importation. This remaining sum to the amount of \$806.48, capital and interest, has been paid, as you have seen, by an overplus on hand of \$258.00 for which the society is credited for next year.

Conformably also to the 76th section of same chapter, the programme of their operations of the year has been forwarded in january last by the Board of directors to the Board of the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, stating the number and amount of prizes given for competitions in which a number of subscribers have themselves taken a share. This Programme was fully carried out. In March last, the President of the Council forwarded to the secretary of your Society a circular requesting the Directors to give a helping hand to the unfortunate Frenchmen who had, succombed under the power of their foes, and asking what amount this Society was disposed to take out of the public grant for that laudable object. After some deliberation, and impressed with the feeling that the wish of a superior is equal to an order, the secretary was authorized by your Directors, in obedience to the said circular, to allow the Council to take out from the grant the sum of one hundred dollars, and to forward the same to the President of the "Comices de l'arrondissement de Metz."

It would be useless, Gentlemen, to mention herewith the repairs to the property and appertenances of this society and on the Exhibition grounds; they have been seen by yourselves and you have been enabled to perceive that they were all necessary for keeping the ground in good order.

Means had been taken for forwarding stallions to the Provincial Exhibition of Quebec; but as this Society was unable to get these valuable animals insured, it was decided that none should be forwarded in view of the many dangers and risks to which these animals were exposed on the route, especially when the losses suffered on similar previous occasions were brought to the recollection of all.

On the 26th day of july a resolution was adopted by which a sum of \$40.00 was offered to one member in each of the Parishes of the County, who should be willing to purchase a thoroughbred bull, with this condition that member's, cows should not be charged by him more than \$1. per cow. This measure was adopted by the Directors, with the double view of lessening expenses and giving encouragement to the improvement of the breed of black cattle in the County; you are

aware that expenses have already been incurred by the Society for that object; but their success having been but partial one, this new advice has been adopted.

Before I conclude these remarks, I deem it my duty to call again your attention on what I was saying in my last report: that all monies should be deposited annually with the Secretary-Treasurer before the first of december. No delay should be granted for any reason whatsoever, and, as you are aware, no Director has that power; the Secretary-Treasurer is invariably bound to render his accounts, and to hand over his Books to the auditors on the first days of december I trust that for the future it will not be necessary to repeat what I have just been mentioning.

JOHN SYMONS,

President.

E. H. BISSON, Sec. Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUCE, 1871.

Thos, Tascheren', Président. G. B. Lapleth, Vice-Président. Z. Vezina, Sec-Trasurer.

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cts.			67	97	80	
<del>99</del>			1,756	122	\$1,901	
cts.	30 08	8 8	25 90 57		84	4.4
69	371 140 27 27		31 39 294 790		80	101
RXPENDITURE.	Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account  2. Premiums for farms,  Do for standing crops,  Do for ploughi g matches.  3. Expenses of Ju ge at Shows.	Do do on standing crop	5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith competitions &c	a sum expended of \$917.90 Balance in hand	Subscription of 1872. Balance in hand 1871	Cash on hand
cts.			8		00	
69-			· 80		80	
cts.	17 60	8	33		80	
69-	829 329 656	01	26		\$1,901	
нвсеіртя.	1. Balance from last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses	Bulls Rans Roats For entrance to Show Grounds Entrance Fees for farm Competi ions	G77. Permission to sell on do		Total	

Signed,

THOS. Z. TASCHEREAU, President.

Z. VEZINA, Sec. Treasurer

#### BEAUCE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

#### REMARKS.

Although the reproductive animals may be used gratuitously by the members, yet they do not avail themselves to any extent of this advantage. There is a deplorable indifference on that subject.

There were, this year, 99 members less than last year; this is owing to the fact that the Society gives over but fifty cents of seeds to each member, more ample advantage in all other respects have been tendered by the Society than in any other year.

Since hay and clover seeds have been distributed by the Society, they are extensively used by farmers. White clover, however, is not properly appreciated, owing to its high price.

The culture of wheat which has been given up in almost all the parishes of the County, is beginning to be taken up again since wheat is distributed by the Society; the results are fair enough.

The county contains too extensive an erea for the establishment of a County competition for standing crops. The Society will open a competition for each Parish, or better again, for a group of parishes, if the scheme can be carried out

This Society should be entitled to a certain number of copies of the "Semaine Agricole." It pays its share towards the issuing of that gazette, and yet not a single number is received here.

T. B. TASCHEREAU,

President.

Z. VÉZINA, Sec.- Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

R. President.	FORGUES, Vice-President	Sec Treasurer
O. C. FORTIE	B. FORGUES,	P. Pongues.

RECEIPTS.	. ••	cts.	<del>65</del>	cts.	EXPENDITURE."	69	cts.	₩	cts.
1. Balance from last year 1870 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant 4. For use of Society's stock, viz Horses.	285 270 656	92 00 00	-		1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows perdetailed account. 2. Premiums for farms,  Do for standing crops,  Do for ploughing matches.  3. Expenses of Jurige at Shows.	421 122 151	50		
Bulls	12	9.5				30	8		
i. Furmission to sell on do	. 23	01			3. Aceping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith	7 52 48	99 20 20	834	9
					9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$834,16			58 354	35
Total	\$1,246.	98						\$1,246	86

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BERTHIER, 1871.  STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.  \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts
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ST/ ST/ \$ 52 186 656

N. B .- The Balance of 1870 now on hand is \$36.87 and not \$52.44, as given in statement of account of 1871.

B. E. PELLAND, Sec. Treasurer.

E. C. COINDENI,

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89 33.

\$ 745

W. McPHERSON,
President.

(Signed.)

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BONAVENTURE, No. 1.

#### REMARKS.

The Directors regret exceedingly that owing to the severity of the weather, one snow storm after another prevented them from holding their meeting in December according to rules and regulations, the meeting was called three different times, but as the state of the road prevented the directors from New Richmond and Port Daniel from attending it, was in consequence postponed until 18th January 1872.

The directors expect a large increase of subscribers for the next year, and they are happy in stating that the Society is now on a good footing and great be nefit is derived from it. Our next competition for standing crops will be held in August next. Several Trashing machines on the latest principle have been imported by our Farmers during the past year, as well as Potatoe Diggers and stumping machines, which the directors hope to be in a position to give prizes for another season. The Directors would further remark that last season one of our enterprising members J. B. Lebel, Esq., sowed six bushels Norway Oats as an experiment which proved quite a success, yielding twenty two bushels to one, which proves what can be done in the way of farming in this County; having to give such large premiums for best cultivated Farms and Standing Crops, does not meet with the approval of the members as it leaves us with small means for other purposes, but the Directors trusts your Honorable Council will increase their grant accordingly in order to meet the views of all parties concerned.

Wm. McPHERSON,

President.

GEORGE A. CORBIN,

Sec.-Treas.

ACRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, 1871. J. Meaghen, President. J. Frasen, Vice-President. Firth & Meagher, Sec.-Treasurey.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	•	cls.	<b>6</b> 9-	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	•	cts.
Balance from last year 1870  2. Subscriptions from menabers per detailed list  3. Amount of gouvernment grant  4. For use of Society's stock, viz  Horses	998	982			1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms,	235 150 36	88 83	·	
Bull; Rams Boars For entrance to show grounds. 6. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions	<b>*</b>	8				51	8 8		
7. Permission to sell on do	8 8 4	330			5. Keeping society stock, and other expenses connected therewith	25	28	253	70
	558	7			18 Samutany's colony baing coven our cort on				
Balance on Secretary's account	_	32			a sum expended of \$533.70	:		36	69
Total	290	66						260	86

N. B.-The balance on hand in 1870 \$119.36 has not been brought forward in this statement.

ANGUS FIRTH, Sec.-Treasurer.

(Signed.) J. MEAGHER, President.

Jos. LEFEBVRE, Sec. Treasurer.

36	Victo	ria.	Sessional Papers (No. 4.)				A.
		cts.	0 00			2	- <u></u> -
		84	8883			\$943	
		cis.	90 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20			<del>'</del> -	ent
		69	273 100 384 7 7 4 112 60				Presid
GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BROME, 1871.	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,	BXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms, 3. Premiums for farms, 4. For ploughing matches 5. Benness of Judge at thows. 6. Do do on farms. 7. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with shows. 7. Kee-ing society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith. 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains. 9. Secretary's sulary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$\$883.10.				(Signed,) E. A. DYER, President
OF	CEIP	cts.					
CIETY	r of RE	•					
Š	MENJ	cts.	\$ .88	94	61	01	
TURAI	STATE	•	29 2649 6459	942		\$943	
¥	E. A. Dyer, Vice-President. Jos. Lefebyre, SecTreasurer.	RECEIPTS.	1. Balance from last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list		Balance due by the Society	Total	TOTAL CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMBLY, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

B. Brnoit, President. P. Hurteau, Vice-President. L. Trodkau, See-Treasure.

36 Victo	ria.		Sessi	onal	Pap	ers	(No	. 4.)			
	cts.						87			99	53
	89						11			1,085	1,158
	cts.	8	8 3	2	8	99		8		8	
	₩.	326	192	25	-4*	7	25	25		125	
SULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN, 1871. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BXPENDITURE.	Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account     Premiums for farms compelition	do for standing cropsdo for ploughing matches3. Expenses of judges at shows	do do on larmsdo do on standing crops	1. Stalls and other huildings for Exposition 5. Keeping Scriety's stock, and other expenses connecting therewith	6. Printing notices of competitions, &c	•≡∞	a sum expended of \$1,041 Purchase a ram		of Agriculture	•
TH	cts.	-				8			8		
TY OF	€					18			18		٠
CIET MEN	cts.	<b>47</b>	8						88	5	53
AL SO STATE	69	78	656						\$1,144	14	\$1,158
AGRICULTUR Hox. J. J. Ross, President. D. Lacourciere, Vice-President. R. Trudet, SecTreasurer.	RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand of 1870	govérnment grant Society's strck, viz:	Pulls RamsBoars	5. Entrance Fees for competition 6. 6. For entrance to Show Grounds 7. Permission to sell on do	N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)	•			Balance due by the society	Total

J. J. ROSS, President. N, B.-The balance of 1870 should be \$91.58 and not \$78.47 as brought forward above. (Signed,) R. TRUDEL, Sec.-Treasurer.

## CHAMPLAIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## REMARKS.

- to We have been unable to make an entry of the number of points given by the judges to each competitor, owing to the fact that no satisfactory report was made by the judges of the points given by them. But they state in their report that competitors have complied in all respects with the By-Laws and regulations of the Council of Agriculture in all that relates to the extent of cultivated farms and to the culture of vegetables, besides potatoes.
- 20 Each member has been supplied by our society, during the year, with "Le journal d'agriculture" of St. Hyacinthe, as stated on the sheet of expenditure, in hopes that each of them may profit by the instructions and rules given and reproduced in that paper. Mr. Camille Lussier, proprietor of that sheet, with a view of giving a salutary encouragement to Agricultural Societies to subscribe thereto, has kindly supplied us with 311 copies of his paper at the rate of twenty-live cents per copy.
- 30 In the accounts rendered on the other page, namely on the first page, it appears that there is owing to the Secretary Treasurer a remaining sum of \$14.15 for the year 1871. But as there is owing to the society a remaining sum of \$28.00 by the keeper of the Percheron Stallion, this latter is fully ample to cover the said \$14.15.
- 40 The seeds brought by the society are: red clover seed, turnip seed, carrot, beet, havana, No 1 and Connecticut tobacco, the whole of which have been distributed to the members of the society pro rata of their subscriptions

Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, 26th December 1871.

ROB. TRUDEL,

Sec. Treas.

	cts.	00 00 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	26
	<b>6</b>	379 23 187	€:33 6:33
	cts.	90 90	<u>                                      </u>
	ဖာ	309	
nd. urer, STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. 3. Do for standing crops. 4. Fit rig up Pens and other expenses in a natural shows. 5. Keeping society's s'ock, and other expenses connection with shows. 6. Printing notices of competitions &c. 7. Incidental expenses. 8. Paid for timothy seed or other grains and implements. 9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$329.00.	
BCEI	cts.		
IT OF R	•	•	
EME	cts.	8 88	8
STATI	••	200 132 207	<b>\$</b> 539
O. Dereule, Freshenden. S. H. Ginon, SecPresident. J. A. J. Kane, SecPressurer,	RECEIPTS	1. Balance from list year 1870	1 Otal

C. A. J. KANE, Sec.-Treas

# CHARLEVOIXNO. 1, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

### BEMARKS.

The Directors of this Society have the honor to remark to your Council that this Society has been again this year unable to open competitions for standing crops, notwithstanding all its efforts in that direction, we have hinted to the cause in our Report of last year. It is the intention of our Society, so far at least as the thing is practicable, to carry out the programme sanctioned by your Council But it is our duty to inform your Council that this is a very difficulty task within our County, owing to the very exceptional nature of the ground and the long distance from any of the great centres. The want of easy and cheap ways of communication compel our farmers to stay at home, and they are therefore unable to judge of the beneficial results deriving, in Counties near the centres, from the application of the Programme sauctioned by your Council.

The whole respectfully submitted,

C. DESMEULE, President

J. A. J. KANE, Sec.-Treas.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts. \$ cts. EXPENDITURE. \$ cts.	iums pailed s	3. Expenses of Julges	10 00 Returned to competitors for hay	T.	150 00 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains	9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$750.70	131 94 81,131 94	A WINDA A VE. 30
PTS AND EXPENDITURE.		Premiums paid at agricul detailed account  2. Premiums for farms	Do for stand Do for ploug Expenses of Ju Iges Do do	Do do on plot Returned to competitors for h	5. Keeping society's stock, an connected therewith 6. Printing notices of compet	8. Paid for Timothy Seed or o Farming implements	<ol> <li>Secretary's salary, being se a sum expended of \$750.7</li> <li>Balance in hand</li></ol>		15.00
3CE11	cts.	<u> </u>							
r of ri	**	, .					٠		
MEN	cts.	24	3	8	8	8	-4	46	
STATE	•	ŀ	4. X	10				\$1,131	
1H. IREMBLAY, SecTreasurer.	RECEIPTS	1. Balance from last year 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed	4. For use of Society's stock, viz	5. For entrance to Show Grounds	N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1872.)  Purchase of a double harrow.	best cultivated farm	-	Total	

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY, 1871. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

HON. D. E. PRICE, President. A. TREMBLAY, Fice-President. Thos. Z. Glouter, Sec. Treasurer.	STATE	MENJ	r of B	ECE	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	<b>69</b> .	ots.	•	cts.	BXPENDITURE.	44	cts.	<b>6</b> €	cts.
1. Balance on hand 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant 4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horsos Bulls Rams Boars Goff For entuance to Show Grounds O7. Permission on do N.B.—Amount of subscriptions recrived on account of next year (1872).					1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detail d account. 2. Premiums for farm competition. 3. Franciums for farm competition. 3. Expenses of judges at shows. 40 do for ploughing matches. 5. Expenses of judges at shows. 60 do on farms. 7. Stall and other buildings for Exposition. 7. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses connecting therewith. 7. Incidental expenses. 8. Paid for Timothy Seed and other grains. 9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of.	,		·	
				<u> </u>					<u>  ·                                    </u>

N.B.—Chicoutimi has sent no report this year.

1871.		
COMPTON,		ผ่
OF		TURI
COUNTY		STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
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OF		EIPT
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SOCIETY		TATEMENT
GRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF COMPTON, 1871.		er.
)V	C. H. HACKETT, President.	M. LEBOURVEAU, Sec Treasur

	cts.				38	5	
	₩.				644 40 25	715	
١	cts.	30	000 777	. <b>34</b> 00 00			ent.
	• <del>•</del>	326	21 13	10 24 49			Preside
	EXPBNDITURE.	Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account.     Premiums for farm competition do for standing crops do for ploughing matches of indress at shows.	do do on farms	5. Keeping Sooiety's stock, and other expenses connecting therewith	9. Secretory's salary, b-ing seven per cent on a sum expended of \$644.31	-	N.B.—The balance on hand in 1870 is \$43.72 and not \$71.00.  Signed,)  J. N. HURD, President.
	cts.						and in
	•						ace on he
	cts.	8 88.		8		8	balan
	•	71 314 298		27		710	f.B.—The
	RECEIPTS.	Balance on hands, december 1870     Subscriptions from members per detailed list     Amount of government grant     For use of Society's stock, viz:     Horses	Bulls Rans. Boars S. Entrance Fees for comp-tition For Fore Show Grounds	7. Permission to sell on do		Total	N.B.—The ba

T. Bennett, President.	RAL SC	CIE	I'Y No.	2, 0	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF COMPTON 1871.				
J. Kesnay, Vico-President. A. H. Vaughan, SecTreasurer.	STAT	MEN	T OF RE	CEIP	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	₩	cts.	<del>50</del>	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	G	cts.	€	cts.
1. Balance from last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of 'Societ's stock, viz  Bulls.  Bulls.  Boars.  Co. E. For entrance to Show Grounds.  N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872.)  Total.					1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops  Do for ploughing matches  Do do on farms.  Do do on standing Grops.  Do do on standing Grops.  O do on ploughing  Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with shows.  S. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith  S. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith  D. Printing notices of competitions &c.  T. Incidental expenses.  Red for Timothy seed or other grains  Secretery's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of				
- Z	N. B.—The S. ciety no	ciety		Comp	Compton has made no report this year.				

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TWO-MOUNTAINS, 1871.

EXPENDITURE.
AND
I OF RECEIPTS
OF
STATEMENT

cts.	88	62
₩	567 44 595	1,207
cts.	00 00 00 00 00 11 11 11	
•	150 157 45 30 171	
EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed acc unt	
cts.	. 00	8
•	09	09
cts.	59 00 00	62
<b>6</b>	269 282 656	\$1,207
RECEIPTS.	1. Balance f om last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions fr.m members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz Horses. Bulls. Bulls. Rams. Boars. 5. For entrance to shows Grounds CO.7. Permission to sall on do Bulls. Boars. CO.7. Permission to sall on do Bulls CO.7. Permission to sall on do Bulls CO.7. Permission to sall on do Bulls CO.7. Permission to sall on do Bulls CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do CO.7. Permission to sall on do	Total

Balance on hand in 1870 \$288.581 in stead of \$269.59. Overcharge on salary of the Secretary \$4.25.

DAMIEN MASSON, Sec.-Treasurer.

L. DUMOUCHEL, President.

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AGRICOLTURAL MOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.	}
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cts.			68	41	88	98
59			7.	943	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,053
cts.	1200001	00		88		
₩	530 110 111 25 39	<u> </u>		220		
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.  \$ cts. cts. EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agric ltural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms, Do for standing crops, Do for ploughing matches, 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows. Do do on farms.	1. Stall and ther buildings for Exhibition 5. Keeping society's stock and other expenses connected therewith	9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$1043.41	Subscription in aid of the French	Balance on hand	<u>-</u>
RECEIL cts.						<u> </u>
r of h						
MEN.	88 8	8 8				ရွ
STATE *	300 300 656	66	-			\$ 1,053
J. C. Rov, SecTreasurer. RECEIPTS.	1. Balance from last year 1870	5. For entrance to Show Grounds				Total

AGRIGULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND, 1871.

N. J. WATTS, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	•		84	cts.	BXPBNDITURE	€9	cts.	*	cts.
1. Balance from last year 1870 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Ilorses Bulls. Bulls.  5. For entrance to Show Grounds.  6. Entrance Fees for Farm competitions.  7. Permission to sell on grounds.  8. Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year, (187).					1. P. emiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops,  Do for ploughing matches,  3. Expenses of Judges at 'shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on standing crops.  Do do on ploughing.  A. st Il and other b. Ildings for Exhibition.  5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  Therden al expenses.  Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains.  Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains.  Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains.  9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum exp neded of.				
		<del>i -</del>							

N. B.-Society No. 1 of Drummond did not organize this year, in order not to put itself under the obligation of having a competition for the best cultivated farms.

88 83 535 cts. : 8 20 8 8 8838 ..... ..... 150 2 = 2 19 19 195 AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND 1871. Balance .... a sum expended of \$535.72 ..... Premiums paid at agricultural shows per Keeping Society's stook, and other expenses 6. Printing, notices to competitors, ac. 9. Secretary's salary, being soven per cent on Premiums for farm competition..... for standing crops .... Expenses of judges at shows..... on standing crops...... on ploughing..... 8. Patd for Timothy Seed and oth r grains ..... Dinner to judges detailed account..... for ploughing matches.. ..... on farms..... S'all and other buildings for Exposition.... connecting therewith...... EXPENDITURE. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE. cts. 8 48 cts. 57 88 8 88 8 122 207 2 ان ان Total ...... Subscriptions from members per detailed For entrance to Show Grounds ...... N.B. -Amount of subscriptions received on Prizes of farms retained ...... Balance on hand december 1870 ..... Amount of government grant...... Rams..... Boars ..... Entrance Fees for competition ...... account of next year (1872)...... Prizes which have not been taken ...... Horses ..... Bulls ...... For use of Society's stock, viz: RECEIPTS. B. J. REED, President, T. ATKINSON, Vice-President. J. MILLER, Sec.-Treasurer.

(Signed,)

D. J. REED, President.

JAMES MILLER, Sec.-Treasurer.

N.B.—The balance on hand in 1870 was \$13.57 and not \$28.57.

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF DRUMMOND, No. 2.

## REMARKS.

Owing to the Council of Agriculture insisting upon us (a Society No. 2) and with but a small amount of funds at its disposal, to grant prizes of one nundred and fifty dollars, for the "best cultivated farms," it has had the effect of lessenning the usual amount of subscribers to our Society, having had to cut down our "prize list" considerable; besides the smaller farmers could not think of competing with the old and more wealthy farms and farmers of the County, they felt as though it was throwing the Society's funds into the hands of those who least needed it.

In fact, it has given very much dissatisfaction and should we be obliged to continue it, it would be the means of breaking up our Society altogether.

As you will notice by the accounts the successfull competitors in "best cultivated Farms and Standing Crops" very nobly and liberally returned the prizes to the Secretary for the benefit of the society, had it not been for the liberality of these gentlemen in so doing our usual fall show must have been very small indeed.

The prize list for 1872, the directors have not seen fit to make out but it will be somewhat similar to that of last year, with the exception of the prizes on best cultivated farms "which will be left out.

JAMES MILLER,

President.

B. T. REID,

Sect.-Tres.

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J. M. REMOND, Sec.-Treasurer.

(Signed,)

cts. 45 6 149 == 592 cts. : 8 8 8 8 428 8 President. က္က 78 S J. EDEN, 1. Premiums paid at agricultural Show per 5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses 9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$149.07..... detailed account ....... 2. Premiums for farms, ...... 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains ...... connected the rewith...... Printing notices of competitions, &c..... Incidental expenses..... for ploughing matches, ........... Do for standing crops, ....
Do for ploughing matches, .....
Extens 8 of Judge at Shows.... AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. ?, OF THE COUNTY OF GASPÉ, 1871 on standing crops..... Purchase of a Buil, &c... ...... .... EXPENDITURE. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE. (Signed, cts cts. 20 2 88 8 45 \$ 592 109 222 N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on Total ..... Sale of one Bull ..... Subscriptions from members per detailed Permission to sell on grounds..... account of next year, (1872)...... Balance on hand, 1870..... Amount of government grant...... J. EDEN, Sec.-Treasurer. Rams.. ..... Bul t For use of Society's stock, viz: J. Bden, President, G. Dumanesq, Vice-President, J. Bden, Sec.-Treasurer.

# AGRICULTURAL No 2, SOCIETY OF GASPE.

#### REMARKS.

1st I beg to remark that during the season the Society imported the splendid two years old Bull, "Viceroy" of the pure Ayrshire breed from the farm of M. Stimson of Compton.

2nd. The grain crops this season have been about an average, vegetables falling very short of previous years, particularly potatoes, which have failed in several localities. Rot has also appeared in some parts of the County.

3rd. I beg also, to remark that considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring judges for Farms and standing crops this season it being the first time that the competition has been awarded by points; but it is hoped that next season the plan will be better understood so as to give satisfaction to the members of the Socity and all interested in carrying out the Rules and Regulations of the Council of Agriculture.

JOSEPH EDEN,
Secretary

J. Pauvel, Vice-President. John Leghos, SecTreasurer.								
	TEME	NT OF R	ECEII	STATEMENT OF RECEIPS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS, \$	cts.	69	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	**	cts.	**	cts.
1. Balance on hand, 1870  2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list  3. Amount of government grant  4. For use of Society's stock, viz;  Horses	000			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms competition				
***************************************				9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of	135	8		
Total 135	8				135	90		

N LeGROS, Secretary-Treasurer

JAMES COLLAS, Presi

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA, 1871.

Balance on hand	H. Brode, SecTreasurer.	STAT	EME	NT OF I	ECE	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
543  656  656  1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account detailed account  2. Premiums for farms  Do for standing crops  1. Expenses of Judges at Shows  1. Do do on farms  Do do on farms  Do do on ploughing crops  Do do on ploughing crops  4. Stall and other buildings for Exhibition  5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith  6. Printing notices of compet tions, dc  7. Incidental expenses  8. For part of price paid for purchase of a horse  92 25  8. For part of price paid for purchase of a horse  9. Secretary's salary, bring seven per cent on a sum of \$2161.66  8. \$2,331  20 41 4	RECEIPTS.	49	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.			<del> </del>	91
## Stall and other buildings for Exhibition 5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses 272 33 connected therewith 41 35 connected therewith 41 35 6. Printing notices of compet tions, &c. 92 25 8. For part of price paid for purchase of a horse 1,609 00 2,161 8. For part of price paid for purchase of a horse 1,609 00 2,161 8. Secretary's salary, bring seven per cent on a sum of \$2161.66 151 82,331 20 44 4	1. Balance on hand 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Rams. Sale of Boars						135			
\$2,331 20 44 4	5. For entrance to Show Grounds		20	<b>₹</b>	4	4. Stall and other buildings for Exhibition. 5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith. 6. Printing notices of compet tions, &c. 7. Incidental expenses. 8. For part of price paid for purchase of a horse.	272 41 35 92 25 609 00			
	Total		8	4.1	4	9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum of \$2161.66				.   _

N. B.—The accounts of this Society are badly kept, no additions, &c., this statement had to be made from that furnished by the Secretary, taking the figures he has given as correct.

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF HOCHELAGA.

#### REMARKS.

The Directors thought it advisable to import a horse from Europe such a one as they thought best adapted to the County, and through M. Cochrane a very fine Welsh horse was imported and landed in this country on the 7th of August last, although the Directors were obliged to borrow means to pay part of the price yet they had and still are in the firm belief that he will soon pay himself.

With regard to the farms the judges reported that with the exception of those of Messrs. Drummond and Irwing the rest were but very poor compared to the two first named, and although they did thoroughly examine each farm, yet owing to some want of understanding regarding the points laid down in the rules and regulations, they agreed among themselves as to those who were worthy of such premiums.

H. BRODIE,
Sec. Treas.

N.B.-The halance on hand should be \$72,40 instead of \$65,40,

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON 1871.

D. Brins, President.
A OLIVER, Vice-President.
D. Mckarlane, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON,	ITURBS.
COUNTY	AND EXPEND
5. 2, OF THE	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
SOCIETY No	STATEMENT C
AGRICULTURAL	U. Caatwell, President. R. Swest, Vice-President. U. Edwards, SecTreasurer.

cts.	с.) -वः	92	92	
₩.	63	904	896	
cts.	35 000 000 113 8890 8890 8835	3		nt.
69	292 17 292 3136 101 123 123	•		Preside
EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farm competition 3. Premiums for farm competition 4. Standing crops 5. Kapenses of judges at shows 6. do on standing crops 7. Incidental expenses 8. Paid for Timothy Seed and other grains 9. Secretary's salary, bring seven per cent on a sum expended of \$904 91  Paid for Show Ground Temporary buildings.  Paid for Show Ground Account books for the society Works on the Show Ground Advertising in the Semaine Agricole Demolition of one building and freight Poots are posses.			(Signed,) U. CANTWELL, President.
cts.	8		8	
₩.	<b>œ</b>		84	
cts.	61 69 60 60 75 75		26	
*	317 335 57 57 100 100 5	i	968	
RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand		Total	H D Deter 1797 cm **

U. EDWARDS, Sec.-Treasurer.

	cts	U	67	72	
	₩	6	48	1,038	
	cts.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200			
	69	519 150 231 20 20 20 20			
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF IBERVILLE, 1871 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for forms. 3. Premiums for standing crops. 4. Expens es of Judges at Shows. 5. Do do on standing crops. 6. Pritting up Pens and other expenses connected with shows. 7. Keeping society stock, and other expenses connected therewith. 8. Paid for timothy seed or other grains.	9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$917 90		5 1.3.
F TI	cts.				, <b>8</b>
ETY OI	•		•		se of 1870
MEN	cts.	8 7 88		72	alan
JRAL S	•	302 656 10 62		\$1,038	rard the l
P. Meunier, President. F. X. Poulin, Vice-President. L. Auger, SecTreasurer.	RECRIPTS.	2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list		. Tota	N. BThe Secretary has not brought forward the balance of 1870, \$16 13.

. A. AUGER, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY JACQUES-CARTIER.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPRIDITURE.

A. Sommenville, President. G. U. Valois, Vice-Preside 1. N. M. Legavalier, Sec.-Pressurer.

RECIBPTS.	€	cts.	. 69	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	€	cts.
1. Balance from last year 1870 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz Bulls Rams Boars	397 656 589	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				507 150 158 102 12 26	888838		1
	10 49	00 00	146	07	4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with shows	208 368 41	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1,252 87 156	09 80 00 00
Total	\$1,601	16	146	9	Datable on Data			109,1	91

117

(Signed,)

A. SOMMERVILLE President

N. M. LECAVALIER, Sec.-Treasurer.

· AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

L. Levesque, President, G. de Lanaudiene, Vice-President, Ed. Guilbault, Sec.-Treasurer,

RECEIPTS.	69	cts.	€	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	<b>6</b> +	cts.
1. Balance on h nd 2. Subscrip ious from members per detailed 3. Ameunt of government grant	120	8 88			S P S B	120	8		
4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses. Rulls		3			for planges	63	8 8		<del></del> .
Rams. Boars. 5. For entrance to Show Ground's	α	8			Do do on standing crops  A Stall and other buildings for Exhibition	3 8	00		
© Bulrance Fees for Farm competitions		3	8				25		
Arrent of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the stat	121	28	2	3	8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains	378	36		
		}			9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$863.00	144	8	62 804	39 40
			٠		Balance on hand			866 527	6.55
Total \$ 1,394	\$ 1,394	54	20	8	•			\$ 1,394	54
								-	

N. B—The accounts of this society are not well kent, new additions had to be made to make up the supposed balance on hand. Besides this the Government grant is not of \$800, but only of \$656. The secretary has no right to charge I per cent on the item of \$144, nor on his salary. He charges then \$16.10 per cent too much. The balance of 1870 is of \$111.89 and not \$120.89. (Signed,) E. GUILBAULT, Sec. Treasurer.

G. DR LANAUDIERE,

Vice-President.

Vice-President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

D. E. TETU, President, P. Dessaint, Vice-Presi lent, I. Dessaint, Sec.-Treasurer.

		ı					İ		١
RECEIPTS.	••	cts.	₩	cts	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	₩	cts
Balance on hand of 1870	267 656 262	00 0			1. Premiums patd at agricultural Shows per detailed account	150 52 390	8 88		1
Rams Boars Boars 5. For entrance to Show Grounds		3			Do do on standing crops Do do on ploughing 4. Stall and other bullings for Exhibition	}	3		
O. Permission to soil or farm competitions.  N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)	Ş	8			o. recpuig society's succe, and other expenses connected therewith	143 9 17 128	0000		
Ditton.	De	3			9. Secretary's satary, Deing seven per cent on a sum of 50 00 Balance	20	00	539 275	50
Total	\$ 1,215	8						\$ 1,215	8

N. B.-In 1870, the secretary had a balance on hand of \$15.96 which has not been brought forward in this statement.

I. DESSAINT, Sec.-Treasurer.

(Signed,) PIERRE DESSAINT,

ADOLPHE STE, MARIE, President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE, 1871.	,	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.
,	A. STE. MARIE, President,	M. LONGTIN, Vice-President, Alexis Moquin, SecTreasurer.

	•	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE. \$ cts.	• <del>•</del>	cts.
Balance from last year, 1870     Subscriptions from members per detailed list     Amount of government grant     For the use of Society's stock, viz:     Hulese	1,536 656 1,640	88 8			ms paid at agricultural shows as stailed account paid for farm competitions		
Rams Boars ntrance fee to comp tition nlrance fee to show grounds ermission to sell on do	16	8			Do do on standing crops  Do do on standing crops  Lo do on ploughing  1. Fitting up pens and other buildings for exhibition	<del></del>	
s received on	s received on		135	25			
					9. Secretary's salary being seven prr cent on 80 80 a sum expended of \$2,375.96.,		
					Balance on hand	978	28
	\$3,848	3	135	20		3,848	00 81
a.lan	ce on ha	o pu	\$24.00 w	hich	ry had a balance on hand of \$24.00 which has not been brought forward in this statement.		-

ALEXIS MOQUIN, Secretary.

ULRIC DESCHAMPS,
Vice-President.

AGRICALTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION, 1871.

Hon. P. U Archambanlt, President. U. Deschamps, Vice Plesident, A. Archambault, Sec.-Pressuper.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXAENDITURE.

c <b>ts</b>	93 44.45.45
€	1,622
cts.	65 65
89-	390 190 190 91 119 119 119 119 119
EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account
cts.	8 8
•	152
cts.	8 88 3 9 9 8
66	230 98 270 00 656 00 877 50 43 50 \$2.077 98
RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand, 1870

N. B.—The \$146 for lunches and other expenses were neither authorized by law, nor by the regulations of the Agricultural Council.

(Signed,)

ALEX. ARCHAMBEAULT,
Sec.-Treasurer.

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF L'ASSOMPTION.

#### REMARKS.

The managing committee will meet in the course of January, to form their base of operations for the year commencing, and I will wait then to convey to you my impressions with regard to the operations of the past year.

I beg to observe again this year that this form of Blank Reports is not adap-

ted to all societies.

For certain localities there is not sufficient space between the blanks, and in the prize lists, there are no classes of the prizes we give here during our annual exhibition, and therefore we are compelled to put our figures and our words so close to each other that the whole becomes illigible.

As you will perceive, our Society has strictly complied with the orders of the Council of Agriculture; no exhibition; but we have held open the farm competitions recommended by the resolutions of this Council. I will at a future period, to state my observations on these competitions, in order that I may consult the members of the Committee and obtain their concurrence therein, if these Gentlemen have no objection.

Please receive in an other letter mailed this day the Report of the elections of our Society which took place in the midst of a large concourse of people, on the twenty-eight day of December instant. Will you be kind enough to acknowledge the receipt thereof.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. ARCHAMBEAULT, Sec. Treas. A. S. C. L.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LAVAL, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

ident.	F. Lavolk, Vice-President.	Treasurer.
A D. P. BEIAIR, President.	ice Presi	ON. Sec
D. P. BKI	AVOIR, I	MCMAI
<	3	Œ

RECEIPTS.	₩	cts.	€9-	cts.	EXPENDITURES.	₩.	cts.	₩	cts.
1. Balance on hand	656 656	88			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows perdetailed account. 2. Premiums for farms competition	350 307 102 <b>4</b> 2	888 888		
5. Entrance Fees fr competition Loc. For entrance to Show Grounds. Col. Permission to sell on do			88	00	do on ploughing	12 . 15 . 60	32 8 8	903	33
Total	942	8	188	8	Balance on hands			942	8 8

N.B.—The Secretary did not make report on \$4*.00 the balance of 1870.

(Signed,)

S. F. McMAIION, Sec.-Treasurer.

D A. P. BELAIR, President.

E. H. MARCEAU, President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LEVIS, 1871.

EAU, Fresiden.	LEMIEUX, Vice-President.	Toursmort - No. 14
MARC	MEUX,	CABBI
i Si	C. LE	2
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BXPENTIDURE.
AND
RECEIPS
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STATEMENT

RECEIPTS.	**	cts.	**	C. 68.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts	69	i si
1. Balance from last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's st. ck., viz.	288 656	8 28			2 Premiums pa d at a ricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. Do for standing crops	150	25		
Horses  Bulls  Rams  Boars  5. For entra ce to show Grounds  5. For entra ce to show Grounds  5. For entra ce to show of the compretitions  1. Permission to sell on do  1. N. R.—Amount of subscriptious received on account of next year (1872).	12	00 17 17	98	8	3. Expenses of Judge at Shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on standing Crof s  Do do on ploughing  4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with shows  5. Keeping society's stock and other expenses connected therewith  6. Printing notices of competitions &c	25	75 25		
					8. Pand for timothy seed or other grains. 9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$920. Ground and expenses for the Exhibition.	268	40	1,013	12± 50
Total	1,037	£29	30	8	,			2,037	623

L. N. CARRIER, Sec. Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF L'ISLET, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

J. Bie. Dupuis, President. E. Gaggrain, Vice-President. P. G. Verreault, Sec.-Treasurer.

cts.		55 07	62	
••		828 274	1,102	esident.
cts	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 35 35 35	32		3, Pr
<b>\$</b>	31.8 50.0 50.0 30.0 30.0 44.1 30.0 44.1 44.1 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1	55		DUPUE
EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agr cultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. 2. Premiums for farms. 3. Express of Judge at Shows. 4. Express of Judge at Shows. 5. Medping up Pens a. d other expenses in connection with shows. 5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith. 6. Printing notices of competitions etc 7. Incidental expenses.	9. Secretary's, salary being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$628 55	,	(Signed,) J. BTE. DUPUIS, President.
cts	8		8	
*	, 9 ₉		99	
cts.	% 00 00 00		62	
•	137 259 651		1,102	
RECEIPTS.	1. Balance from last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of governement grant. 4. For used of Society's stock, viz: Horses. Bulls. Bulls. Rams. 5. For entrance to shows grounds. 5. For entrance to shows grounds. 6. Entrance fees for farm competitions contractions account.		Total	

P. G. VERREAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE, 1871.
J. Brown, Vice-President.
W. Wilson, See-Taeasurer.

· RECEIPTS	•	cts.	₩	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	69	cts.	₩	cts.
1. Balance on hands		<u> </u>			Premiums naid at aprimiture shows name		j		
2. Subscriptions from members per detailed	9.16	8			detailed account	408	88		
3. Amount of government grant	361	8			do for standing cropsdo	7	3 8		
Horses Bulls	. 22	8			1808	4 o E	388		•
Rama				=	do do on standing crops		3		
Entrance Fees for competition	36	8			and oth	မှ	8		
97. Permission to sell on do	8	8				09	9		
account of next year (1872)			80	8	4	13	95		
					8. Paid for Timethy Seed and other grains				
					a sum expended of \$756.00.	53 55	55	763	280
Total	765	8	8	8			+	192	1
					•			60/	3

N.B.—The Secretary charge 7 940 on the receipts instead expenses and overcharges \$3.84.

WILLIAM WILSON, Sec. Treasurer.

TIIOS. PALKER, President. (Signed,)

N.B.—The item of \$25.00 has not been paid to France, it must therefore be deducted, and added to the commission of seven per cent, makes an overcharge of \$26.75, which increases the balance of as much.

M. COUTURE, Sec.-Treasurer.

## LOTBINIERE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2.

### REMARKS.

With reference to vegetables, turnips, beets, etc. etc. the result has not been very satisfactory; this culture is not much appreciated as yet in the County; but its advantages are beginning to be admitted in all hands, and it is progressing. Very few competitors were found for the best cultivated farms, nine only, this small number is owing to the timidity or shyness; a number of them who dare not compete this year, are preparing to compete next year after having realised the beneficial resulted to be derived from these competitions and after the judges' visit.

M. COUTURE,

Sec.-Treas.

## LOTBINIERE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2.

REMARKS OF THE JUDGES IN THE COMPETITION FOR THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

To Messrs. the President and Directors of Lotbinière Agricultural Society No. 2

Being instructed by you to visit the best cultivated farms and the standing crops within the County of Lotbinière, with power to select a third arbitrator to help us in our works: we engaged the services of a young man able to take down notes of our proceedings and to give his opinion in case of non agreement amongst ourselves, a circumstance which happily did not occur. Our visits lasted six days, we have been most cordially received every where.

The Directors will see by accompanying list that for the best cultivated farms M. C. F. Dionne stands foremost; this farm contains 90 arpents with fences, water courses and ditches in perfect good order; but the best claim of this farmer to this foremost rauk, is based upon the many great improvements he has made and caused to be made on his farm during many years past; he is about the only one who follows a regular system of rotation of crops. The clearing of stones and especially the drainage have been practised and carried out on a large scale. The manufacture of manure, thanks to large number of improved cattle and to the accumulation of various kinds of compost, has been carried on extensively and well; and as a natural and necessary consequence of these intelligent works, the soil, once barren, of this property, is giving to day the most advantageous results.

M. Dionne's principal buildings are not, however, on his farm. They stand at a few arpents, distance; cattle are brought in an open space in front of the stable through an easy way of communication. There is no definite clause as to this matter of location of buildings, and therefore M. Dionne is not thereby excluded from competition. We leave to the Directors to decide whether or not M. Dionne is entitled to the points we have allowed him at No. 2 and 7 of the Programmes.

Next after M. Dionne comes M. Coulombe. This farmer is perhaps at the head of all other competitors as to what may be styled exterior improvements. There are here an alley and a regular division in different fields (soles), cattle sufficiently numerous for the extent of the farm, good causeways or passages; certain-remarkable improvements although slightly defective as regards weeded plants. The different fields or divisions were also in a very fair state of cultivation; but, owing to the superior quality of the soil, they might have compared more favorably with M. Dionne's.

With regard to M. Dumont, we have found him an intelligent farmer. But what is wanting here as almost every where else, is the culture of weeded plants; let us hope that this want will disappear at the next competition. M. Alphée Laliberté has been placed by us on the fourth rank. This gentleman's works have been enormous; and on a very poor soil, his success has been quite remarkable. But here arises another question which we leave for the decision of the Board, M. Laliberté's property is situate on two ranges (rangs), viz: one arpent and a half by thirty in one concession, this may be contrary or opposed to the By-Law of the Board; this property, however, has the appearance of one and a whole farm; and we recommend that gentleman to the attention and indulgence of the Board. Lastly, the list is closed by M. G. Legendre. Few improvements are to be seen here, but the garden products, vegetables, meadows and buildings as well as the cattle have induced as to grant him the fifth prize.

We have next MM. Joseph Lemay and Narcisse Lachance, but in our opinion these parties are so far away out of the programme that we have been unable to grant them a higher rank. No weeded plants to speak of; Mr. Lemay however has purchased and owns improved agricultural Implements, has cleared the stones; and Mr. Lachance has manufactured rich manure, has cleared the stones, and keeps his fences ditches and water courses in perfect good order. Let them comply a little more strictly to the programme, and their ultimate success is certain. With regard to MM. Chesnay and Bernard, the former has a fine barn in course of building, and the latter's fences are very good indeed. It may be said that for a first competition, the general result has been gratifying.

Hay and grain crops were good, the vegetables less so, and in that latter respect, much improvement is desirable. When Mr. Secretary's letters reached us we had granted two or three prizes to Mr. Landry Bibeau; in Mr. Charest's case, there was nothing to alter.

And now our task is over; we may have erred, but we have the inward feeling of having stated facts with frankness and justice and specially with the most pure and independent conscience. If our award has not been all that it should have been, we let the responsibility rest on the Bureau of management who has selected in our persons men totally incompetent in such delicate matter.

The whole respectfully submitted.

E. THÉODORE PAQUET,

P. FILTEAU,

E. THEODORE PAQUET, Junior.

(A true Copy,)

M. COUTURE.

Sec. Treas.

ED. CARON, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ, 1871.

G. Cabon, President.
A. Sevicav, Vice-President.

A. Sevigny, Vice-President. E. Caron, SecIreasurer.	<b>STATEM</b>	ENT	OF REC	EIF	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	40-	ots	••	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cte.	49	cts.
1. Balance on hands, 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horsey Bulls Rams Boars Boars 5. Entrance Fees for competition Cof. For entrance to Show Grounds N.B — Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)	329 284 656 160	888 8	1 4	1	1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farms compatition.  do for for do on farms  do do on farms  do do on farms  do do on standing crops  do do on standing crops  do do on standing crops  do do on standing crops  do do con standing crops  do do con standing crops  S. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses  connecting therewith  S. Fauli and other buildings for exposition  S. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses  connecting therewith  S. Paid for Timothy Seed and other gruins  9. Secretary's galary, being seven per cent on  a fum expended of  Agricultural item  Surubase of one horse  Cost of transportation do	150 178 178 178 179 179 179 179	8888 888	1,283	8
		:		-	Batance on hapd	*******		158	8
Total	1,441	8			,			1,441	<b>8</b>
					t i				

MÉGANTIC, 1871.	
o. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF MÉGANTIC, 1871.	~
	D. McKinnon, President. D. D. McKenzie, Vice-President. O. Hunten, SecTreasurer.

RECRIPTS.	69	cts.	••	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	60	cts.	€9	cts.
1. Balance on hand 2. Sabscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant.	166 372	96			Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account	252 150 27	888		<u> </u>
4. FOr use of Society 5 Stock, v.t.  Horsessessessessessessessessessessessesses					3. Expenses of judges at shows	13	<b>\$</b>		
Boars  5. Entrance Fees for competition	18	8			4. Stall and other buildings for exposition	c+ .	8		
N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)					6. Printing, notices to competitors, de. 7. Incidental expenses	7	8		
	·				Scretary's salary. Deing seven per cent on a sum expended of \$556	27 80	œ	499 56	86 14
Total	556	80						556	8

N.B.—Percentage charged on the receipt instead of the expense. The balance of last year, \$12.30, has not been reported on this stat ment.

O. HUNTER, Sec.-Treasurer.

Signed,) DONALD McKINNON, President,

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF MEGANTIC.

### REMARKS.

I must make the remark that it is very hard to avoid confusion, as our prize list does not exactly correspond with the Annual Report.

The Directors of the Megantic Agricultural Society, No. one (1), think it very hard to be obliged to lay out the full sum of \$150.00 for cultivated farms, especially as there are two societies in the County, each only drawing the half of a County Grant, and Societies drawing the full amount of government grant for a whole county, only having to lay out the same amount, viz: \$150.00.

O. HUNTER,

S. T

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY J. Oliver, Presiden. W. Church, Vice-President. J. Hutchison, See-Presurer. STATEMENT	STATEM	TY	No. 2, OF REC	OF SEIP	SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF MEGANTIC, 1871. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	<u>.</u> :	
RECEIPTS.	•	cts,	•	cts.	EXPENDITURES.	•	cts.
1 Balance on hands, 1870	68 140 284	<u>\$</u> 98	_		ums paid at iled account.  cms for farms for stand for plouges see of judges	230 150 30	7 00 52 7 7
	16	8				7 7	85 85 
N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872).  Bonations	60 26 20	3589 889	40	60	6. Frating, notices to competitors, &c	က ဝဏ္ထ	288
Total	620	0	40	8			1
JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec. Treasurer.	-Treasuı	er.		92)	(Signed,) JAMES OLIVER, President.	reside	nt.
							•

36 Victoria.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2. OF MEGANTIC,

### REMARKS.

In carrying out the Programme of operations sanctioned by the Council of Agriculture for the past year, the first thing done by this Seciety was to import a quantity of seeds from the well knoun firm of Messrs. Waste, Brunelle, Huggins & Co., of London, England, among whict was ordered 21 lbs. of sugar Beet, with the view of inducing some of the members to try the making of Beet root sugar; but on learning from the Canada Farmer that the machinery necessary for making the sugar would be very expensive, none would venture to risk the sowing of a sufficient quatity he to give it a fair trial. The rest of the seeds were sold to members at cost price, twelve dollars worth still remainting on hand. The farms and standing crops were inspected on the 15th and 16th days of august. The judges reported great improvements made on the different farms they visited. Fences were put into good order, brush and weeds along the sides of fences having been cut down, stones removed off the fields and gates hung to each field instead of the old way of having four or five bars to take down before entering a field so that not withstanding the opposition with which the order to give prizes to the best cultivated farms was at first met, it has already done agreat deal of good.

The cattle show was held at the Agricultural at Hall at Leeds on the 6th of October. The young cattle and sheep gave good evidence of the improvement effected by breeding from thorough bred sires.

The Dairy produce as, usual was first rate; owing to the whole being so very good the Judges have great difficulty in awarding the prizes to the Butter especially and in order to do it strict justice the Directors consider it better to give four small prizes to the first, four to the second and four to the third quality instead of a first, second and third prize only.

The Berkshire Boar the Society got from Compton this season is a splendid animal and is expected to effect a great improvement in the breed of pigs. On the whole your Directors are glad to observe that the stock and tillage of the County is improving very fast, several mowing machines were introduced last summer and thrashing machines are getting quite common.

The Annual Public meeting of the members of this Society was held in the Agricultural Hall Leeds on Tuesday the 19th of December instant for the purpose of electing officers and Directors for the ensuing year, James Oliver, Esq., in the Chair and John Hutchison secretary.

The secretary read the foregoing report after which it was moved by M-McVee and seconded by M. Thompson.

That the Report now read be received and adopted. Carried.

It was then moved by M. Hume and seconded by M. Jamieson that Jas. Oliver, Esq., be reelected President. Carried.

Moved by M. Warcup and seconded by M. Dunn that Hugh Jamieson, Esq., be vice-president. Carried.

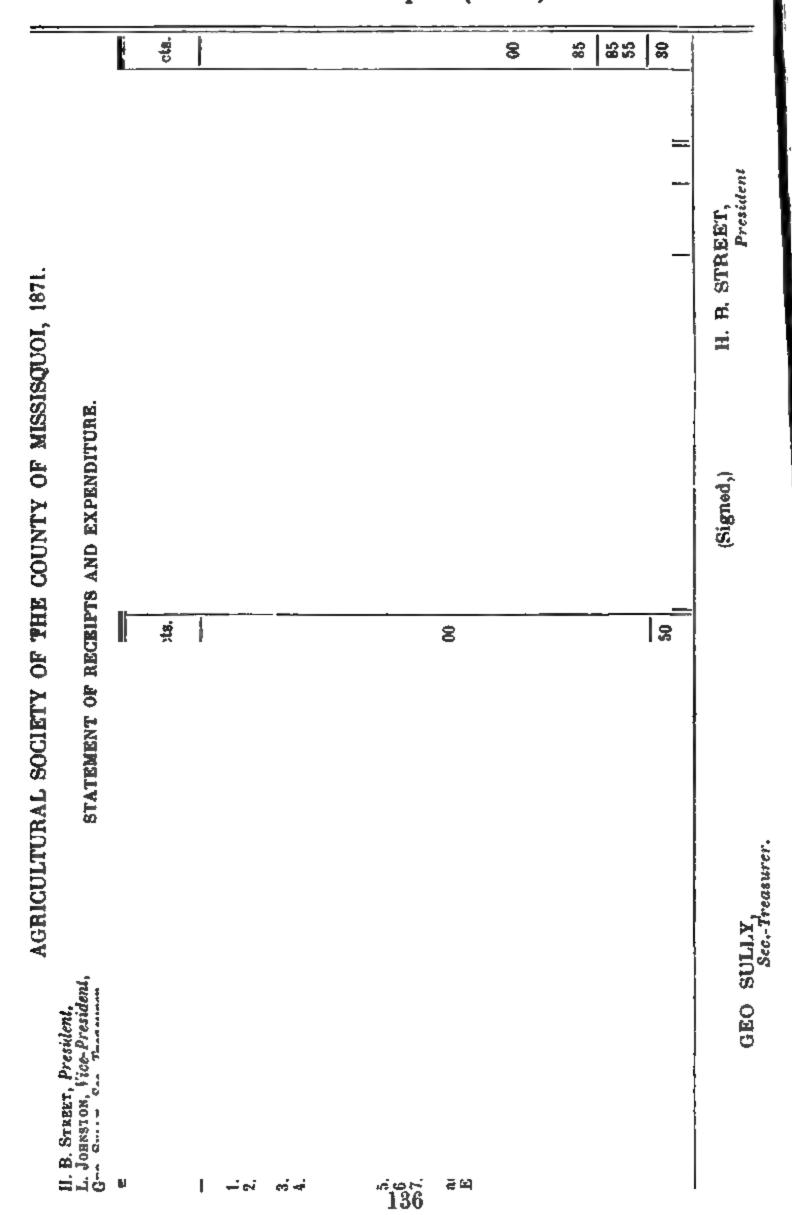
Morved by M. Jamieson and seconded by M. Hume that M. Hutchison be re-elected Sec.-Treas. Carried.

The following gentlemen were un animously elected Directors, viz: Messers. Wm. Warcup, Robert Thompson, Andrew Dunn, John Hume, William Hume, Chs. Allan and Jas McVee.

JAMES OLIVER, Chairman.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec. Treas.

Leeds, 22rd December 1871.



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TAGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTCALM, 1871

F. A. M. FAUCHEN, President, I. Braudhy, Fice-President, L. G. Richard, SecTreasurer.	STAT	EME	NT OF I	BCE	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	₩	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	60	cts.	69	cts.
1. Balance on hand, 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of society's stock, viz: Horses. Bulls. Rams. 5. Entrance fees for competition. 5. Entrance fees for competition. 5. Permission to sell on do 6. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year, (187).				·	1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms competition.  Do for standing crops.  3. Expenses of judges at shows  Do do on farms.  Do do on farms.  Do do on farms.  A. Stall and other buildings for Exposition.  5. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  Connected therewith.  Findental expenses.  Red for timothy seed and other grains.  Paid for timothy seed and other grains.  Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of.	·			
					•		<u></u>		

N. B .- The Agricultural Society of Montcalm, has not made its statements from the printed formulas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY, 1871.

Hon. J. O Beaubien, Vice-President, N. Nadeau, Sec.-Treasurer. L. H. BLAIS, President,

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

cts. 20 8328 8 926 144 64 509 416 cts. Ba'ance on hand..... : 88 20 22 a sum expended of ..... 45 138 Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on Premiums paid at agricultural shows per 2. Premiums for farms competition ....... for standing crops......for ploughing matches..... connected therewith...... Paid for Timothy Seed and other grains..... detailed account...... Expenses of judges at shows..... EXPENDITURE. cts. cts. 88 8 270 656 N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on Total..... Horses...... account of next year (1872)........ 3. Amount of government grant...... Bulls ...... Rams...... Boars For use of Society's stock, viz: RECEIPTS.

N. B.—The secretary charges seven per cent on the reccipts instead of the expenditure and also makes on overcharge of \$33.71.

N. NADEAU, Sec.-Treasurer.

L. H. BLAIS,

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, 1871.

President,	co-President,	SecTreasurer.
C. RHKAUNE,	H. Huor, Vi	O. GRAVEL,

EXPENDITURE
AND
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STATEMENT

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N. B .- The balance of the last year, \$162.60, has not been brought forward on this statement and should be \$162.60 and not \$90.60.

CHS. RHEAUME,
President.

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AL, 187	€	601 80 81 81	202	13				NS, e- Presid
AGRICULIURAL AND HORTICULIURAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF MONIREAL, 1871  President,  Pressurer.	EXPENDITURE.	ms paid at ed account ms for farm of for stand for plouges of judges do	4. Stall and other buildings for Exposition and employees wages.  5. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.	7. Incidental expenses	9. Secretary's salary, being per cent on a sum expended of		N. B.—The Secretary's salary is an overcharge of \$80.90.	(Signed,) W. EVANS, Vice-President.
CEIP	cts.		8	3		8	's sale	
LTUKA TOFRE	*		<u> </u>	2		102	Secretary	
MEN	cts.	5 88	69	88	28	20	-Tbe	
STATE	*	80 322 328	195	. 9 <u>1</u>	343	1,307	N. B.	
AGKICULIUKAL AND . McKay, President, V. Byans, Vice-President, . E. Pell, See-Treasurer.	RECEIPTS.	Balance on hand, 1870	Entrance Fees for competition. For entrance to Show Grounds. Permission to sell on do "N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on the page 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 and 100	Subscriptions from members which has not een paid last year	Bank bond sold	Total		J. E. PELL, Sec. Treasurer

### AGRICULTIRAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

### REMARKS

In accordance with the Programme for the operations of the Society for the year as presented to the Board of Agriculture at the commencement of the year and approved of by that body the within given three prizes were offered for the best culturated Gentlemen's gardens and three for the best market gardens, yet although the three judges selected viz: major T. E. Campbell, C. B., E. Wilyress, Esq., and M. J. Archbald, were acknwoledged to be as good a selection as could have been made, the Directors are of the opinion that it would not be advisable to continue the practise annually.

It is much to be regretted that the Premiums offered generally do not excite more competition, yet the Exhibition as a whole was very good. The offering of Prizes for Plants cultivatated by children has induced the exhibition of a much larger number this year than heretofore, and of a better quality,

The exhibition as will be seen was financially a great failure.

J. E. PELL,

Sec.-Treas

C. G. LAVIOLETTE, President

(Signed,)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NAPIERVILLE, 1871.

C. G. LAVIOLETTE, President, N. Pigntze, Vice-President, A. Merizzi, SecTreasurer.	STATE	<b>KEN</b>	I OF REC	EIP	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	69	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	<b>69</b>	cts.	<del>99</del>	cts.
1. Balance on hand 2. Subscription of members as per detailed list 3. Amount of Government grant. 4. For the use of society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Rams Boars Boars Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Competition Compet	260 656 1,128	88 8	67	8	1. Amount of prizes paid at competitions as per detailed account. 2. Prizes paid for farm competitions. 3. Por standing crops. 3. Expresses of ludges at competitions. 4. Stalls and other brildings for exhibition. 5. Keeping up and other expenses of society's stock.	420 217 30 30	8 0 0 6 6		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year, (1872)					6. Printing, notices to competitors	21	8		
Balance due by the society	2,044	88			an expended sum of \$2,339 93	76	88	156	22
					On account of purchase of stud horse	1,000	8	2,248	59
Total	2,305	8	67	8			<u>'</u>	2,305	60
N. B Overcharge of Secretary on salary, \$6.10									

A. MÉRIZZI, Sec. Treasurer.

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	•	·		101	1,544	Présid
	cts.	88 83	00 64 30			AS,
	•	150 238 18 36	98 897			J. JUTRAS, Président
STASEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Amount of prizes paid at competitions as per detailed account per detailed account shallows. 2. Prizes raid for farm competitions. 3. Expenses of Judges at competitions. 5. Do ploughing matches to n farms on farms be plouhing crops. 6. Skalls and other bniddings of the society.	5. Keeping up and other expenses of society's stock 6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c 7. Incidental expenses.	9. Secretary's salary being seven per cent on a sum expenden of\$1,443,41		(Signed,) J
REC	cts.		. 22		្ទ	
ent of	*	_	13		13	
SEM	cts.	2 12 00	}	25	49	
ST/	•	93.1 585 585		1,538	1,514	
J. Jutras, President, J. B. Leblanc, Vice-Pres. J. A. Blondin, Sec. Trea.	RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand 2. Subscription of members as per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For the use of sockety's stock, viz: Horses Buls RAMS Boar Boar Boar Boar Boar Boar Boar Boar	Co7. Permission to sell do	Balance due hy the society	Total	J. A. BLONDIN, Sec. Treasurer.

ACRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF NICOLET, 1871.

F. Boisclain, President, E. Braubien, Vice-President. S. N. St. Cyr. Sec. Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	•	ots.	*	cts.	EXPENDITURE,	69-	cts.	<del>89</del>	cts.
Subscription of members as per detailed list     Amount of government grant.     For the use of society's stock, viz:     Horses     Bulls Rams	711	88			Amount of prizes paid at competitions as per detailed account	39	84		
Boars  5. Entrance fee for competition  4.6. Do on exhibition ground  4.7. Permission to sell on do  7. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received  on account of next year (1872)					Do do on ploughing matches 5. Keeping up and other expenses of society's stock 6. Printing, notices to competitors 7. Incidental expenses	116	86	174	<del></del>
Total	187	8			9. Salary of secretary being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$187.			13	8
Balance due by the society		5						187	91
•	187	91				-			

N. B.—Salary charged on receipts instead of expenditure.

S. N. ST. CYR, Sec. Treasurer.

[Signed,] FELIX BOISCLAIR, Président.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA, 1771.

A WRIGHT, President.
R. Kenny, Vice President,
J. W. Synkes, Sec. Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECRIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECKIPTS.	••	<del>ड</del> िंड	**	cts.	BXPRNDITURE.	••	cts.	69-	cts.
1. Balance on hand, 1870. 2. Subscription of members as per detailed list 3. Amount of Government grant 4. For use of society's stock, viz;  Horses	505 453	\$27			Premiums paid at agricultural show per detailed account.      Premiums for farm competition.      Do for Do for S. Expenses of juages at shows.	522 140 67 15	888 8		
Bulle Rams Boars Boars 5. Entrance fee for competition 5. Permission to sell on do	90	9				%. 4.	8		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)			141 00	8	6. Printing notices of competition, &c	9 13	828	808	<u>es</u>
					9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$808.13	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		56 123	28
Total annumentation to the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second sec	888	1.4	141	8				988	4.7

N. B .- The balance on hand of the year 1870, \$1070.59, has not been brought forward on this statement.

J. W. SYMMES, Sec.-Treasurer

ALONZO WRIGHT,
President.

S. Salarer

A. Campbell, Vice-President, A. Waters, SecTreasurer.							
	P REC	EIPT	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				ı
RECEIPTS. \$ cts. \$	€ <b>6</b>	cts.	BXPENDITURE.	<b>69</b>	cts.	69	ಕ
1. Balance on hand 2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed 3. Amount of Government grant 4. For the use of society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Bulls Boars  5. Entrance fee for competition  6. Entrance fee on show grounds  6. Entrance fee on show grounds  6. Entrance fee on show grounds  7. Fermiss on to soil on do  8. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on a secount of mext, year, (187 -).		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1. Amount of prizes paid at competitions as per detailed account. 2. Prizes paid for farm competitions. 3. Expenses of judges at farm competitions. 3. Expenses of judges at farm competitions. 4. Stalls and other buildings for exhibition. 5. Keeping up and other expenses of society's stock. 6. Printing notices to competitors. 7. Incidental expenses. 8. Paid for imothy seed and other grains. 9. Seoretary's salary, being per cent on a sum expended of				

N, B:-The Society No. 2, of the County of Ottawa, has not sent its report this year.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY	STATEMENT OF
	A. Shant, President, M. Brakelky, Vice-President, G. M. Judson, SecTreasurer.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cfe.	EXPENDITURE.	69	<b>5</b>	66	cts.
2. Balance on hend of 1870 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of gevernment grant 4. For used of Society's stock, viz.	221 562	8:			Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account     Premiums for farms compell for do for standing crops.  do for shanding crops.  do for bloug hang matches.	55 84 149 149	5053	,	
Horses Bulls Rams Boars Boars Frience Rese for connection	4	8			3. Exponses of judges at shows.  do do on standing crops  do do on phoughing	2202	8888		
47, Permission to sell on do N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on	64	8 8			5. Keeping Society's stock, and other or penses connocting therewith.	8 8	3 8		
account of 1 ext year (tb/2)	863	159	c Z	3	8. Paid for Timoliy Seed and other grains	8	3	. 850	20
Balance due by the sockety	7.4	74		,	9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$826.50			į.	85
Total	884	35	125	8				20	35

N.B.—In his report, the Secretary charge a commission of 12½ per cent, instead of 7 as equired by law, he charges \$42.15 to much. The balance on hand of 1870, \$202.68, hes not been reported on this statement.

G. M. JUDSON, Sco. Treasurer,

ALEX. SMART, President.

(Signed,)

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PONTIAC.

#### REMARKS.

At the annual meeting of the Members of the County of Pontiac Agricultural Society held at Clarendon Centre on friday the 22nd day of december 1871, Alexander Elliott of Clarendon in the chair, the following report was read by the Secretary.

The directors of this society in making the fifteenth annual Report, have to express their satisfaction on its favorable position.

Nothwithstanding that the society has been obliged to the new requirement of the Council of Agricultural, involving considerable changes, and inducing much dissastisfaction among its members, your directors feel pleasure in stating that they have been able to abide the shock and, although drawing a considerably less amount of Government aid, to state that the affairs of the society remain in a favorable position, and to express an earnest hope that as soon as the said -changes shall have been for a while in operation the society may resume its former status. The judges of standing crops report that the wheat crop of the past season was notwithstanding the excessive drouth, of good yield and splendid quality, being free from rust, blight and insect. The oat crop was below an average as also root crops, some portions of the District suffering considerably therefrom and the crops alternating in yield according to the nature and quality of the soil. Your directors as part of the instructions derived from the Council, established classes for best cultivated farms, the judges ,however, although ten prizes were offered in either class, felt justified in awarding only three on first class, the remainder not being in their opinion, this year, in a sufficient state to justify their awarding prizes thereto solely to meet in any degree the requirement of the Council. They hope, however, when the next competition comes round, that members will have their farms in a better position to compete; in the meantime they rely upon the liberality of the Council in accepting the report on the ground that under the new system they have done all for the best and entertain confidence in the future. Your directors in deference to the wishes of the members and in order to quiet dissatisfaction in the want of accommodation to Exhibition of stocks, have caused fresh inclosures to be erected, much of it was available for the present season, the remainder is in course of completion. At the annual Exhibition the show of stock, horses, sheep was good. The entries of growing crops were 157f encing and draining 5, Entries at exhibition 467 of which 207 were of Horses, norned Cattle, pigs and sheep and the balance in Agrcultural and Horticultural produce and products, Woolen goods Ladies department, Implements and the ploughing matches were rather behind but the work was well done. The prizes of all kind as now read amounted to \$612.00. In conclusion, your Directors beg to call the attention of their successors to the rules and regulations as premulgated by the Council and to the minutes of their past meetings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER SMART,

President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF PORTNEUF, 1871.

F. H. Frenette, Vice-President. A. D. Hanelin, SocTres.	STATE	SMEN	IT OF R	BCEL	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	69	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	₩.	cts.	₩	cts.
1 Balance on hands, 1870	197	24 00 24			ms paid at a ed account iums for farr for star for plo inses of Judg	215 150 9	80		
S. For entrance to Show Grounds	10	88		`	Lo do on standing Crops  Do do on ploughing	90	`		
Solveral friends of the society	06		36	8	connected therewith  6. Printing notices of competitions &c	207	75 50 62	g	G
					Subscription to agricultural journals	75	889	4 <del>1</del> xo	8
Total	824	84	36	8	Balance	1 .	2   }	698	27 33
			•			•		824	84
A. D. HAMELIN, SecTreasurer.	easurer.				(Signed,) P. LARUE, President.	Preside	i ti		

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, 1871.

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	ULTURA	מ	OCIEI	5	AGKICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF CUEBEC, 1871.				
Jas. Dinning, Vice-Prosident. F. Wood Grav, Sec-Treasurer.	STATE	SMEN	IT OF RI	ECEI	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	69	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	<b>••</b>	cts.	64	cts
1. Balance from last year 1870 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amont of government grant. 4. For use of society's stock, viz:  Horses.  Bulls.  Rans.  Balls.  S. For eatrance to show Grounds.	3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	92 00 00 00 00 00			Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailod account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops.  3. Expenses of Judge at Shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on standing crops.  4. Filling up Pers and other eavienses in				
C. Entrance fees for competitions.  O.7. Permission to sell on do  N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of near year (1872).  Interest on money.  Purchase of a Buil	29 45 214 2145	75 00 36			Connection with shows Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith Printing notices of competitions etc Incidental expenses Paid for timothy seed or other grains Secretary's statary, being seven per cent-on a sum expendent of \$1.548.02	147 47 63	822	<b>80</b>	36
					Belance on hand Purchase of stock Previncial Exposition.	284 1,000	88	193	49
Total	1,843	87						1,843	87

F. WOOD GRAY, Sec -Treasurer

JOSEPH K. BOSWELL, President.

(Signed,)

# CITY OF QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### REMARKS.

Th annual general Meeting of the city of Quebec Agricultural Society was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on wednesday afternoon the 27th of December 1871.

Joseph K. Boswell, Esq., the President in the chair.

F. Wood Gray, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer acting as Secretary.

The Directors of the city of Quebec Agricultural Society beg to submit. That in the report of 1870, your Directors expressed a desire that the Provincial Exhibition should be held in this city, and recommended to the in coming Directors to use every endeavor to secure the holding of the same.

The Directors are happy to state that the efforts made, were successful, the Society having, at a special meeting in January last, voted the sum of one thousand dollars, at the same time petitioning the Corporation of this City for the usual grant of four thousand dollars. Our worthy Mayor P. Garneau, Esquire, one of our Directors, with his usual energy and public spirit, at once brought the matter before the city Council, who unhesitatingly made the grant. The sum of five thousand dollars being now obtained, your directors addressed the Council of Agriculture in order to ascertain if the object in view could be carried out; in reply to which, the following resolution of the Coundil was communicated to our Secretary, dated the 1st. of March: " that the next Provincial Exhibition shall be held this year, in the city of Quebec, on condition that the city of Quebec shall furnish the sum of six thousand dollars, which it shall place at the disposal of this Council, on or before the first day of may next, , on receipt of which your Directors immediately organized themselves into a committee for the purpose of taking steps to raise the further sum required, viz: one thousand dollars, by subscription This was speedily accomplished, owing in great measure to the extraordinary liberality of many of our prominent citizens, and the requisite sum of six thousand dollars was placed to the credit of the Council of Agriculture some days before the time specified in their resolution.

The Exhibition was held on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of last September and was in many respects a decided success, (we need scarcely mention that it was solely under the control and management of the Council of Agriculture), but as the subject has been freely handled by the press, we will merely refer to a few of the leading features.

In noticing the Agricultural Department, the show of horses we consider as being exceedingly good, many first class imported and other stallions being on the ground.

In the different classes of cattle, the Durham show was small and competition wanting; nevertheless the strain of blood was of a high character, and certainly the best animal, was the one exhibited by our Secretary, F. Wood Gray, Esquire, viz: his very handsome imported bull «Knight of St. Michaels'» J. Hickson, Esquire, of Montreal also exhibited in this class, two fine heifers. In Ayrshires, John L. Gibb, Esquire, one of our Directors, John Gilmour, Esquire, of Quebec, Thomas Irving, Esquire, of Montreal, and some others from a distance are deserving of great praize for the superior character of their stock. Many of these valuable animals were brought at great trouble, risk and expense from a long distance and among them M. Gibb's imported bull «Mars» justly attracted

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great attention. In other classes of stock the show was very fair, and the pigs and sheep were not numerous but good. In poultry there was evidently a large margin for improvement. The agricultural products were in great variety and of excellent quality. The Department of Agricultural implements was well represented by our own local manufactures and others, but we cannot pass over M. William Evans, of Montreal, who exhibited as usual a splendid collection, and for which we are glad his entreprise met with the reward of many prizes. We regret the paucity of the horticultural display as we have every reason to know that the ressources were not wanting.

The Industrial Department was well filled with an infinite variety of manufactures, and all apparently of the highest excellence, indeed we were surprised to find to what a high standard our own city has arrived at in almost every description of goods and machinery.

We have no hesition in expressing our opinion that the grounds devoted to this purpose (the Garrison Cricket Field and adjoining glacis) are unrivalled for holding any such Exhibition.

Colonel Forsyth and officers of the cavalry greatly contributed to the comfort of Exhibition of horses and stok, in placing their commodious Riding Shcool at the disposal of the Council of Agriculture, who at considerable outlay fitted it up with loose boxes and stalls, and for the use of which also, no charge was made

Colonel Rowen and Directors of the Skating Rink and R. A. Smith, esquire, Managing Owner of the Curling Rink, also gave the use of these buildings gratuitously to the Board of Arts and Manufactures for the Industrial Department.

Before drawing to a close of our observations, we must say that the weather was most propicious, and all that possibly could be desired.

We are happy to state, from returns placed before us by the Treasurer of the Exhibition that the number of paying visitors amounted to 21,516, exclusive of Exhibitors and their attendants, the Garrison, the Marines and seamen of the "Royal Alfred" and the different schools of the city. The receipts of money at the gates amounted to 5653.50 exclusive of entrance fees, and the sum of money paid thus far for Premiums alone is 7.336; on two of the days, the member of persons on the ground could not have been less than eight thousand at a time and yet the greatest order prevailed in every respect: for this we are in debted to the excellent disposition of the Police, under superintendants Voyer and Heigham.

Although foreign to the objects of the Society it may not be out of place to mention that the Directors were instrumental in organizing, as an auxiliary to the Exhibition, a Regatta, for which a large amount of money was readily given by our citizens. The Regatta took place in the harbor off the mouth of the St. Charles, and brought together a large concourse of spectators. We may also mention that there was a Dog show, held on the Exhibition Grounds, which afforded considerable attraction, being the first of the kind ever held in Quebec and to our Secretary is due the merit of having originated it.

Your Directors have already observed that the sole management of Exhibilion lay in the hands of the Council of Agriculture, and no doubt this city is indebted to them for the honor of having it, and they fully appreciate the interest taken by the President, H. G. Joly, Esquire in the matter, but they are of opinion that many complaints might have been avoided, had a local commitee knowing the wants and feelings of this community been appointed to assist the Exhibition Committee. The city of Quebec contributed the sum of six thousand dollars, not counting the money taken at the gates. Yet no notice was taken of gentlemen who spared neither time or money, and who gave up their buildings gratuitously

in order to further the cause, nay, even the President and Directors of the only Agricultural Society in the District, and who labored hard in the cause, were altogether overlooked and ignored in the whole proceedings.

The Society will be happy to learn that the imported Norman horse "Napoleon III" is still with M. Delage of Charlesbourg, where his services may be had at the moderate rate of \$5.00 and in accordance with the society's conditions, will remain in this district for another year.

The short-horned bull "Oxford Guynne" obtained a prize at the late Exhition, and by a resolution passed on the 10th of August last, he was there sold.

The Society by resolution adopted on the 26th of January last, authorised the purchase of an Ayrshire Bull, and other stock. The Directors have pleasure in stating that they have obtained the thorough bred Ayrshire Bull "Robie Bruce" from M. Iving of Logan's Farm, Montreal, and have no doubt that he will realize the nighest exceptations, as he is considered a first class annual in every respect. The Directors have reason to believe that a judicious change has been made, in introducing Ayrshire blood of so high a strain into the District of Quebec, and sincerely trust that the services of "Robie Bruce" will be more appreciated than those of his predecessor "Oxford Guynne."

The remaining five thorough bred pigs imported from England last year, are retained in terms of the sale, viz: Three by Colonel Rhodes, one by John L. Gibb, Esquire, and one by M. Alexander King, the latter was the only one of the lot exhibited, and obtained first prize in her class (Suffolk).

It is to be regretted that no Ploughing Match took place, but owing to the large sum, viz: One thousand dollars (\$1000) disbursed by the society in aid of the Exhibition, the Directors did not feel warranted in proposing the same.

The Directors are happy to announce the accession of one hundred and twelve, new members, making a total of two hundred and eleven, and it is to be hoped that they will go in increasing in strength and that a warm interest will be fosterred in our midst to sustain the good objects which the society has at heart, viz: the encouragement of argriculture in all its branches in this District.

The thanks of the Society are justly due to John J. Foote, Esquire, proprietor of the "Morning Chonicle" for the very spirited manner in which he furthered the objects of the late Provincial Exhibition, and also for the lively interest taken by him in the affairs of this Society.

The Secretary-Treasurer will lay before you his statement of receipts and payments.

The whole respectfully submeitted,

JOSEPH K. BOSWELL,

President.

Quebec 27th december 1871.

It was them moved by William Marsden, Esquire, M. D. seconded by John Lane, Esquire, and resolved: "That the report now read be received, adopted and published, and that a copy of the same be furnished each member of this Society

Moved by Joseph Bell Forsyth, Esq., seconded by Simeon Lesage, Esq., and resolved: That Willam Marsden, Esq., M. D., and John Lane, Esq., be named auditors to examine and report upon the account submitted.

Moved by George Rolli White, Esq., seconded by Mathew Wheatly Anderson, Esq., and resolved: That the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Joseph K. Boswell, Esq., Vice-President, James Dinning, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, F. Wood Gray, Esq, and Directors for the great zeal and assiduity displayed in the management of the affairs of the Society during the past year.

The meeting then proceeded to the Election of Officers and Directors for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows, viz:

Président. James Dinning, Esq.

Vice-President, Jos. K. Broswell, Esq.

Secretary-Treasurer, C. R. O'Connor, Esq.

Directors, M. W. Anderson, Thos. Delany, J. Ben. Forsyth, P. Garneau, John Lawson Gibb, Frost Wood Gray, and Alexander King, Esquires.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Chairman and Secretary, for the very satisfactory manner in which the report and statement were placed before the Society

The Meeting then Adjourned.

JOSEPH K. BOSWELL,

President.

F. WOOD GRAY,

Sec. Treas.

Quebec, Dec 27th 1871.

F THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.	
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.	
AGH	sident.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REGERPTS.	.49-	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	cts	₩	cts.
1. Balauce from last year 1879	-				Peemiums paid at agricultural Shows per tailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on standing crops.  Do do on standing crops.  4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connected therewith.  5. Keeping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  6. Printing notices of competitions etc.  7. Incidental expenses.  8. Paid for timothy or other grains			*
No organization for last two years					(Signed),	Pres	President.	
•	•.	•						

	7					
	cts.		62	88	53	
	•		œ	511	1,490	
	cts.	28888	20 20			į
	**	335 132 76 14 19	19 34 258			Preside
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RICHELIEU, 1871. " STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account	connecting therewith  6. Printing, notices to competitors, do	9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of Balance		(Signed) I A DOBION President
TH	cts.		8		8	
IY OF	69		46	•	46	
CIE	cts.	50 00	:	,	S2	
STATE	•	533 278 656 23			1,430	
AGRICULTUR J. A. Dorion, Presidenl. JBtr. Nault, Vice-Presidenl. G. Harpin, SeeTreasurer.	RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of Government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses. Bulls. Rams. Boars  5. Entrance Fees for competition 5. Entrance to Show Grounds	N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)		Total	

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

cawall, President. Tios-Proident. 6cTreasurer.
J. W. STO C. HALL, V J. MADY, S.

RECEIPTS,	**	cfg.	**	cta.	RXPENDITURE.	**	ੂ ਵ	••	cts.
1. Belance on hand 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list	625	<b>3</b>			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per lotalled account	323	3		
4. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Bulls Rams	ŝ	3			do for standing crops	2	8		
5. Entrance Fees for competition			·		and ing	22	\$		
N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)	*	•	90	\$	6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c 7. Incidental expenses 8. Paid for Timothy Seed and other gra	25.00 25.00	288		
					9. 7, being seven per cent on of \$1,281.84	80 0	5.4	79	£ 5
Total	1.281	₫	92	8	Delence on mane	767	2	1,202	3   25

N.B,-Secretary charges his commission on the receipts instead of expenses. The balance on hand of 1870 has not been reported on this statement, \$377°50.

J. MAIN, Sec.-Treasurer.

(Signed,)

CHARLES HALL, Vice President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, 1871,

REVD. F. LALIBERTÉ, President A. Michadd, Vice-President, H. Martin, Seo.-Treasurer,

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	**	cie.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	54-	cts.	89-	CE3.
1. Balance from the last year 1870. 2. Subscription from members per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz:	102	228			1. Prem'ums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account	150	88		
					3. Expenses of Ju. Do do on standing Crops Do do on ploughing 1. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in	21.	35		<del></del>
Col. Permission to sell on do		•	25	00	connection with shows	9-9	200	ë	
:					9. Secretary's salary, being sevan per cent on a fum expended of \$357,00	2	=	25	<b>S</b>
Balance due by the Society	\$356 94	88	23	8				<b>\$4</b> 50	8
Total	\$120	l S			•				

N. B.—The amount expended for the purchase of grains surpasses the amount of subscription, contrary to the laws and regulations of the council and the halance of 1870, \$116.35, has not been brought forward in this statement.

(Signed.)

A. MICHAUD, Vice-President.

II. MARTIN Sec -Treasurer,

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, 1871.

L. N. Blais, President.
D. F. DE ST. Aums, Mos-President.
T. Oukllet, See.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	••	cts.	49-	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	89	cts.	89	cts.
1. Balance from the last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz.  Horsca Bulls.  5. For entrance to Show Grounds.  5. For entrance to Show Grounds.	219 102 253 3	. 86 85 E			t. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows perdelated account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crobs.  3. Ex.  D D for standing crobs.  1. Fill B in contract.	-			·
account of most year (1872.)	9	2	30 30	73	් වේෆ්ස්ස්	295 15 116 450	96 91 90 90	787	9.6
Balance due by the Society Total	\$584 744 \$828	£ 5 88	584	ts .				828	8

N. B.-Salary charged on receipts hast ad of expenditure.

THS. OUELLET, Sec.-Treasurer.

(Signed,)

L. N. BLAIS, President

34 5 5 cts. 88 1,328 675 \$2,003 7 cts. : 888 2288 8 T. E. CAMPBELL, President. 8 234 44 51 51 198 167 35 Balance in hand..... a sum expended of \$1, 348.2..... Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account...... for farms, ...... Do for standing crops......
Do for ploughing matches......
Bxpenses of Judges at Shows...... Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains. ..... connected therewith ...... Printing notices of competitions &c..... AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ROUVILLE, 1871. Incidental expenses..... EXPENDITURE. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE. Premiums (Signed,) ⊛<u>⊬</u>.∞. cts. 8 8 92 92 8 34 cts. 88 8 8 8 ವ 65 570 654 384 \$2,003 J. U MESSIER, Sec. Treasurer. Total..... account of next year (1872)...... Remittance of money ..... Subscriptions from members per detailed Balance from the last year 1870..... Amount of government..... Bulls ..... Rams.....Rams Horses ..... For use of society's stock, viz : MGR. T. E. CAMPBELL, President, D. BEIQUE, Vice-President, J. U. MESSIER, Sec.-Treasurer. RECEIPTS.

AGAICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD, 1871.

B. N. Blackwood, President, A. Kay, VicePresident, Ono. H. Allen, SecPresident.	STAT	EXE	NT OF B	BCBI	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITNRE.		
RECEIPTS.	**	cfs.	. ••	cts.	BXPENDITURE. *** cts.	•	cts.
1. Balance from the last year 1870. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. Amount of Government grant.	19 250 492	2 #8			296 477	,	
Horica of Society B store, vie Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at Shows		2
25. Batriance Fees for Farm Competition 1—7. Permission to sell on do.  N. B. — Amokant of Subscriptions received on accountied next year (1872)	171	52			5. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses:  6. Printing. Notices of competitions, &c., 27  7. Finting. Notices of competitions, &c., 27  8. Fed or other grains.	1	12
	932	<b>₹</b> %			9 Secretary's salary being seven per cent on a sum expended of 3742.45	37	=
Total	933	32				933	25

GEO. N. ALLLN, Sec. Treasurer.

SAMUEL N. BLACK WOOD, President.

(Signed,) -

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

How. J. G. Robentson, President, A. Steavens, Vice-President, A. G. Woodwand, Sec-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECRIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS,	**	cts.	vs.	cts.	RXPRNDITURE.	ets cts	cts	*	cts.
1. Balance on hand	500	8			1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows perdetailed account	442	8		
	328	8			Do for standing crops	#	25		<del></del>
Bulls	ar in	23			Do do on farms Do do on standing crops Do do on ploughing				
5. For entrance to Show Grounds					5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses,	2 1	£ 5		
	9	8	,		6. Printing, Nolices of competition, &c	5 E	82	266	75
N. N.—Amount of next conscious of old I	_	8			7. Incidental expenses		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Balance due to the Secretary	[1	-04			9. Secretary's salary, being 79 per cent on a sum expended of 535 00	***************************************		***************************************	8
								908	2
Totales epecateurs apparent apparent serverses apparent	909	92							
							Į		

N. B.—The secretary charges a commission of 7½ p. c. instead 7. The accounts have not been audited and the report is neal tigned by the President.

(Signed,)

A W. WOODWARD, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SOULANGES.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS	•	cts.		ું કું	EXPENDITURE	-	*	cts.
1. Balance on hand 1870	627 296 656	83 83			niums paid at alled account iiums for farms for stand for stand for stond for stond for ploughi			
Bulls Rams Boars Boars For entrance to Show Grounds Coff. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions Coff. Permission to sell on do					Do do en farms			<del>*=1============</del>
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1872)			+58	. 20	7. Incidental expenses	- 	109	019
Balance due by the Society	1,579	83	138	33		-	<del></del>	12
Total	1,667	71	1	:		<del>- 44</del>		-
G. H. DUMESNIL, SecTreasurer.	rer.		19. जी 19. जी 19. ज	<b>2</b>	Signed,) Q. S. DR BEAUJEU, President.	nt.		
For	•		neilt i Boir 1100 c		Control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contro			
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### SOULANGES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### REMARKS.

It will be seen by this report that all the affairs of the Society are in good order, although some, outstanding accounts still remain due to the Society, and there are a few expenses to settle.

The following statement is taken from the books of the Soc Cash on hand		<b>#</b> 400	
M. Wm. Reay stills owes on the price of the Clyde Horse So	ulanges.	<b>\$</b> 180	31
purchased by him  M. Masson owes one half of the price of a plough.  The use of the stallion for 86 mares		50 10 344	00 00 00
The Society owes Roch Grenier, for a prize	5 00 11 00	<b>\$5</b> 84	51
To the judges of crops	\$16 00 36 00		
26th March 1872	50 00		
To M. Reay, one prize \$7; to M. Farand, one prize \$3	7 00		
To Michel Bourbonnais, prize \$6; to Julien Giroux, prize \$3 To Emery Thaunette, wooden plough	9 00 16 00		
	\$284 00:		
mm or 1 123 1 123		284	
The Society will remain with	•••••	<b>\$30</b> 0	51

N. B. The Society should also be credited with the monies paid for the use of two Rams for the members' Ewes, at the rate of fifty cents (\$0.50) per Ewe.

A. DEBEAUJEAU,

President.
G. A. DUMESNIL,

Scc. Treas.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF STANSTEAD, 1871.

C. C. Colby, President, J. Thornton, Vice-President, L. K. Benton, Sec-Trassurer

, Isos-Pressaoni, 1, Seo-Troasurer.	STAT	EME	NT OF RE	CEII	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
RECEIPTS.	•	cte	*	cts.	BXPBNDITURE.
n hand				1	1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows

-2			· · · · · ·	<del></del>	
. st		<u></u>	888	8	
•		. 168	64 26 52	912	
cts.	28 8 88	89			
•	466 150 28 40 30	38			
BXPBNDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farms. Do for standing crops. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows. Do do on farms. Do do on standing crops.  4. Stalls and other buildings for the Exhibition 5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses	6. Printing, Notices of competitions, 4c. 7. Incidental expenses 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains	9. Secretary's salary, being 7 per cent on a sum expended of \$912.98  Balance on hand  Bal due to the SecTreas. for 1870 and interest		
cts.	1	8		8	
••		231		231	
cte	88			86	
•	263			912	
RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand members per detailed list have of Government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Bulls Rams Boars  5. For entrance to Show Grounds:	N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1872).		Total.	

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The Becretary charges 7 p. c. on the receipts instead of expenses. The balance due to the Becretary in 1871 is of \$39.93 and not \$52.99 diff. \$14.06, twen this salary and \$11.03, overcharged \$25.09 diff. \$14.06, I. K. BENTON, Scc. Treasurer.

(Signed,)

C. C. COLBY, President.

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	Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si S	2888	00 00	33		<u>                                     </u>	14
<del></del>	•	302+50	18	19 30 699	., -	İ	Presider
SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE, 1871. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE.	Premiums paid at agricultural shows perdetailed account.      Premiums for farms competition do for star-ding arops	do do on farms	connecting therewith	9. Socretary's salary, being seven per cent on A sum expea ied of \$1,503,39		N.B.—The Secretary has not reported his balance in 1870, on this statement \$14.91.  Signed,)  Secretary-Treasurer.
HE	cts.			8		8	sid bis
OF T	•			150		3	ot reporte
ETY	cts.	53	20	24	57	59	has n
L'SOCI STATES		9 9	· •	199	1,554	1,593	secretary ry-Treas
J. B. MICHON, President. C. Gadober, Vice-President. J. O. Guentin, SecTreasurer. Statement	RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand members per detailed list. 3. Amount of government grant. 4. For use of Society's stock, viz:	Bulls  Bains  Boars  Dos Boars  S. Butrance Fees for competition	A. Permission to sell on do N.B.—Amount of subscriptious received on account of next year (1872).  By subscriptions, &c.	Balance due by the Society	Total	N.B.—The Secretary has no J. O. GUERTIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF St. HYACINTHE.

### REMARKS.

I deem it my duty as Secretary-Treasurer of the Society to remark in my own capacity as such as well as in behalf of the Society, that a very perceptible progress has been made specially in two or three of the open competitions. Horses, cattle and sheep were exhibited during the last competition at the chief-town, which, in the opinion of competent persons, would have been a credit to a Provincial Exhibition; swine are very much improved in breed. With regard to the weaving or textile department, it is a matter of regret that a great many of those articles were not sent to the Provincial Exhibition of Quebec which took place during the present year, for I have been told that no better articles of the kind were to be seen there, and that ours would of a certainty have taken out the first prizes.

J. O. GUERTIN,

Sec. Treas.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. JOHN'S, 1871.

D. Brosseau, President, J. Borrowdalk, Vice-President, B. Archanbault, Sec.-Treasurer.

ETATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

cts. Expendeture.		<u> </u>	cts.
1. Promiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account			269 00 656 00
Ery Sua			
8			
9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on	4	<b>6</b> 29	925 00 65 51 86
			\$ 976 86

N. B.-The secretary has not brought forward on this statement the balance on hand in 1876, \$743,10.

EUG. ARCHAMBAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE, 1871.

C. Lajour, President, II. Leonard, Fice-President, F. R. Milot, Sec.-Treaturer.

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RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	*	황	BXPENDITURE.	•	offs.	•	cts.
Balance on hand 1870.  Subscriptions from members per detailed list.  Amount of government grant.  For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses.	423 281 656 160	± 88 8	,		Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account      Premiums for farms,      Do for standing crops.      Jo      Jo      J. Expenses	293 150	\$8		
Boars	22	8			4. Stall and b 5. Keeping enses				
	10	91	49		limothy Seed or other grains	4 275	8 8	722	22
					9. Secretary's silary, heing seven per cent.on a sum of \$722.75	**************************************		49	46
		<del></del>			Balance on band	98 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 9		771	17.4
Total Total	\$1,396	2	6	8				\$ 1,396	∞_
,	<i>0</i> :	٠,	A.			^-	•		
E. E. Milot,	6.7.2	TAUR			, , (Şigned,). , , , CHARLES LAJOIE,	JOIE, President.	en c		
To the man of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the	; <u>-</u>		<u>.</u>	•	The Alle of the State of the State of the	•-			

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TÉMISCOUATA, 1871.

7	ice-President.	c. Predruct.
ANJOU, Preside	P. CHANDERLAND, Vice-President.	GATTVREAD, S6
A.D	F.	_

EXPENDITURE,
AND
RECEIPTS
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STATEMENT

RECEIPTS.	•	ig g	••	ets.	EXPRIDITURE.	••	항 항	••	쁑
1. Balance on hands 2. Subscriptions from manabers per detailed list 3. Amount of government grant 4. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses Buils Rams Boars  5. Entrance Fees for competition 5. Entrance to Show Ground 16. For entrance to Show Ground N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872).					1. Premlums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farm competition.  do for do for do on farms.  3. Expenses of judges at shows.  do do do on farms.  4. Stall and other bu  5. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses connecting therewith.  6. Printing, notices to competitors, do  7. Incidental expenses.  8. Paid for Timothy Seed and other grains.  8. Paid for Timothy Seed and other grains.  9. Secretary's salary, being per cent on a sum expended of	:			
	.								

The Agricultural Society of Temiscouata would net organize in order not to put itself under the obligation imposed by the Council of Agricultural of having a competition for the best kept ferms.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TERREBONNE, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITMER,

sident.	President.	regsurer.
. Masson, Pre.	2	E-03
L. R. M.	A. PAYEMENT,	A. SEGUIN, S

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si si			8	9	200	\$	
••			205	\$	619	1,036	
cts.	84	9	8	- :		1	
** :	2. E.	7	-				
EXPENDITURE.	Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account.      Premiums for farm competition.  do for standing crops  do for ploughing matches	3. Expenses of judges at shows do do on farms do do on standing crops  1. Stall and other buildings for exposition	connected therewilb	7. Incidental expenses	Balance on hand		
cts.			95			126	
<b>\</b>	,	-	121			Ŧ	
र्भु	80 E 80	73				12	,
••	324 203 499	œ			,	1,036	1
RECEIPTS.	Balance on hand, 1870, comprising interests Subscriptions from members per detailed list. Amount of the government grant. For use of Society's stock, viz:	Bulk Bans Boars Entrance Fees for competition	Permission to sell on do		F-1 *	Total	

N.B.—Uver charge of the Secretary on his salary \$17.22.

A. SÉGUIN, Sec.-Treasuren

O. DUVAL,
President.

(Signed,)

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF THREE RIVERS, 1871

O. Duval, President D. Dupresne, Vios-President, G. B. R. Duvresne, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND BEPENDITURE.

oria.	Desc	nonal Papers	(110. 4	••)	
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cts.	88 8	8 888		<del></del>	
**	302	8 25 CE			
RXPENDITURE.	Premiums pedd at agricultural Show per detailed account     Premiums for farms.     Do     Do     Sypebses	Do do on standing con tarms	Scoretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum of 659:00		Balance on hand
cis					
•					
cts	8 88	8 ,		_	8
•	379 140 378	25			\$ 897
RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand, 1870	Bulls  Rams  Boars  5. For entrance to Show Grounds  5. For entrance fees for Farm competitions  N. B — Amount of Subscriptions received on gecount of next year, (1872).  Entrance fees on crops	Do do on animals i prize given to the society		Total.

N. B.—The b lance on hand forwarded on this statement \$379.00 does not correspond with the preceeding stalement \$358.16.

G. B. R. DUFRESNE, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICUTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL, 1871 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND BXPENDITURE. H. U. Harwood, President, G. Hodeson, Vice-President, A. Valois, M.D. Sec.-Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.	, 🙀	<del>si</del>	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	# 5	*	cts.
1. Belance on hand, 1870 with int. comprised 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 15st	8 B.	8			poid at agraceount for ferms, for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for : for :	255 15 231 9	38% 88		
Rams Boars Or entrance to Show Grounds atrance Fees for Farm competitions	86	#8		7	Do do on pleughing crops	9	38		
Account of next year (1872)	<u>\$</u>	35	24.	8	6. 7. Incidental oxpensed	22	75.	\$66	- 5
1	02.0	æ	15	8	8. Paid for Limothy Seed or other grains		1	39	63
		<del>********</del>	- (1) - (1)	<del> ;- ,</del>	9. Becretary's selecy, being per cent on a sum expended of \$561,06.	***************************************		605 264	\$ 4
	٠, ١,		1	7. T	Balence of hand. Any many many many many	***************************************	1111	\$ 870	8
DR. A. VALOIS, SecTreasurer.		١٠ ،	, 2. ]; 	10	ESigned.	HARWOOD,	ident		
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### VAUDREUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No 1.

### REMARKS.

- 10. The small number of members is owing to the fact that there has been no competition last year.
- 20. There being but two entries for the competition for the best cultivated farms agreably to the full requirements of the programme sanctioned by the Council of Agricultura, the judges did not feel themselves justified to grant more than \$8.00 to the first competition and \$7.00 to the second. But now that members thoroughly understand what is required of them to entitle them to compete for those prizes, they are preparing for the next competition.
- 30. We are at a loss to understand why the Government grant has not been yet forwarded to us, when, last year, it was received before the middle of October
- 40. It is very desirable that this grant should be forwarded at once, in order that we may avail ourselves of the first good opportunity for the purchase of a stallion; for after all our expenses paid and settled, we have only on hand \$311.64 exclusive of the grant of 1871, which is yet to come.
- 50. It might appear, at first sight that the progress of our Society is not so perceptible as that of others, but it must be born in mind that the county of Vaudreuil is divided into two Societies, viz: the Vaudreuil Society No. 1 being formed of the Parish of Vaudreuil properly so called only, since l'Isle Perrot which is united to it has contributed but one member, this year, and this single member has not even entered his name for any of the competitions. The Vaudreuil Society, No. 2 comprises the parishes of Rigaud, St. Marthe and Newton; this fact should make it stronger than ours, and yet it is not so, since our Government grant is larger.
- 60. We would therefore be very grateful were the Council of Agriculture to adopt means to fuse these two Societies into one, which, owing to the double competition thus created, would induce a greater emulation amongst the competitors, and would produce a larger income for the advancement and ever increasing progress of this new single Society.

A. VALOIS,

Sec. Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	nf.	sturer.
esident.	J. FLETCHER, Vice-President.	B. N. PODRKIER, Tec'-Treasurer.
E. LALONDE, President.	TCERN, VS	FOURTER
E. LA1	J. Fig.	2

RECEIPTS.	•	ets.	•	cte.	EXPENDITURE,	•	ets.	•	et et et
1. Balance on hands, 1876.  2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list  3. Amount of government grant  4. For use of Society's stock, viz;  Horses Bulls Bulls Bans Boars  5. Entrance Fees for competition  7. Por entrance to Show Grounds  7. Por entrance to Show Grounds  7. Por entrance to sell on. do  8. M.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1882).					detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms competition  3. Expenses of j  4. Stall and other bul  5. Keeping Society's street, and other expenses  connecting therewith  7. Incidental expenses  connecting therewith  6. Printing, notices to competitors,  7. Incidental expenses  connecting therewith  6. Printing, notices to competitors,  7. Incidental expenses  connecting therewith  6. Printing, notices to competitors,  7. Incidental expenses  connecting therewith  6. Printing, notices to competitors,  7. Incidental expenses  6. Printing, notices to competitors,  7. Incidental expenses  9. Paid for Timothy Seed and other grains  9. Of	ı	:		
		<u> </u>		}					

The Agricultural Society No. 2, of the county of Vaudreull did not report this year.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF VERCHERES, 1871.

L. H. Massur, President. C. Chabot, Vice-President. A. C. Larosz, Sec.-Treaturer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

N.B.—The Secretary has on hand, in 1870, one balance of \$87.99 and he report on this statement only one balance of \$65.33.

A. C. LAROSE, Sec. Treasurer.

L. H. MASSUE, President.

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cts,

çfe. 88 ဥ 9 48 82 J. B. BRILLON, President. 56 95.8 20 397 AGRICUL/TURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES, 1871. on fams......on standing crops......on ploughing ..... Premiums paid at agricultural shows per Premiums for farm competitions ..... Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on Balance on hand ...... Expenses of judges at shows..... Incidental expenses...... for ploughing matches..... Stall and other buildings for exposition ...... Printing, notices to competitors, &c........ Paid for Timothy Seed and other grains..... EXPENDITURE. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. a sum expended of Signed, cts. 8 88 23 **5** 24 5 7 1,296 CHS. ROBERT, Sec.-Treasurer Balance on hand, 1870 ..... Subscriptions from members per detailed Amount of government grant...... Boars ..... Entrance Fees for competition ..... for entrance to Show Grounds..... N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872) ................. Bulls ..... Rams ..... For use of Society's stock, viz: RECEIPTS. J. Colette, Vice-President. C. Robert, Sec-Treasurer, J. R. BRILLON, President. Permission to sell on 14

	RAL SO		Y No.	1, (	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF WOLFE, 1871.				
G. Tanguay, Wee-President, B. Ives, SecTreasurer,	STATE	MEN	r of re	CEIF	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.				
RECEIPTS.	69	ots.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	••	cts.	•	cts.
1. Balance on hand 2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list	164	88			ns j	365	8		
A. For the use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls.		3			Do for standing crops	9	88		
Boars  5. Entrance fee to competitors  4.6. Entrance fee to show grounds  67. Permission to sell on do	<del></del>				Do do on ploughing matches.  4. Fitting up pens and other buildings for exhibition	Ξ.	22		
N B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year					petitor d othe	6 59	828		
					9. Secretary's salary being per cent on a sum expended of	35	8	529	8
	529	8						529	8
F IVES Sec Treasurer			· :		(Signed,) H. G.	BISH	)P, 1	H. G. BISHOP, President,	ıt,

IVES, Sec Treaturer

### WOLFE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No 1.

### REMARKS.

This Society suffers great disadvantage by being made up of two Townships one english and the other french. The french claim that they cannot compete with the English in cattle and in consequence there has to be a french class which is in reality a class for French Canadians, and the French-Canadians may show any kind of cattle that they see fit in that class. The result is that the money intended by Government for the best cattle is often awarded to a very inferior class of cattle indeed.

In regard to farms the same difficulty occurs. The french Township Weedon is not as long settled as the English Township Dudswell. Therefore the Weedon people claim that it is not fair that they should compete with the older Township. Consequently the money has to be divided and each Township have it to themselves. If we had more money so that we could buy a good Bull or two and a few heifers and put them into Weedon, we think that in a few years a better class of cattle might take the place of the inferior French breed of Black. Bob-Tails that now prevails there.

H. G. BISHOP,

President.
E. IVES,

Sect. Treas

	1	cts.	•	8
		€		424
		cts.	00 25 00 00 50 25 35 15	
		€9	150 37 8 8 1 1 19	
BRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF WOLFE, 1871.	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agriculturai shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farm competitions. 3. Fremiums for farm competitions. 4. Expenses of judges at shows. 5. do do on farms. 6. do do on farms. 7. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith. 7. Incidental expenses. 8. Paid for Timolby Seed and other grains. 9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of	
O v	CEIP	cts.	00	8
Y No. 9	r of re	€	1 č	24
IET	MEN	cts.	00 00	8
T SOC	STATE	69	133 291	424
J. Picard, President. S. Porter, Vice-President.	J. B. C. Miquelon, SeeTreasurer.	RECEIPTS.	1. Balance on hand 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. Amount of government graut 4. For use of Soci it's stock, viz: Horses. Bulls Rams Bans Boars Coff Competition Coff For entrance at Show Grounds O7. Permission to sell on do N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (187?)	Total

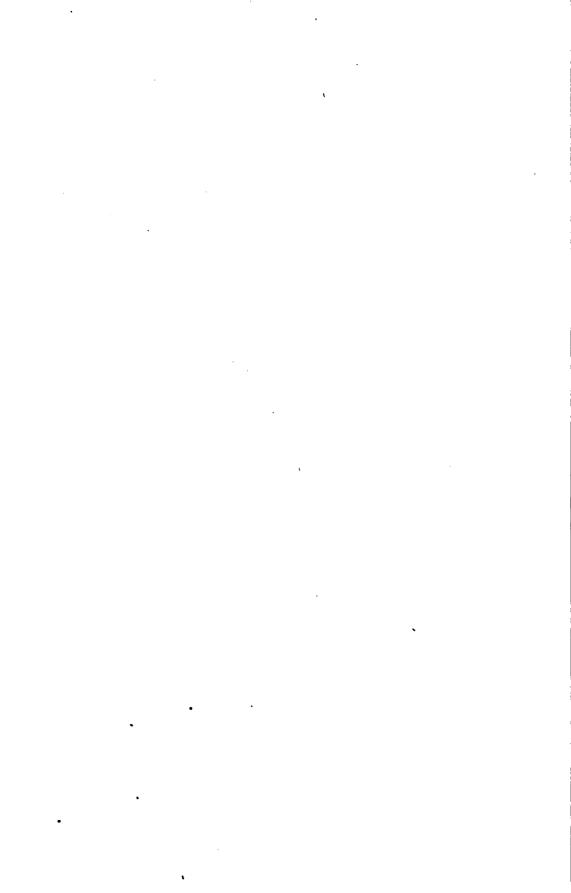
N.B.-The Secretary has not reported on this statement the balance in hand of last year, \$155.20.

J. B. C. MIQUELON, Sec.-Treasurer.

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C. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account
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FÉLIX GOUIN, President.



### LIST OF PRIZES

AWARDED AT THE

### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

IN THE

### CITY OF MONTREAL

IN SEPTEMBER 1870.

### TABLE

OF

### ENTRIES TO THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

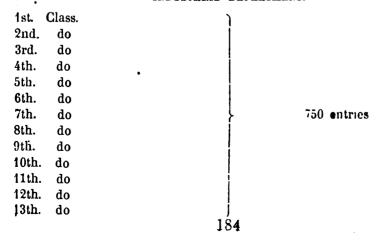
HELD IN MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 1875

### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

-:0:---

CLASSES. NUMBER O' ENTRIES. 1st. Horse species ..... 1 17 2nd. Cattle *18 3rd. Sheep do ..... 274 4th. Swine do 133 5th. Poultry do 128 6th. Agricultural products..... 393 7th. Roots and other feeld crops ...... 211 8th. Dairy products..... 104 9th. Agricultural implements..... 170 Total..... 1,838

### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.



### LIST OF PRIZES

AWARDED AT THE

### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

HELD IN THE

### CITY OF MONTREAL

IN SEPTEMBER 1870.

### 1st CLASS HORSES

### CLYDES

C	G L	IDES		
Sect. 1 	<ol> <li>Albert Brodie</li> <li>Beauharnois Agr. Society</li> <li>James P. Dawes</li> <li>Simon Beattie</li> </ol>	North Georgetown Beauharnois Lachine Compton	35 20 10 H.	М.
	PERCE	ERONS.	•	
Sect.		-		
2	1. L'Assomption Agr. Society	L'Assomption	35	
	2. Beauharnois Agr. Society	Beauharnois	20	
"	3. do do do	do -	10	
"	4. Jacques-Cartier Agr. Society	St. Laurent	Н.	M.
	NORM	ANDY.		
Sect.	•			
3	1. Chambly Agr. Society	St. Hubert	35	
٠.	2.		20	
•6	<b>3.</b>		10	
	4.		H.	M.
. •	8UFF(	LKS.		
Sect.				
4	1. Huntingdon Live Stock Imp:	Co. Huntingdon	35	
	2 3.		20	
•6			10	
**	4,	~~	Н,	M.
	1;	85		

_	STALLION. 1	PURE CANADIAN BREED.	
Sect			
5	1. Joseph Hickson	Montreal	35
"	2. Louis David	St. Hubert	20
"	3. Basile Daigneau	St. Bruneau	10
"	4. C. Aurelle	St. Rémi	H.
	THOROUG	H BRED STALLIONS.	
Sect.	4 James B. Dawes	Lachine	25
6	1. James P. Dawes	Montreal	35
"	2. A. W. Alloway		20
"	3. J. J. H. Reid	Frederickton, N. B.	10
••	4. John Shedden	Lachine	Н.
ect.	BLOOD	MARE AND FOAL.	•
։ 7	1. John Shedden	Lachine;	35
ii	2. " "	iii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii	20
"	ž. 3. " "	<b>( (</b>	<b>10</b>
"	<b>4</b> .		M.
		weight. 1200 lbs. and over.	M.
ect.			
8	1. Moïse L'Heureux	Lacadie	35
"	2. Joseph Lemoine	St. Henri	20
"	3. L. Sarazin	St. Hyacinthe	10
"	4. Amédée Roy	St. Pie	Н.
ect.	LIGHT DRAUGHT STALL	ion weight, 900 lbs and over.	
9	1. Robt. Ness	South Georgetown	35
ü	2. William Rodden	Dlantagonet	20
46	3. W. Robertson	Glengarey	10
"	4. Chs. Wilson	St. Sylvestre	H.
	3 years old st	CALLION OF ANY BREED.	
ect.	C Dontin	Compton (Gust)	45
10 ı	EXTRA S. Beatie	Compton (first)	15
"	1. Augt. Gervais	St. Urbain	15
"	2. E. Ouimet	St. Rose	10
"	<ul><li>3. Henri Dupras</li><li>4. Malgloire Benoit</li></ul>	St. Henri, Mascouche La Présentation	5 H.
	-	HEAVY DRAFT. 1200 lbs and over.	201
ect.			
11	1. John Shedden	Lachine	15
"	2. T. Irving	Montreal	10
"	3. Adolphe Ste. Marie	Laprairie	_5
"	4. T. Irving	Montreal	H.
4	BROOD MARE AND FO	al light dft. 900 lbs and over.	
	1 David Smaall	Petite Côte	15
	1. David Smeall	Longue Pointe	10
12			
12	2. Narcisse Raymond		
ect. 12 "	3. Octave Dumondtète 4. Robert Elliott	Laprairie Côte St. Louis	ь Б Н.

Sect.	THREE YEARS OF	D FILLY OF ANY BREED.	
13	1. T. Irving	Montreal	15
	2. James Hodge	St. Laurent	10
"	3. John Adams	La Tortue	5
"	4. Moïse Lanctot	Laprairie	Н. М.
	Ant. Lebeau	St. Laurent	H. M.
Clark.	PAIR OF	DRAUGHT HORSES.	
Sect.	1. Shelden Stephens	Montreal	15
"	2. A. W. Ogilvie		10
"	3. Louis Brosseau	St. Hubert	_5
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4. S. Shelden Stephens	Montreal	Н. М
Seet :	PAIR OF MATC	HED CARRIAGE HORSES.	
Sect 15	1. Abraham Pickle	Durham	8
"	2. Alex. McGibbon	Montreal ,	6
"	3. 4		4 H. M.
	SAD	DLE HORSES.	
Sect.	1 A W Onibrio	Mantraal	0
16	<ol> <li>A. W. Ogilvie</li> <li>Joseph Hickson</li> </ol>	Montreal	· <b>6</b>
"	3. W. Brodie	Tannery West	4
"	4. Alex. McGibbon	Montreal	н. м.
	•	220212001	22. 22.
Sect	SHETTLAND	PONIES STALLIONS	
17	1. Joseph Hickson	Montreal	5
66	2. John Shedden	Lachine	3
	3. Alex. McGibbon	Montreal	н. м.
•		MARES	
3ect. 18	1. Alex. McGibbon	Montreal	õ
"	2. John Shedden	Lachine	3
"	3. Joseph Hickson	Montreal	Н. М.
Seet	2 yrans oli	COLTS OF ANY BREED.	
Sect. 19	1. Antoine Daigneau	Beauharnois	12
"	2. Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	8 ,
"	3. William Traverse	Beauharnois	_4
"	Clément Dansereau	Contre-Cœur	H. M.
Sect	2 year old i	ILLIES OF ANY BREED.	
20	1. Ion Diaume	Caughnawaga	12
	2. Thos. Irving	Montreal	. 8
44	3. Ed. Glyndining	Cote St. Louis	4
		187	

	``		
	COACHING	STALLIONS.	
Sect.			
21	Huntingdon Live Stock Imp. (	Co. Huntingdon	35
"	Kamouraska Agr. Society	Rivière Ouelle	20
"	William Rodden	Plantagenet	10
"	W. Wanless	Hochelaga	H M.
	111 11 414000	rioonoid6a	

### 2nd. Class.—CATTLE. DURHAMS.

### BULL 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Sect.			
1	1. C. Dunkin	Knowlton, Brome	35 20
"	2. 3. Antoine Bruneau	St. Esprit	10
"	4.	St. Espire	Н. М
	в	JLL 2 YEARS OLD.	
Sect.		•	
2	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	25
"	2.	•	10
"	3.		5
"	4.	•	Н. М.
<i>.</i> .	ONE	YEAR OLD BULL	·
Sect.			
3	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	15
"	2. Adolphe Ste. Marie	Laprairie	10
"	3. F. W. Gray 4.	St. Michel	5 H. M.
•	<b>4.</b>	•	11. 14.
	com 3 vi	EARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	•
	COW 5 11	ARS OLD AND OF WARDS.	
Sect.			
4	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	20
. "	2. do do	do	15
"	3. do do	do	8
	4.		H· W.
	2 y	EARS OLD HEIFER.	
Sect.			
5	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	15
"	2. do do	do	10
46	3. Adolphe Ste. Marie	Laprairie	. 5
**	4.		н. м

	ONE Y	EAR OLD HEIFER.		
ect. 6	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	10	
"	2.	•	6	
: C	3. 4.	•	4 H.	1
•	••	NDER ONE YEAR OLD.	п.	M
t.	. CALVES U	NDER ONE IEER OLD.		
1	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	6	
	2. C. Dunkin	Knowlton Brome	4	
•	3 4		2 H.	M
	•		•••	
	•			
	A W		•	
	AY	RSHIRES.		
		•.	•	
		Apple and the second		
	BULL 3 Y	EARS OLD AND UPWARDS.		
t.	A T T C'll	Compton	25	
}	1. J. L. Gibb 2. T. Irving	Compton Montreal	35 20	
	3. Daniel Drummond	Hochelaga	10	
	4. D. McCool	St. Laurent	Н.	M
	BUL	L 2 YEARS OLD.		
it )	1. T. Irving	Montreal	25	
,	2. Robert Elliot	Côte St. Louis	10	
:	3. Alex. Sommerville	Lachine	_5	_
	4. James Hughes	Côte St. Louis	H.	M
	ONE	YEAR OLD BULL.		
:t. )	1. George Smith	Lackine	15	
t .	2. John J. C. Abbott	Ste. Anne, Bout de l'Isle	10	
	3. J. M. Browning	Beauharnois Montreal	5 H.	M
	4. T. Irving	Montreal	11.	180
	THREE YEARS	OLD HEIFER AND OVER.		
t.	1. T. Irving	Montreal	20	
:	2. N. S. Whitney	do	15	
	3. James P. Dawes	Lachine	. 5	3.4
:	4. J. L. Gibb	Compton	н.	M
t.	'TWO	YEARS OLD HEIFER.		
;	1. N. S. Whitney	. Montreal	15	
	2. Thomas A. Dawes	Lachine	10	
	3. James P. Dawes 4. T. Irving	do Montreal	5 H.	M
	4. 1. ILAIRR	Montreal 190	IJ.	13/1

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	·		•	
	ONE Y	EAR OLD HEIFER.		
Sect. 13 	<ol> <li>T. Irving</li> <li>Thomas A. Dawes</li> <li>Thomas Brown</li> <li>James Jeffrey</li> </ol>	Montreal Lachine St. Laurent Montreal	10 6 4 H. M.	•
	CALVES U	NDER ONE YEAR OLD.		
Sect. 14 	1. R. Muir 2. T. Irving 3. do	St. Laurent Montreal do	6 4 2	
"	4. do	do	H. E.	

36 Victoria.

### HEREFORDS.

	BULL 3	YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS		
Sect. 15	1.		35	
"	2. Prosper Allard, fils 3.	Berthier	20 10	
"	4.	_	H., M	
	В	ULL 2 YEARS OLD.		
Sect.		<u></u>	0.5	
16	1. Charles Strinsen	Compton	25	
"	2.		10 5 <b>M.</b> H.	
"	3. 4.		М. Н.	
••		E YEAR OLD BULL.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Sect.	0.	AR LEAR VOD DODD.		
17	1.		15	
""	2.		10	
46	3. Charles Strinson	Compton	10 5 H M	
"	4.		Н М.	,
<b>~</b> .	cow 3	YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.		
Sect.	1. Charles Strinson	Compton	20	
18	2. do do	Compton do	15 5 H. M	
4	2. do do 3.		5	
2.	4.		H. M	
	TWO	YEARS OLD HEIFER		
Sect.				
19	1. Charles Strinson	Compton	15	
ű	2.	•	10	
"	2. 3.		10 5 H. M	
"	<b>4.</b>	100	н. м	

	ONE TI	ear old heifer.	
ec <b>t.</b> 20	1.		10
"	2. No Competition 3.		6
"	3. 4.		4 H. M.
	CALVES	UNDER ONE YEAR.	
ct.	1. Charles Strinson	Compton	6
ù	2.	Gompton.	4
22	3.		2
••	4.		н. <b>м.</b>
	. 10	DEVONS.	•
		dental control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control control	
ect.	BULL 3 YEA	RS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
22	1. Daniel Brims, Junior	Elgin	35
"	2. A. a J. R. Sanborn	Shefford	20
دد دد	3. Vincent Lavallée	Berthier	10
•	4.	L 2 YEARS OLD.	н. м.
ct.			
3	1. William Keese	*Châteauguay	25
	2. 3.		. 10 . 5
•	4		<b>н. м</b> .
	ONE	YEAR OLD BULL.	
ect.	4	•	AE
ί.	1. 2. Edwin Longley	Shefford.	15 10
(	3.		5
(	4.		H, -M.
	COW 3 YEAR	RS OLD AND UPWARDS	•
ct.	A Doniel Drime in	Plain	90
5	<ol> <li>Daniel Brims, jr.</li> <li>William Keese</li> </ol>	Elgin. Châteauguay.	20 15
	3. Edwin Longley	Shefford.	8
•	4,		Н. М.
	TWO Y	BARS OLD HEIFER.	
cL 6	4		45
C C	1. 2 No competition!	•	15
"	2 No competition!		8
• 6	4		н. м.
ect.	ONE Y	EAR OLD HEIFER	
7	1		10
"	2. A. J. R. Santon	Sefford.	6
"	3. <b>do</b> do	do	4
			T7 3/
"	<b>4. •</b> •		H. M. H. M,

~ .	CALVES UND	ER ONE YEAR OLD.	
Sect. 28 "	<ol> <li>No competition.</li> </ol>	•	
		<del></del>	
	CATTLE.	GALLOWAYS.	
	BULL 3 YEAF	RS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
Sect. 29	1.		35
"	2. Corp. Coll. St. Laurent 3.	St. Laurent	20 10
"	4. BULL	2 years old.	Н. М.
Sect.			
30	1. John Morris 2.	Ste. Thérèse	25 10
" . "	3. 4.	•	5 Н. М.
<b>a</b> .	ONE	YEAR OLD BULL.	
Sect. 31 "	1.	Ct. T	15
"	2. Corp. Coll. St. Laurent 3.	St. Laurent	10 5 H. M.
	4. cow 3 year	S OLD AND UPWARDS.	H. M.
Sect.	4 Com Coll St Laurent	St Townsh	20
32 "	<ol> <li>Corp. Coll. St. Laurent</li> <li>John Morris</li> </ol>	St. Laurent Ste. Thérèse	15
"	3. 4.		8 H. M.
Mant	TWO YI	EARS OLD HEIFER.	
Sect. 33	1.		15
"	2. 3. John Morris 4.	Ste. Thérèse	10 . 5 H M.
•••	4.	•	H M.
Sect.		EAR OLD HEIFER.	
34	1. 2.	•	10 6
• "	3. John Morris 4.	Ste. Thérèse	4 H. M
		100	

Sessional	Papers (	No.	4.)
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A. 1872

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CALVES UNDER ONE YEAR. Sect. 35 1. No competition 6 4 2. " 3. 2 " M. ` H. ALDERNEYS. BULL 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS. Sect. 1. S. Sheldon Stephens 36 Montreal 35 00 ű 20 00 " 10 00 " BULL 2 YEARS OLD. Sect. 37 No competition 25 00 " 2. 10 0 " 3. 5 00 4. H. M. ONE YEAR OLD BULL. Sect. 38 1. S. Sheldon Stephens Montreal do 15 00 " do do 10 00 " 3. 5 00 H. M. COW 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS. Sect. 39 1. S. Sheldon Stephens 20 00 Montreal 15 60 " 8 00 H. 'M. TWO YEARS OLD HEIFER. Sect. 15 00 10 00 1. S. Sheldon Stephens 40 Montreal " 3. 5 00 " H. M. ONE YEAR OLD HEIFER. Sect. 1. S. Sheldon Stephens 41 Mo streal 10 00 " " 6 00

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Sect

48

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1. 2. 3. 4.

No competition

### Sessional Papers (No. 4.)

### A. 1872

04		CAL	VES UNDER 1 YEAR!	
Sect.	1. S. Sheldon Ste	nhone	Montreal	<b>c</b> 00
42	2. "	hirens	Monnear	6 00 4 00
. "	3. "	"	"	2 00
			BULL CALF.	
"	1st. °	"	· v	6 00
	,			
			rendigge blomages	
		GRA	DE CATTLE.	
•				
	•	•	1	•
Sect.		cow 3 yr	ARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
43	1. F. W. Gray		St. Michaels	10 00
"	2. W. M. Wanle		. Hochelaga	8 00
· · ·	3. Daniel Drumn		Inchin	4 00
••	4. Charles Léger		Lachine	H. M
Sect.		TWO	YEARS OLD HEIFER.	
44	1. Chs. Holdswor	th	Petite Côte	10 00
44	2. John Scott		Laprairie	6 00
"	3. J. B. Pilon		St. Michael	4 00
"	4.			H. M.
Sect.		ONE YI	EAR OLD HEIFER.	
45	1. D. Drummond		Hochelaga	6 00
"	2. P. E. Roy		St. Pie	4 00
"	3.			2 00
"	4.		•	М. Н.
	•	CALVES	UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.	
Sect.	4 Managaint Dage	.1:	Ct. I assessed	0.00
46	1. Toussaint Beau 2	meu	St. Laurent	6 00 4 00
"	3			2 00
"	4.		,	H, M
		FA	T OX OR STEER.	
Sect.	4	,		47.00
47	1. 2. No compo	atition		15 00 10 00
, ((	2. 140 compa	MAN		10 W 4 00
"	4			н. М.
	-	· \$2.4 T	COM OF HEILE	, and , and ,

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FAT COW OR HEIFER.

<b>.</b>	PAIR OF WORKING OFFI.			
Sect. 49	1	T.	15 (	
u	<ol> <li>No competition</li> </ol>		10 ( 5 (	
u	4.		Н. 1	
	PRINC	R OF WALES.		
	M. H. Cochrane	Compton	60	
	COUNCIL	F AGRICULTURE.	•	
	S. Irving	Montreal	60	
	8rd. class.—SH	EEP LEICESTERS.		
_	. RAM, TWO	SHEARS AND OVER.	•	
Sect.	1. Narcisse Cadieux	Ste. Rose	15	00
"	2. J. M. Browning	Beauharnois	10	
"	3 Joseph Boileau	St. Phillippe	5	00
Sect.	SHE	ARLING RAM.		
2	1. Joseph Boileau	St. Phillippe	15	-
"	2. Jean Bte. Dagenais	St. Rose	10	
"	3. William Rodden	Prescott	Э	00
Sect.	R	AM LAMB.		
Sec 1.	1. Auguste Major	Ste. Rose		00
"	2. Louis D. Lefebvre	Ste. Rémi		00
"	3. Jean Bte. Dagenais	Stę. Rose	2	00
Sect.	TWO EWES,	TWO SHEARS AND OVER.		
4	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton		00
"	2. Urgèle Poitras	L'Assomption		00
	3. Joseph Boileau	St. Philippe	3	00
Sect.	' TWO	SHEARLING EWES.		
5	1. M. H. Cochrane .	Compton		00
"	1. Charles Daunais, fils	Terrebonne		00
"	3. Urgèle Poitras	L'Assomption	Э	00
Seet.	TWO	EWES LAMBS.		
6	1. Urgèle Poitras	L'Assomption		00
<b>6</b> 6	2. Auguste Major	Ste. Rose	•	· 00 · 00
	3. Charles Daunais, fils	Terrebonne	Z	· UU

### COTSWOLDS.

<b>a</b> .	RAM TV	VO SHEARS AND OVER.		
Sect.	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	15	OA
ii	2. do do	do	10	
"	3. Vital Coupal	St. Michel Archange		00
Cast	SI	HEARLING RAM.		
Sect. 8	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	15	ΛΛ
ű	2. do do	do		00
"	3. Adolphe Ste. Marie	Laprairie		00
"	P. E. Roy	St. Pie	Н.	M.
		RAM LAMB.	·	
Sect.		_		^^
9	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	-	00 00
"	2. P. E. Roy 3. Adolphe Ste. Marie	St. Pie Laprairie	_	00
	o. Radipile Sec. Marie	Dapidillo	~	•
<b>a</b> .	TWO E	WES TWO SHEARS.		
Sect.	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	15	ΛΛ
"	2. do do	Compton do	10	
"	3. Adolphe Ste. Marie	Laprairie	5	
"	J. L. Gibb	Compton	Н.	M
G	TW	O SHEARLING EWES.		
Sect. 11	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton	15	00
•	2. do do	do	10	
"	3. do do	do	5	
"	P. E. Roy	St. Pie		M.
	Adolphe Ste. Marie	Laprairie	н.	M.
Sect.	TW	O EWES LAMBS		
12	1. P. E. Roy	St. Pie	8	00
"	2. Adolphe Ste. Marie	La prairie	. 4	00
46	3.	<del>-</del>	2	00
				•

## OTHER LONG WOOL.

RAM	TWO	BHEARS	AND	OVER.

Sect.					•	
13	1. Jos. Gadbois	Te	errebonne			15 00
- 66	2. Louis Brosseau	St	. Hubert	•		10 00
66.	2. Fidèle Perreault	L'A	Assomption			5 00
		196	•			

******				
G4		; shearling ram.		
Sect. 15	4 Maglaina Danait	Tanahambahkan		42.00
13 (()	<ol> <li>Magloire Benoit</li> <li>P. E. Roy</li> </ol>	Laprésentation		15 00
66	3. Vital Coupal	St. Pie St. Michel Archa	naa	10 00 5 00
	o. Vitat Goupai	56. MICHEL ATCHA	mge	3 00
Sect.		RAM LAMB.		2
15	1. Louis Brosseau	St. Hubert		8 00
""	2. Charles Daunais, fils			4 00
66	3. P. E. Roy	St. Pie		2 00
	TWO EV	VES, TWO SHEARS AND OVER.		
Sect.	_			
16	1. Casimir Brosseau	Laprairie		15 00
"	2. Ludger Ouellet	Terrebonne		110 00
"	3. Urgėle Poitras	L'Assomption		5 00
٠	T	WO SHARLING EWES.		•
Sect. 17	1. P. E. Roy	St. Pie		45.00
1,	2. Jos. Gadbois	Terrebonne	•	15 00
66	3. Ludger Ouellet	do		10 00 5 00
	o. Danger Ouener	•		
lac <b>ı</b>		TWO EWES LAMBS.		4
18	1. P. E. Roy	St. Pie		8 00
"	2. Jules Sauriole	St. Martin		4 00
"	3. Casimir Senécal	, Laprairie		2 00
	•			•
			1	lean-d
		OUTRDOWNS.	2.A	1
	RAM	, TWO SHEARS AND OVER.		L
Sect.	•	•		
19	1. John J. C. Albott	St. Anne, Bout of	ie l'ile	15 00
"	2. H. D. Moore 3.	Station		10 00 5 00
		SHEARLING RAM.		5 00
Sect.	4	••		. 47 00
20	1.			15 00
"	<ol> <li>No competition</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>			10 00 5 00
_	0.	RAM LAMB.		0 00
Sect.		·		
21	1 2 No. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			. 8 00
"	2. No competition			4 00
	J.	EWES, TWO SHEARS AND OVER.		2 00
Sect.	•			
. "	1.	•		15 00
"	2. No competition		: .	10 00
	3.			'5 00

00	17	2 44	
<b>50</b>	₹	let	oria.

## Sessional Papers (No 4.)

TWO	SHEARLING TWES.	
1.	•	15 00
2. No competition		10 00 5 00
••	O EWES LAMBS.	3 00
		9.00
	,	8 00 4 00
3.		2 00
BEST T	WO WETHERS.	
1 M Cochrane	Compton	12 00
2. James Cowan	North Georgetown	8 00
3.	_	· 4 00
BEST	TWO EWES.	
1. James Cowan	North Georgetown	12 00
2. do do	do do	8 00
3. Urgele Poitras	L'Assomption	4 00
,		
	Processed introduces	
Fourth (	Class.—SWINE.	
Lar	ge <b>Breeds</b> .	
	**************************************	
BEST BOAR C	ONE YEAR AND OVER.	
1. James Hodge	St. Laurent	12 00
2. T. Irving	Montreal .	8 00
	,	4 00
BEST BOAR I	UNDER ONE YEAR.	
1. Edwin Longley	Shefford	8 00
		6 00 3 00
Toussaint verdon	St. Laurent	3 00
BEST BREEDING SO	W ONE YEAR AND OVER.	
		•
		12 00 8 00
3. Edward Glyndining	Côte St. Louis	4 00
BRST SOW UND	DER ONE YEAR OLD.	
1. T. Irving	Montreal	8 00
2. Thomas Dawes	Lachine	6 00
3. Robert Elliott		3 00
	Tag	
	1. 2. No competition 3. TW 1. 2. No competition 3. BEST TO 1. M. Cochrane 2. James Cowan 3. BEST 1. James Cowan 2. do do 3. Urgèle Poitras  Fourth  Larg  BEST BOAR 1. James Hodge 2. T. Irving 3. BEST BOAR 1. Edwin Longley 2. John Scott Toussaint Verdon  BEST BREEDING SO 1. T. Irving 2. do 3. Edward Glyndining  BEST SOW UNIT	TWO EWES LAMBS.  1. No competition 3. BEST TWO WETHERS.  1. M. Cochrane Compton North Georgetown 2. James Cowan North Georgetown 3. BEST TWO EWES.  1. James Cowan On the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Georgetown of the Geor

### Small Breeds,—SUFFOLKS.

<b>,</b>		•	• •	
į	BEST BOAR O	NE YEAR AND OVER.		
Sect. 5	1. Hochelaga Ag. Society	Montreal		12 00
"	2. do do	do	•	8 00
<b>(</b> ¢	3. Sheldon Stephens	do		4 00
_	BEST BOAR	UNDER ONE YEAR.		
Sect.	A Mharras Darras	T a allation o		0.00
6 "	<ol> <li>Thomas Dawes</li> <li>M. H. Cochrane</li> </ol>	Lachine Compton		8 00 6 00
66	3. T. Irving	Montreal		3 00
Sect.	BEST BREEDING S	SOW ONE YEAR AND OVER	•	
7	1. William Bennett	Hochelaga		12 00
"	2. Thomas Dawes	Lachine		8 00
"	3. William Rodden	Plantagenet		4 00
Cont	BEST SOW U	NDER ONE YEAR OLD.		
Sect. 8	1. Jean Baptiste Pepin	Longue Pointe		8 00
ű	2. M. H. Cochrane	Compton		6 00
"	3. Sheldon Stephens	Montreal		3 00
		<del></del>		
	BER	KSHIRES.		
		*	•	
Cont	BEST BOAR O	ONE YEAR AND OVER.	•	
Sect. 9	1. John Sheddon	Lachine	•	12 00
46	2. James Hugues	Côte St. Louis		8 00
"	3. Alex. McGibbon	Montreal		4 00
	BEST BOAR	UNDER ONE YEAR.		
Sect.				•
10	1. Adolphe St. Marie	Laprairie		8 00
"	2. James P. Dawes 3. J. Abbott	Lachine		6 00
••	3. J. Addott	Montreal		3 00
Esak	BEST BREED	ING SOW ONE YEAR.		
Sect. 11	1. John Shedden	Lachine	•	12 00
"	2. M. H. Cochrane .	Compton		8 00
.46	3. James P. Dawes	Lachine		4 00
•	•	199		

		BEST SOW UNDER ONE YEAR.	,
Sect.	<ol> <li>M. H. Cochrane</li> <li>John Shedden</li> <li>M. H. Cochrane</li> </ol>	Compton	8 00
12		Lachine	6 00
"		Compton	3 00

### ESSEX and other Small Breeds.

O4	. BEST BOAL	R ONE YEAR AND OVER.		
Sect. 13 "	1. Sifroi Lavallée 2. 3	Berthier	8	00 00 00
	BEST BO	AR UNDER ONE YEAR.		
Sect.	•			
14	<ol> <li>Joseph Lemire</li> <li>Olivier Beaudry</li> </ol>	St. Alexis		00
"	2. Olivier Beaudry	do do		00
"	3. Didace Beaudry	Pointe aux Trembles	3	00
	BEST BREEDIN	G SOW ONE YEAR AND OVER.		
Sect.	4 I San Languta	Pointe aux Trembles	. 40	00
15	1. Léon Laporte 2. Narcisse Raymond	Longue Pointe		00
"	3. Charles Holdsworth	Hochelaga		00
	BEST SOW	UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.		
Sect.			_	
16	1. Didace Beaudry	Pointe aux Trembles		00
"	2. Joseph Lemire	S. Alexis		00
"	3. Léon Laporte Extra	Pointe aux Trembles	3	00
	A. Ste. Marie L. Beaubien	Laprairie	4 H.	00 M.

### 5th. class.—POULTRY.

DAIR	ΛF	WHITE	DOR	KINGS

Sect.			
1	1.	•	4 00
"	2. George Smith	Lachine	2 00
	-	200	

		•	
Zoot	PAIR OF S	PANGLED DORKINGS.	
Sect. 2. "	1. T. Irving	Montreal "	4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF	BLACK POLANDS.	
ect. 3. "	<ol> <li>Pierre Martin</li> <li>J. Wurtele</li> </ol>	St. Laurent Montreal	4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF	WHITE POLANDS.	
ec <b>t.</b> 4 "	1. No competition 2.		4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF	GOLDEN POLANDS.	
ec <b>t.</b> 5 "	1. H. S. Philips 2. W. E. Philips	Montreal do :	. 4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF	SILVER POLANDS.	
ec <b>t.</b> 6 "	1. 2. Alphonse Charbonneau	<b>M</b> ontreal	4 00 2 00
	PAIR, O	F GAME FOWLS.	
7 "	<ol> <li>Bruce Campbell</li> <li>Walter Hugues</li> </ol>	St. Hilaire Côte St. Louis	4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF J	ersey blues.	
ect. 8 "	1. 2. No competition		4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF CO	CHINCHINA, SHANGAI.	
ec <b>t.</b> 9 "	<ol> <li>S. Sheldon Stephens</li> <li>Robt. McG. Stwart</li> <li>H. Stephens</li> <li>Edm. Rickeys</li> </ol>	Montreal Montreal 1st Prize \$4.00 extra 2nd Prize 2.00 do.	4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF BL	ACK SPANISH FOWLS.	
Sect. 10	1. T. Irving 2. "	Montreal "	4 00 2 00
2	PAIR OF	BLAK JAVA FOWLS.	
Sect. 11 "	1. 2.	No Competition	4 00 2 00
	PAIR (	OF BOLTON BAYS.	
Sect. 12	1. 2.	No competition	4 00 2 00

			•
36	Victoria.	Sessional Paper	a (No. 4)

ect	PAIR (	OF HAMBURG FOWLS	
3	1. Alex. McGibbon	Montreal	4 00
•	2. Edmund Pickup	do	2 00
<b>.</b>	PAIR O	f dominique fowls.	
••	1. 2.	No competition	4 00 2 00
		THER LEGGED BANTAMS.	2 00
	,		
	<ol> <li>Urgèle Poitras</li> <li>John Lighthall</li> </ol>	L'Assomptition (Glengary) Dalkeith	4 00 2 00
	PAIR OF SM	OOTH LEGCGED BANTAMS.	
	1. Jos. St. Germain	Côte St. Antoine	4 00
	2. Walter Hugues	Montreal	2 00
	PAIR	of Crève-Cœurs.	
	1. J. Perrrault 2.	Varennes	4 00
		R OF HOUDANS.	2 00
	1. J. Perrault	Varennes	4 00
	2.	R OF LAFLECHE.	2 00
		,	
	1. 2. No competition		4 00 2 00
	PAIR O	F TURKEYS WHITE.	
	1. Urgèle Poitras 2.	L'Assomption	4 00
		TURKEYS COLORED.	2 00
,	1. Walter Hugues	Montreal	4 00
	z. Alex. McGibbon	do	2 00
	PAIR	OF WHITE GEESE.	•
	1. 2. H. S. Philips	Montreal	4 00 2 90
	z. n. s. rimps	MOUPLEST.	2 80
		of large gerse.	
	1 Pierre Lecavalier 2 T. Irving	St. Laurent Montreal	4 00 2 00
		OF BREMAN GEESE.	
•	1 J. Perreault	Varennes	4 00
	2	: <b>202</b>	2 00
		. <b>av</b> a	

94	77		•
อง	V	1Ctc	ria.
v		TOW	71 T

## Sessional Papers (No. 4.)

ect.	PAIR OF CH	inese grese.	
25	<ol> <li>J. Bte. Dagenais</li> <li>David Martin</li> </ol>	Ste. Rose St. Esprit	4 00 2 00
	PAIR (	OF ROUEN GRESE.	
ec <b>t</b> . 26 "	1. 2. N Competition		4 00 2 00
ec <b>t.</b>	PAIR	OF NORMANDY GEESE.	
27	1. Adolphe Ste. Marie 2.	Laprairic ·	4 00 2 00
ect.• 28	1. E. B. D. Hétu	Repentigny.	4 00
"	2. J. L. Brodie	Tannery West.	2 00
ect.	PAIR O	F AYLESBURY DUCKS.	•
9	<ol> <li>Miss James McDonald</li> <li>George Smith</li> </ol>	Lachine. do	4 00 2 00
ct.	PAIR OF	F POLAND DUCKS.	
0	1 2. No	competition.	4 00 2 00
4	PAIR O	F ROUEN DUCKS.	
ct. 1 "	1. J. Perreault 2.	Varennes.	4 00 2 00
ec <b>t.</b>		GUINEA FOWLS.	- 00
12. ((	1. Toussaint Verdon 2. Alex. McGibbon	St. Laurent, Montreal.	<b>4 0</b> 0 <b>2</b> 00
	PAIR	OF PEA FOWLS.	
ect. 33. "	1. 2. Alex. McGibbon	<b>M</b> ontreal	4 00 2 00
	COLLEC	TION OF PIGEONS.	,
ec <b>t.</b> 3 <b>4</b> "	1. 2. Bruce Campbell	St. Hilaire	4 00 2 00
•	PA	IR OF RABBITS.	
ect. 35	1.		4 00
"	2 John Bowden	Montreal .	2 00
		EXTRA.	
	Edouard Ferland	Lanoraie <b>203</b>	1 00

## 6th Class.—PRODUCTS, GRÄIN, SEEDS, &c.

<b>G</b>	WHITE WI	NTER WHEAT, 4 MINOTS	
Sect. 1 "	<ol> <li>T. Irving</li> <li>Fidèle Perreault</li> </ol>	Montreal L'Assomption	6 00 4 00 2 00
Cast		ER WHEAT, 4 MINOTS.	2 00
Sect. 2 . "	1. Fidèle Perreault 2. 3.	L'Assomption	6 00 4 00 • 2 00
		ING WHEAT, 4 MINOTS.	• • • •
Sect.			
3 	<ol> <li>T. Irving</li> <li>John Shedden</li> <li>Adolphe Ste. Marie</li> </ol>	Montreal Lachine Laprairie	6 00 4 00 2 00
<b>a</b> .	RED SPRING	WHEAT, 4 MINOTS.	
Sect.	<ol> <li>T. Irving</li> <li>James McMartin</li> <li>John Shedden</li> </ol>	Montreal St. Eustache Lachine	6 00 4 00 2 00
	BARLEY 2	ROWED, 4 MINOTS.	
Sect. 5 4	<ol> <li>T. Irving</li> <li>James McMartin</li> <li>Jos. Gadbois</li> </ol>	Montreal St. Eustache Terrebonne	6 00 4 00 2 00
Sect.	BARLEY (6)	BOWED, 4 MINOTS.	
6 "	<ol> <li>John Shedden</li> <li>Dougal Graham</li> <li>Charles Daunais, fils</li> </ol>	Lachine Ormstown Terrebonne	6 00 4 00 2 00
Sect	RYE	, 4 minots.	
7	<ol> <li>Ed. Ferland</li> <li>Fidèle Perreault</li> </ol>	Lanoraie L'Assomption	6 00 4 00 2 00
Sect.	OATS WH	ITE, 4 MINOTS.	
8	<ol> <li>T. Irving</li> <li>John Scott</li> <li>David Limoges</li> </ol>	Montreal Petite Côte Terrebonne	6 00 4 00 2 00
•	. OATS BLAC	k, 4 minots.	
Sect. 9 "	<ol> <li>Mathias Gareau</li> <li>T. Irvine</li> </ol>	St. Jacques l'Achigan Montreal	6 00 4 00 2 00
	<b>U</b> ,	204	4 00

•				Ĺ
Sect.	Fi <b>rlo P</b> B	as, 4 minots.		
10	1. Cyfroid Lavallée	Berthier	. 6	00
-"				00
"	<ul><li>2. Benjamin Legault</li><li>3. Benjamin Boyer</li></ul>	St. Laurent	2	00
<b>a</b> .	MARROW FAT	r peas, 2 minots.		
Sect.	1. Jules Sauriol	St. Martin	: 6	00
"	2. Georges Kydd	Petite Côte	_	00
"	3. Rémi Jarron.	St. Laurent		00
	TARES	2 minots.		
Sect.				
12	1. James Cowan	North Georgetown		00
"	2. Toussaint Verdon	St. Laurent		00
••		St. Knstache	. 2	v
Sect.	WHITE FIELD	BEANS, 2 MINOTS.		
13	1. Toussaint Verdon	St. Laurent	6	00
46		Varennes		00
"	3. Rémi Lecavalier	St. Laurent •	2	00
	INDIAN CORN II	N THE BAR, WHITE.		
Sect.	1. Pierre Martin	St. Laurent	G	00
"	2. Pierre Le Cavalier	St. Laurent St. Laurent		00
ш	3. James McMartin	St. Eustache		00
	INDIAN CORN IN	THE EAR, YELLOW.		
Sect. 15	A Démi Toure	Ct. Tarrent		00
10 K	1. Rémi Jarron 2. Toussaint Beaulieu	St. Laurent St. Laurent		00
u	3. John Frenkolm	Kuzie		00
_	TIMOTHY SI	EED, 2 MINOTS.		
Sect.		Varennnes (	e	00
"	2. Alfred Williams	Longueuil		00
"	3. B. Benoit	St. Hubert		.00
	·			
Sect.	; GLUY	ER SEED.		
17	1. Abraham Bernard, Jnr	Verchères		00
"	2.			00
**	3.	er seed, 1 minot.	. 2	00
Sect.		(	,	
18	1. Abraham Bernard, Jnr	Verchères .		00
"	2. 3.			00 00
Q		ed, 2 minots.	L	00
Sect. 19	1. Benjamin Magnan	St. Alexis	. 40	00
ч	2.	Ou Alcais		00
u	<b>3</b> .		4	00
		00 P		

!aa4 :	FLAT	k seed, 2 minots.		
Sect. † 20	1. Olivier Beaudry	St. Alexis	10	0
"	2. Joseph Lemire	do		0
"	3. Augustin Major	Ste. Rose	4	0
	Musta	RD SEED, 1 MINOT.		
Sect.	1. David Martin	St. Esprit	6	0
"	2.		4	(
44	3.		2	(
ec <b>t.</b>	SWEDISH	TURNIP SERD. 20 lbs.		
2	1.	•	. 6	. (
"	2. 3. N		4	
46	3. N	o competition	2	. (
c <b>t</b>	14lb white bi	ELGIAN FIELD CARROT SEED.		
3	1. T. Irving	Montreal	6	. (
"	2. William Evans.	do	4	(
"	3. 12 lbs. 10	ONG RED MANGEL WURZELSEED	2	? (
ct.			_	
4 ((	1. David Martin	St. Esprit	6	
"	2. T Irving 3.	Montreal	4	
		v globe mangel wurzel seed	6	•
ct. 5	1. T. Irving	Montreal -	6	}
ű	2.	MOII et car		
"	3.	449th -	2	2
nat	. Ва	LE OF HOPS, 112lbs.		
ect. 26	1. Ed. E. Leavill	Compton	19	2
"	2. George Duning	Napanee		3
"	3.	SE BEANS, 2 MINOTS.	4	ŀ
ec <b>t.</b>		·		
27	1. John Shedden	Lachine	_	3
"	2. T. Irving 3. George Kydd	Montreal Petite Côte		2
	o. George wan	retile Gote	•	L
ect.	BUCI	k wheat, 4 minots.		
28	1. Rémi LeCavalier	St. Laurent		6
"	2. Paul Desjardins	Ste. Rose		4
••	3. Frs. Monette	Pointe aux Trembles	•	2
4	¥.	illet, 2 minors.		
ect. 29	1.	•		6
"	2. B. Benoit 3.	Load of Hay extra		4
•	<del></del>	<b>206</b> .	•	•

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED, 2 MINOTS.

04	HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED, 2 MINOTS.		
Sec <b>t.</b> 30 "	1. 2. No C	ompetition	6 00 4 00 2 00
		·	
	7th class Theo	to and other Dield Crons	
	7 tu. Class.— 1600	ts and other Field Crops	•
	,	, 	
<b>5</b> .	PINK EYED	POTATOES, 1½ MINOT.	
Sect.	1. T. Irving	Montreal	3 00
٠ دد	2. J. L. Brodie	Tannery West	2 00
••	3. Daniel Ryan	Cote St. Louis	1 00
Soot	CUP POT	atoes, 1½ minot	
Sect. 2	1.		3 00
"	2.		2 00
••	3. No C	ompetition	- 1 00
Sect	GARNET	CHILIS, 1½ MINOT	
3	1. Daniel Ryan	Côte St. Louis	3 00
"	2 Charles Holdsworth 3. Fidèle Perreault	Hochelaga L'Assomption	2 00 1 00
	5. Fidele Perreault	II Assomption	1 00
Sect	WHITE	POTATOES, 1 minot.	•
4	1. Charles Holdsworth	Hochelaga	3 00
"	<ul><li>2. Daniel Ryan</li><li>3. George Kydd</li></ul>	Côte St. Louis Petite Côte	2 00 1 00
	•		1 00
Sect	RED	POTATOES, 2½ MINOTS.	
5 "	1. Daniel Ryan	Côte St. Louis	3 00
"	2. Alex: McGibbon 3. Mar: McMartin	Montreal St. Andrews	. 2 00
			•
Sect.	•	otatoes, 1 minot.	
6.	1. Daniel Ryan	Côte St. Louis	3 00
"	2. T. Irving 3. Ed. Longley	Montreal Shefford	2 00 1 00
Sect.		ER SORT, 1½ MINOT.	
7 "	<ol> <li>Daniel Ryan</li> <li>Ol. Desforges</li> </ol>	Côte St. Louis St. Laurent	3 00 2 00
"	3. John Scott	Petite Côte	1 00
		207	

	COLLECTION	OF FIELD POTATOES.	
ect. 8	1. W. B. Davidson	Côte St. Paul	3 00
"	2. James Davidson	Tannery West	2 00
"	3. T. Irving	Montreal	1 00
	sw	eed turnips. (18)	
ect.	4 T Terring	Montreal	3 00
9	<ol> <li>J. Irving</li> <li>Dougal Graham</li> </ol>	Ormstown	2 00
6	3. Toussaint Verdon	St. Laurent	1 00
	WHITE	GLOBE TURNIPS	
ct. D	1. Dougal Abraham	Ormstown	3 00
ί.	2. James Robsons	Montreal :	2 00
	3. Ol. Desforges	St. Laurent	1 00
	arendeen y	ellow turnips. (18)	
c <b>t.</b> l	1. James Robson	Montreal	3 00
	2.	•	2 00
	3.	ROOTS RED CARROTS.	1 00
t.			
	1. James Jeffrey	Montreal	3 00
	2. M. B. Davidson 3. Charles Holdsworth	<b>Côte St. Pa</b> ul Hochelaga	2 00 1 00
		OOTS WHITE CARROTS.	
et. 3	4 Tomos Toffron	Montreal	4 00
;	1. James Jeffrey 2. Alex. McGibbon		2 00
	3. John Shedden	Lachine	1 00
	MANGEL V	vurzel longed (18)	
t.	1. T. Irving	Montreal	3 00
;	2. John Shedden	Lachine	2 00
	3. Charles Holdsworth	Hochelaga	1 00
	RED GLOBE M	iangel wurzel. (18)	
ct. 5	1. T. Irving	<b>M</b> ontreal	3 00
:	2. Chs. Holdsworth	Hochelaga	2 00
	3. James McMartin	Lachine	1 00
t.	YELLOW G	LOBE MAN. WUR. (18)	
6	1. T. Irving	Montreal	3 00
<b>د</b> د	2. Chs. Holdsworth	Hochelaga	2 00
,	3. John Shedden	Lachine	1 00
t.		LOW MAN. WUR. (18)	
1	1. T. Irving	Montreal	3 00
۱6 ۱6	2. Chs. Holdsworth 3. Daniel Drummond	Hochelaga do	2 00 1 00
-	o. Danier Drammong	uυ	1 40

	K	OHL RABI. (18)	
Sect. 18	1. James Robson	Montreal	3 00
""	2. T. Irving	do	2 00
"	3. W. B. Davidson	Côte St. Paul	1 00
_	SUGAR	в веет. (18)	
Sect.	A CD Tourism	Mantagal	0.00
19	1. T. Irvine	Montreal	3 00 2 00
66	2. 3.		1 00
	<del>-</del> -	NIPS. (18)	1 00
Sect.		(- )	
20	1. W. B. Davidson	Cote St. Paul	3 00
"	2. James Davidson	Tampery West	2 00
	3.	ma non a mms n. (9)	1 00
Sect.	LARGE SQUASH	ES FOR CATTLE. (2)	
21	1. J. Lighthall	Dalkeith	3 00
""	2. Jules Sauriol	St. Eustache	2 00
"	3. J. L. Brodie	Tannery West	1 00
	WAWWOTH FIRE	LD PUMPKINS. (2)	
Sect.		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	• •
22	1. Corp : Coll : St. Laurent	St. Laurent	3 00
"	2.		2 00
"	3.	(90 %-)	1 00
Sect.	TOBACCO.	leaf (20 fbs.)	,
23	1. L. H. Massüe	Varennes	3 00
""	2. Ed Ferland	Lanoraie	2 00
"	3. Roch Simard	L'Assomption	1 00
<b>.</b>	BROOM_COR	n вкизн (28 <b>fb</b> s.)	•
Sect.	1. Thomas A. Dawes	Lachine	3 00
"	2.	Dacume	2 00
"	3. ·		1 00
		CHED, (112 Ibs.)	
Sect.	4. Olii D 1	04 Al	40.00
25	1. Olivier Beaudry	St. Alexis	. 12 00
"	<ol> <li>Benjamin Magnan</li> <li>Jos. Gadbois</li> </ol>	do Terrebonne	8·00 6 00
			0 00
Sect	нвир	(112_fbs.)	
26	1. Benjamin Magnan	St. Alexis	12 00
"	2.		8 00
"	<b>3</b> .		6 00
	R)	Tras.	
	Ed. Lefebvre R. J. M. Constant	Lachine cucumbers no Côte Ste. Marie Algeri	pickled 1:00 2:00

### 8th. Class.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

	,	(FO 23. )		
Cook	KEG (	OF BUTTER, (56 lbs.)		
Sect.	1. Robert Crozier	Argenteuil	12	ΔO
"	2. John Trenkolm	Kuzee		00
4,6	3. Urgel Cormier	L'Assomption		00
"	4. James Park	Vaudreuil		00
<b>a</b> .	FIRK	in of butter (28 lbs.)		
Sect.	1. F. X. Beaudry	Pointe-Aux-Trembles	40	00
. 2	2. Albert Burwash	do		00
` "	3. Robert Crozier	Argenteuil		ΰÕ
"	4. James Park	Vaudreuil		00
	(	CHEESE (30 lbs.)		
Sect.				
3	1. Mart. McMartin	St. Andrews	-	00
"	2. J. W. Toof	St. Armand		00
"	3. James Park	Vaudreuil		00
, <b>ι</b> ξ	4. John Lighthall	Glengarry	2	50
Sect.	HONEY	IN THE COMB (10 fbs.)		
Sec	1. Dougal Graham	Ormstown	વ	00
	2. J. McCartney	North Georgetown		00
	3. James Robson	Montreal		00
1	, Jar	OF CLEAR HONEY.		
Sect.	••	•		
5	1. Dougal Graham	Ormstown		00
4	2. J. McCartney	North Georgetown		00
. 1	3. Robert Crozen	Argenteuil	1	00
	MÄI	ple sugar (30 1bs.)		
Sect.	1. Olivier Beaudry	St. Alexis	9	00
6' +	2.	St. Alexis	_	00
	3.			00
		and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		
) (	9th Class.—AGRI	CUTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		

### 9th. Class.—AGRICUTURAL IMPLEMENTS

<b>~</b>	, •	IRON PLOUGH.	
Sect.	<ol> <li>James Jeffrey</li> <li>A. Trudel</li> <li>Stanislas Legault</li> </ol>	Montreal Ste. Scholastique Beauharnois <b>210</b>	 12 00 8 00 4 00

	woo	DDEN PLOUGH.	
ct. 2	1. William Evans	Montreal	12 00
~	2. Jos. Beauvais	Laprairie	8 00
"	3. Pearson & Vanvliets	Lacolle	4 00
	TRE	NCH PLOUGH.	
ct. 3	1. J. Perreault	Varennes	12 00
 	2. William Evans	Montreal	8 00
44	3.	Montiear	. 4 00
- 4	· sı	UBSOIL PLOUGH.	
ct. 4	1. William Evans	Montreal	12 00
τ.	2. J. Perreault	Varennes	8 00
"	3.	varennes	4 00
	H	EAVY HARROWS	
c <b>t.</b> 5	1. William Evans	Montreal	. 6 00
"	2. T. Irving	do	4 00
	3. James Jeffrey	do	2 00
	LIGH:	T HARROWS.	,
ct			•
6	1. James Jeffrey	Montreal	6 0
"	2.		4, 0
"	3.	LL HARROWS.	2 0
ect.			•
7	1. James Jeffrey	Petite Côte	<b>q</b> 00
"	2.	•	4 0
.:	3.	ON ROLLER.	2 0
ect.	1.00		•
8	1. James Jeffrey	· Montreal	6 0
	2.		4 0
۲.	3.		. 3 0
ect.	WO	ODEN ROLLER.	•
9	1. J. S. Vessot	<b>J</b> oliette	8 0
"	2.		6 0
4	COLLECTION	OF HAND IMPLEMENTS.	
ect. 0	1. William Evans	Montreal	5 0
"	2.		3 0
		S OR CULTIVATORS.	
ect. I l	1. Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	12 0
"	2. John Smith	Montreal	18 0
- 46	3.	,	4 0
		IOLD BOARD PLOUGH.	
ect. 12	1 Tamas Taffrey	Montrael	. 10 (
12 11	1. James Jeffrey 2. William Evans	Montreal do	6 (
••		uv	
٤.	3. Pearson & Vanvliets	Lacolle.	4 (

		IORSES HOES.	
Sect. 13	<ol> <li>Max. Bougie</li> <li>Wm. Evans         do         _ do</li> </ol>	St. Laurent Montreal do	5 00 3 00
	COLLECTION	OF HAND IMPLEMENTS.	
Sect.	1. Wm. Evans	Montreal	5 00 3 00
<b>a</b> .		SOWING MACHINE.	- ••
Sect. 15 "	<ol> <li>Wm. Evans</li> <li>J. S. Vessot</li> </ol>	Montreal Joliette	12 00 8 00 4 00
		ARROT SOW MACHINE.	
Sect.	1. Wm. Evans 2.	Montreal	4 00 2 00
Sect.	GRASS .	SEED SOW MACHINE.	
17	1. Wm. Evans 2!	Montreal	4 00 2 00
Sect.	COMPO	ET SOW MACHINE.	
18	1. Wm. Evans 2.	Montreal	4 00 2 00
Sect.		MOWERS.	
19	<ol> <li>Wm. Evans</li> <li>Mathew Moody</li> <li>M. B. &amp; H. Jawe!l</li> </ol>	Montreal Terrebonne East Fanrham	20 00 12 00 8 00
•		reapers.	,
Sect. 20	1. Mathew Moody 2. 3.	Terrebonne _.	20 00 12 00 8 00
		AND REAPING MACHINE.	0 00
Sect. 21	<ol> <li>Wm. Evans</li> <li>Frost &amp; Wood</li> <li>Hugh Symons</li> </ol>	Montreal Smith falls, Ont. St. Louis de Gonzague	20 00 12 00 8 00
	COLLECTION	OF HAND IMPLEMENTS.	
Sect.	1. Wm. Evans	Montreal	4 00 2 00
	·	ORSE TEDDER	2 00
Sect. 23	1. Ls. Beaubien 2 Wm. Evans	Montreal	8 00 4 00
ί,	do do	do 212	

Sect.	H	ORSE RAKES.	
24	1. Wm. Evans	Montreal	8 0
"	2. do do	do	4 60
	Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	
Sect.	POTA	ATOES DIDGER.	
25	1. Wm. Evans	Montreal	8 00
"	2.		4 .00
Sect.	7	WAGGONS.	
26	1. J. Perreault	Varennes	8 00
"	2. Ls. Beaubien	Montreal	4 .00
••	Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	
Cook	80	COTCH CARTS.	•
Sect.	1. James Jeffrey	Montreal	8 00
"	2. J. Perrault	Varennes	4 00
		CARTS.	
Sect. 28	1. James Jeffrey	Montreal	8 00
"	2. B. Benoit	St. Hubert	4 00
	ONE HORSE	TRASHING MACHINE.	
Sect.			12 08
29	1. Mathew Moody. 2,	Terrebonne	8 00
"	3.		4 00
Sect.	2 horses	TRASHING MACHINE.	1
30	1. Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	20 00
"	2. John Smith	Montreal	12 00
	3. Olvier Chalifoux	St. Hyacinthe	8 00
Sect.	CLOVER	TRASHING MACHINE.	
31	1. Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	12 00
	2.		6 00 2 00
"	3.	ULLING MACHINE.	2 (10
Sect.			
32	1.	Compatition	8 00
	2. No	Competition	4 00
Sect.	FLAX 80	CUTCHING MACHINE.	
33	1. Jacques Cartier Agr : Soc	: St. Laurent	20 00
	2.		12 00
	3. HEMP 80	CUTCHING MACHINE.	8 00
Sect.			00.00
34	1 2. No	Competition	20 00 12 00
	3	_	8 00
		213	

Sect.		SEPARATORS.		
35 ""	1. Wm. Evans	Montreal	_	00 00
<b>.</b>	2.	FANNING MILLS.	4	UU
Sect 36 10 1	1. Wm. Evans 2. Mathew Moody	Montreal Terrebonne		00 00
	010	POTATOES WASHERS.		
Sect 37	1. 2. No competition			00 00
	COOKIN	G APPARATUS FOR CATTLE		
Sect. 38 	1. Wm. Evans 2. do do	Montreal do	8	00 00
		ROOT CUTTER.		
Sect.	1. Wm Evans 2 do do	Montreal do	-	00 00
		STRAW CUTTER		
\$ect 40 /	1. Wm Evans 2. Samuel Cotudal	Montreal West Farnham		00 00
		CORN CRUSHER.	•	
Sect 41	1. Wm Evans	Montreal ]		00 00
Sect.		CHURNS	•	•
42	<ol> <li>Wm Evans</li> <li>Richd. Lewis</li> </ol>	Monréal Melbourne		(A)
		CHEESE PRESS.	•	
Sect. 43	1. Wm. Evans 2. do	Montreal do		00 00
Saal		CIDER PRESS.		
Sect. 44 	1. Wm. Evans	Montreal		00 00
	2.	BEST HAY RAKES AND LOADER.	4	(A)
Sect 45	1. 2. No competition	·		(H) (H)
•		FLAX PULLING MACHINE.		
Sect. 46	1. No competition	214	4	0ა

A. 1872

5	TUMP AND STONE EXTRACTOR.	
<ol> <li>Joseph Fillion</li> <li>Joseph Perrault</li> </ol>	St. Eustache Varennes	8 4
2. Joseph Perraun	varennes	4
	GATES.	
1. J. Perrault	Varennes	4
2.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	2
	BEST PORTABLE FENCE.	
1.	·	4 2
2. No competition	BEE HIVES.	2
1. P. Losee 2. John Smith	Cobourg Montreal	4 2
	WEIGHING MACHINE.	
_	WENTANT MAGNINE.	
1. 2. No competition.		4 2
ti tto ounpounom	TILE DITCHING MACHINE.	
1. John Smith	<b>Montrea</b> ]	15
	DRAIN TILE MACHINE.	
1.		15
2.		10
3. No competition.		5
	EXTRAS.	
Bulmer and Shep	herd, Drain tiles 1st.	2
M. Moody, (Terrel	oonne) Cheese Curd Cutter 1st	2 2
L. Beaubien, "	may form and wonto	4
	oly) Honorable Mention, Load of Hay	

GEORGES LECLERE.

Secretary C. A., P. Q.



### LIST OF PRIZES

AWARDED AT THE

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

IN THE

CITY OF QUEBEC.

IN SEPTEMBER 1871.

### TABLE

0F

## ENTRIES TO THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

HELD IN OUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 1871.

# APPRICALITURAL DEPARAMENTO VI

CLASSE.	NUMBER	OF ENTRIES.
1st. Horse species	•	142
2nd. Cattle do		137
3rd. Sheep do		139
4th. Swine do		71
5th. Fowel do		114
5th. Fowel do 6th. Agricultural produce	•	188
7th. Roots and other field crops		199
8th. Dairy products		72
9th. Agricultural implements		118
. Total	. 1	,180

N.B.—The Industrial Department, this year, has been entirely under the control of the Chamber of the Arts and Manufacture.

### LIST OF PRIZES

AT THE

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

## CITY OF QUEBEC

In September 1871.

### A stat wies. HORSES. 2447

	THOROUGH BR	EED STALLIONS	2.44 - 2.49		
Sect.	4 John Chaddan	Mantagal (	[14] L. S.	20	
1 (;	1. John Shedden	Montreal		30	
44	2. Wm. Barlow . 3050 787 357	et Richmond, kar		20	
١.	3. No competition			10	3.6
٠.	1 Pro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Н.	M.,
		HING STALLIONS.	artista.	.'	. •
Sect.	And the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section o				
9 	1. Aug. Casgrain	Rivière Ouelle, .		30	
	2. No competition			20	
(i	3. " " LYOT OYLEAR!	f . Bot T		10	
"	4. "			H.	М.
	. CLY	DES.			
Sect.	*****				
3	1. Agr. Soc. Napierville	Napierville Co:	· · ·	30	
"	2. No competition		•	20	
46	3. "			10.	
"	<del>1</del> . (.			H.	$\mathbf{M}$
	PERCH	PPONE /		***	745
Sect.	PERCH	ERONS.	•		
4	1. Agr. Soc. L'Asomption	I 'A comption		30	
ί.				20	
64		Verchères	•		
	3. Agr. Soc. Jacques-Cartier	St. Laurent	•	10	16
	4. J. B. Delâge	Charlesbourg		H.	М.
C	. NORM	ANDY.			
Sect.					
5	1. Ls. L'Heureux	Château Richer		30	
4.	2. No competition			20	
٤.	3. " ""			10	
1.5	4			11	M

				=
ect.	1	SUFFOLKS.		
6	1. Agr. Soc. Montmagny	Montmagny	30	
(	2. No competition	•	20	
(	3.		10	
•	4.		H.	M.
	STALLION WEIGH	ing 1200 lbs and over.		
ct.	4 7		~~	
7	1. Jos. Hickson	Côte St. Paul	25	
	2. Jos. Lemoine	· ·	15	
	3. Moïse L'Heureux	L'Acadie	10	1/
	4. Adolphe Bernard	Belæil	Н.	M.
	STALLION WEIGH	HING LESS THAN 1200 lbs.		
c <b>t</b> . 8	A Diama Fashasa		0-	
<u>د</u>	1. Pierre Lachance	Laprairie	25	
	<ol> <li>Louis Barbeau</li> <li>Elie Langlois</li> </ol>	Ste. Marie, Beauce	15	
(	4. James H. Sewell	Varennes	10 H.	M
	4. James H. Sewell	Portneuf, L'Ecureuil	п.	Æ
et.	3 YEARS OLD ST	fallion of any brend.		
) }	1. John Shedden	Mantacal	15	
	5. Clément Dansereau	Montreal Verchères	10	
	3. Louis Dorval	St. Augustin	5	
	4. Jacques Dion	or tragation	H.	M.
	2 YEARS OLD ST	ALLION OF ANY BREED.		
ct.				
	1. John Shedden	Montreal .	12	
	2. Thomas Irving		8	
	3. John Adams	La Tortue	4	11
	4. Edward Turgeon	St. Charles	H.	₩.
	THOROUGH B	REED MARE AND FOAL.		
t.	1. John Shedden	Montreal	30	
	2. No Competition	Mullifical	20	
	3. " "		15	
	4. " " _.		Ĥ.	M.
	BROOD MARE AND FO	al weighing 1200 lbs and over.		
ct.				
2	1. John Shedden	Montreal	15	
	2. ""	"	10	
۱ ۱	3. No Competition		5 H.	M.
	BROOD MARE AND FOAL	WEIGHING LESS THAN 1200 lbs.		
ct. 3		_	4.5	
S د	1. P. A. DeBlois.	Beauport	15 10	
	2. Jean Goulet.	Isle-d'Orléans, St. Pierre	10 5	
	3. No competition 4. do do		H.	M.
	z. uo uo	0-4	11.	

	3 YEARS OLD FIL	LY OF ANY BREED.		
Sect.	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	15	
""	2. James Colvin	Quebec	10	
66	3. J. L. Gibb	Compton	5	
"	4. Andrew Brown	Richmond	H.	M.
	2 YEARS OLD FIL	LY OF ANY BREED.		
Sect	4 Taba Ob - 33	Managara	40	
15	1. John Shedden	Montreal	12	
"	2. do do	do Beauport	8 4	
"	<ol> <li>Geoge Addy</li> <li>Alexis Dallaire</li> </ol>	St. Claire	Ħ.	M.
			7	
_	PAIR OF DRA	AUGHT HORSES.		
Sect.	1. John Shedden	Montreal	4 5	
16	2. John Gilmour	Quebec	15 10	
"	3. Pierre Dorion	Charlesbourg	5	
"	4.		H.	M.
	PAIR OF MATCHE	CARRIAGE HORSES.		
Sect.		• • •		
17	1. William Herring	Quebec	8	
"	2. William Forsyth	do	6	
"	3. James F. Turnbull	do .	4	
"	4. J. L. Gibb	Compton -	H.	M.
	SADDLE	HORSES.		
Sect. 18	1. James Dinning	Quebec	8	
	2. J. L. Gibb	Compton	6	
ı?	3. P. Adolphe Carron	Quebec	4	
"	4. James T. Turnbull	do	H.	M.
	SHETLAND PO	NIES STALLIONS.		
Sect.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•		
19	1. J. L. Gibb	Cote St. Paul, Montreal,	5	
- "	2. Alexander M. Fibbon	Montreal	3	
•	SHETLA	AND MARES.		
Sect.	A C T Cibb	Commeter	-	
20	1. S. T. Gibb 2. Alexander McGibbon	Compton - Montreal	5 3	
	2. Alexander McGrabon	- Montreal	3	
Sect	Prince of	Walles Prize.		
21	1. Agr. Society L'Assomption	L'Assomption	60	
	PRIZE OF THE COUN	CIL OF AGRICULTURE.		
<b>Sect.</b> 22	1. No compétition		50	

### Second Class.—CATTLE.

	BULL 3 YEAE	RS OLD AND UPWARDS.		
Sect.	1. Agricultural Society Quebe 2. 3.	ec Quebec .	20 10 5	3.6
•	4. BULL 2 YE	ARS OLD.	Н.	М.
Sect.				
2 	1. T. W. Gray 2. 3.	Quebec	20 10 5	
"	4.		H.	M.
Sect.	ONE Y	EAR OLD BULL.		
. 3	1. 2. 3. T. W. Gray 4.	Quebec "	15 10 5 H.	М.
_ •	cow 3 year	S AND UPWARDS.		
Sect. 4	1. 2. 3. 5.	No competition	20 15 8 H.	М.
		ARS OLD HEIPER.		
Sect. 5 	1. Joseph Hickson 2. 3.	Côte St. Paul, Montreal	15 10 5 H.	М.
••	4.	AR OLD HEIFER.	п.	м.
04	ONE IE	AR VAD RAIFAR.		•
Sect. 6 	<ol> <li>Joseph Hickson</li> <li>F. Wood Gray</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	Côte St.Paul, Montreal Quebec	10 6 4 H.	M

CALVES UNDER ONE YEAR OLD

		V/20 / VII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII
Sect.		
7	1.	
66	2.	
66	3.	No competition
		222
		222

	BULL 3 YEAR	RS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
ect. 8	1. J. L. Gibb	Compton	90
	2. Thomas Irving	Compton Montreal	30 20
	3.	Montreal	10
"	<b>4.</b>	••	Н. М.
		2 YEARS OLD.	11. M.
ct.	•		
9	1. John Gilmour	Quebec	20
"	2. Thomas Irving	Montreal	10
	3.		5
••	4.	AR OLD BULL.	, Н. М.
ct.	VAN 12	ALL OLD BOLL.	
0	1. J. L. Gibb	Compton	15
ü,	2. Thomas Irving	Montreal	10
44	3.		5
٠.	4.		Н. М.
	cow 3 yea	RS OLD AND UPWARDS.	ı
ect. l 1	1. Thomas Irving	-Montreal	20
	2. Thomas Irving	Montreal	15
	3. J. L. Gibb	Compton	8
••	4. J. L. Gibb	Compton	. Н. М.
		<u>-</u>	
ec <b>t.</b>	TWO YEA	ARS OLD HEIFER.	
12	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	15
46	2. Thomas Irving	Montreal	10
",	3. do do	do	. 5
"	4.		. н. м
ect.		AR OLD HEIFER.	••
13	1. J. L. Gibb	Compton	10
	2. Thomas Irving	Montreal	6
"	3. do do	do	· 4
"	4∙ do do	d <b>o</b>	н. м
	CALVES UN	DER ONE YEAR OLD.	
ect.			
14	1. J. L. Gibb	Compton	6
"	2. J. L. Cibb	do	4
••	3. Thos. Irving	Montreal	2
	• ,		
	HE	REFORD.	1
. ,		:	
Sect	BULL 3 YEARS O	LD AND UPWARDS. " HEREFORDS	" .
15	1. Prospère Allard fils	St. Cuthbert	25
• •	2.		. 15
<b>,ì</b> ,	,. <b>3.</b>		10
	4.	<del>-</del>	Н. М
		223	

~		
_	BULL 2 YEARS OLD.	
Sect.		<b>4</b> =
16	1.	15
"	2.	10
"	3.	
	4. No competition	Н. М.
	ONE YEAR OLD BULL.	
Sect.	•	40
17	1.	12
"	2. ,	8 4
"	3. 4. No competition	н. м
	<del>-</del>	11. M
Sect.	COW 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
18	1.	15
-ũ	2.	10
",	<b>3.</b>	5
"	4. No competition	H. M.
	TWO TEARS OLD HEIFER.	
Sect.		10
19	1.	12
"	2. No competition 3.	8 4
"	3. 4.	. Н. М
	ONE YEAR OLD HEIFER.	. 11. Ж
ect.		•
20	1.	8
"	2.	5
46	3.	8 5 3
46	4. No competition	H. M.
	CALVES UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.	
Sect.	•	•
21 .	1 O December Allerd Cla	6
٠ ٠	2. Prospère Allard fils St. Cuthber	4 2
••	<b>3</b>	7
	DEVONS.	•
	***************************************	
<b>~</b> .	BULL 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
Sect.	•	25
22	1. 2.	15
46	z. 3.	10 40
46	4. No competition	10 H. N.
	BULL 2 YEARS OLD.	11. 2.
Sect.	DOLL 2 IMAGS QLD.	
23	1.	15
~"	2.	10
"	<b>3.</b>	5
"	4. No competition	H. M.
	224	
		-

36 Victoria.

Sect. 24	ONE YEAR OF	D BULL.
~ T	1.	.12
"	2.	8
46	3.	5 H. M
••	4. No competition	•
	cow 3 years old an	ID UPWARDS,
25	1. James Dinning	Quebec 15
"	2. 3.	10 5
36	4.	н. м
Sect.	TWO YEARS OL	D HEIFER
26	1.	. 12
u	2.	8
"	3. 4. No co	ompetition H. M
	ONE YEAR OL	
Sect.		
27	<b>1.</b>	. <b>8</b> 5
"	2. 3 No com 4.	petition 5
"	4. CALVES UNDER O	Н. М
Sect.	•	ALB THAN VILLE
28	1.	6
"	No com	6 4 npetition 2
		,
	GALLOV	WAYS.
	-	-
Sect.	BULL YEARS OLD	AND UPWARDS.
29	1.	25
"	2. 3. No com	petition 15
46	4.	H. M
	BULL 2 YEAR	RS OLD.
	1.	15
Sect.	<u>.</u>	10
30	2.	10
30 "	2. 3. No com	petition 5
	2. 3. No com 4. ONE YEAR OI	petition 5 H. M
30 " " Sect.	3. No com 4. ONE YEAR OI	petition 5 H. M
30 " "	3. No com ONE YEAR OF	petition 5 H. M LD BULL. 12
30 " " ect. 31	3. No com 4. ONE YEAR OI	petition 5 H. M LD BULL. 12

Sessional	Papers	(No.	4.)
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36 Victoria.

<b>5</b> 0 1	iotoria.	Constant Labora (110: 4:)	. 10/2
		COW 3 TEARS OLD AND UPWARDS	
Sect.		,	•
32	1.	•	15
"	2.		10
"	3.		5
	4. No competition	1	н. <b>М</b> .
		TWO YEARS OLD HEIFER.	
33 33	1.		12
ัน	2.		8
"	3. No competition	1	, ,
"	4.		. н. м.
		ONE YEAR OLD HEIFER.	
ect.	_		_
34	1.		8 5
"	2		5
u	3. No competition		3
••	4.	CALVES UNDER ONE TRAK OLD	н. м.
ect.		CALVES UNDER ONE TEAR OLD	L
35	1.		· 6
"	2.		, 4
44	3. No competition	l	2
	_		
•			
	•	ALDERNEYS.	
	,	Heliosoppi diselbo	
		BULL 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
ect.	•		25
36	1	•	25 45
"	2.		15 10
"	3. No competition 4.		H. M.
	7.		11. M.
ect.		BULL 2 YEARS OLD	
37	1.		15
"	2.		10
"	3.	No Competition	5
"	4.		Н. М.
		1 YEAR OLD BULL.	·
ect.	<b></b> .	<b>~</b>	
88	1. P- A. DeBlois	Beauport	12
"	2.		8
"	3. 4.		4. H. M.
••	4.	COW 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	
ec <b>t.</b>		••	
9	1. John Shedden	Montreal	15
"	2. " "	"	10
<b>ec.</b>	' <u>3</u> .		5 н. <b>м.</b>
	· <b>4</b> -	ກຸດຂ	Н. М.
		226	•

36	7/5	ctur	ria .
vv	A T	COL	ıa.

## Sessional Papers (No. 4.)

		Solomi Papers (140. 4.)	A. 4012
	,	TWO YEARS OLD REIFER.	
Sect.			
40	1.	•	12
"	2.		8
"	<ul><li>3.</li><li>4. No Competition</li></ul>		4
	4. 140 Compension	·	H. M.
		ONE YEAR OLD HEIFER	
Sect.			
41	1.		8
"	2.		5
"	3. 4. No Competition		3
•••	4. No Compension		Н. М.
		CALVES UNDER ONE YEAR,	•
Sect.	•		
42	1.		6
"	2.		4
"	3. No Competition		. 2
	•		•
	G	RADE-CATTLE.	
•			
		•	
	COW ·	4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	; ; ;
Sect.	•	_	
43	1. T. W. Gray	Quebec	15.
"	2. Jean Bte. Blais	St. Pierre Rive du Sud	<b>10</b> ,
"	<ul><li>3. James West</li><li>4. Joseph Bell Forsyth</li></ul>	Little River (Quebec) Quebec	8 17a rei
	4. Joseph Den Forsym	<b>⊘</b> aepec	H ₂ M
		COW 3 YEARS OLD.	
Sect.		g. g	
44	1. Wm. Traget	St. Colomb	12
	2. 3.		8 <b>5</b>
"	ა. 4.		H.) M.
		WO YEARS OLD HEIFER.	
			•

1	TWO YEARS OLD HEIFER.	,	·
Sect. 45 1. William Taylor 2. Thomas Delaney 3. William Campbell 4. William Campbell	Ste. Foye Quebec Warwich		10 6 4 H. M.

8	7	2
	8	87

## Sessional Papers (No. 4.)

ONI	B YEAR OLD HEIFER.	
4 Mharray Dalanay	Quebec	8
1. Thomas Delaney	Quebec "	. 5
<ul><li>2. Thomas Delaney</li><li>3. Richard Give</li></ul>	·: -	3
4. Joseph Bell Forsyth	"	H.
•	UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.	
	La Canardière	6
1. Thomas May 2. "	"	4
3. Edmond Laroche	Quebec	2
4.		H.
	<del></del> .	
FAT AND WORKI	NG CATTLE OF ANY I	BREED.
· •	AT OX OR STEER.	
		. 45
1. George Hood	Guelph Oyebea	15 10
2. Thomas Delaney	Quebec "	5
3. do do 4.		H.
	T COW OR HEIFER.	
A. Gaares Hood	Guelph	15
1. George Hood	Guelph Ouebec	15 10
	Guelph Quebec	10 5
1. George Hood 2. William A. Pozer 3.		10
3. 4.		10 5
3. 4. · PAIR	Quebec	10 5 H.
3. 4. PAIR 1.	Quebec	10 5 H. 25 15
3. 4. PAIR  1. 2.	Quebec  OF WORKING OXEN.	10 5 H. 25 15
3. 4. PAIR  1. 2.	Quebec	10 5 H. 25 15
3. 4. PAIR 1. 2. 3.	Quebec  OF WORKING OXEN.	10 5 H. 25 15
3. 4. PAIR 1. 2. 3. 4. N	Quebec  of working oxen.  No competition	10 5 H. 25 15
3. 4. PAIR 1. 2. 3. 4. N	Quebec  OF WORKING OXEN.	10 5 H. 25 15
3. 4. PAIR 1. 2. 3. 4. N Third Class.	Quebec  of working oxen.  To competition  ———————————————————————————————————	10 5 H. 25 15
3. 4. PAIR 1. 2. 3. 4. N Third Class	Quebec  of working oxen.  No competition  ———————————————————————————————————	10 5 H. 25 15 10 H.
3. 4. PAIR 1. 2. 3. 4. N Third Class RAM, T	Quebec  of working oxen.  No competition  ———————————————————————————————————	10 5 H. 25 15 10 H.
3. 4. PAIR 1. 2. 3. 4. N Third Class	Quebec  of working oxen.  No competition  ———————————————————————————————————	10 5 H. 25 15 10 H.

		SHEABLING BAM.		
Sect.	<ol> <li>Joseph Gadbois</li> <li>Fidèle Perrault</li> </ol>	Terrebonne L'Assomption		15 10 5
	3.	228	•	•

A.	1	8	7	2	٠
<b>A</b> .	·T	0	t	z	

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8 4 2
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· 15 10 5
15 10 5
8- 4 2-
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15
10
15
10
5
3
8 4 2

ct.	TWO	SHEARLING EWES.	
1	1. M. H. Cochrane	Compton '	15
46	2dodo	St. Pie	10
ш	3. Euclide Roy	do	5
ct	Ţ	wo ewes lambs.	
2	1. Euclide Roy	St. Pie	8
11	2. <b>do</b> do	do	4
	<b>3.</b>		2
			-
	OTHER LO	NG WOOLED SHEEP.	
	BAN 7	WO SHEARS AND OVER.	
cŁ	A II al Dallas	714	4.5
3	1. Urgel Poitras 2. Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption , do	15 10
	2. Fidele Ferrault 3.	, do	5
	•	SHEARLING BAM.	J
et.	1 Démi Courin	Deints our Trambles (I	)
<u>.</u>	<ol> <li>Rémi Gauvin</li> <li>Urgel Poitras</li> </ol>	Pointe-aux-Trembles (F L'Assomption	ortneni, 15 10
6	3. David Craig	Ste. Foye	5
		RAM LAMB.	
ct		•••	_
,	1. Urgel Poitras	L'Assomption	8
ί	2. Joseph Gadbois 3. Euclide Roy	Terrebonne St. Pie	4 2
	5. Duonao Roj	Live I IC	~
)L	TWO EWES	TWO SHEARS AND OVER.	
5	1. Urgel Poitras	L'Assomption	15
د د	2. Fidèle Perreault 3. Archibald West	On short	10
	5. Archidald west	Quebec	5
t.	TWO	SHEARLING EWES.	
,	1. Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption	15
:	2.		10
	3. , TW	O EWB LAMBS.	5
	1 π	V 2 11 2 24 25 15 1	
t.			
	1. Urgel Poitras	L'Assomption	8
t.	1. Urgel Poitras 2. Euclide Roy 3. Fidèle Perrau t	L'Assomption St. Pie L'Assomption	8 4 2

### SOUTH DOWNS.

	_	- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I	
	•		
	<b>R.A</b> .	M TWO SHEARS AND OVER.	
Sect.			
19	1.		15
"	2.		• 10
66	3. No. Competition		5
	m 100 man file man	SHEARLING RAM.	_
Sect.		_	
20	1. M. H. Cochrane	. Compton	15
-66	2. 3.	•	10
"	<b>3.</b>	•	5
<b>~</b> .		RAM LAMB.	
Sect.	_	•	_
21	1.		8
ξί	2. 3.		8 4 2
"	<b>3.</b> .	No competition	2
_	TWO BW	ES, TWO SHEARS AND OVER.	
Sect.			
22	1.	•	15
"	2. 3.		10
"	3.	No competition	5
•		TWO SHEARLING EWES.	
Sect.			•
23	1.		15
""	2.		10
"	2. 3.	No competition	5
			-
9		TWO EWE LAMBS	
Sect	4		
24	1 2 3		. 8
"	Z		14 2
"	3 .	No competition	2
		,	
		•	

### FAT SHEEP OF ANY BREED

### BEST TWO WETHERS.

Sect.			
25	1. James Cowan	Allan's Corner	12
"	2. Urgel Poitras	L'Assomption	8
46	3.		4
		231	_

٠.	· BEST TWO EWES.			
Sect. 26	<ol> <li>Joseph Gadbois</li> <li>James Cowan</li> <li>James Cown</li> </ol>	Terrebonne Allan's Corner ""	•	I2 8 4

## Fourth Class,—SWINE YORKSHIRE AND LARGE BREEDS

	CICCOS, SWITTER R	VIVENCE LEGISLE	
•			
Sect.	BEST BO.	AR, ONE YEAR AND OVER	
1	1. Thomas Irving	$oldsymbol{\check{\mathbf{M}}}$ ontreal	12
"	2. James Sewell	Portneuf	8
"	3.		. 4
Sect.	BEST	BOAR, UNDER ONE YEAR	•
2	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	. 8
"	2.		6
	3. ·		3
Sect.	BEST BREEDIN	IG SOW, ONE YEAR AND OVER.	
3	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	i2
"	2. J. L. Gibb	Québec	8
••	3. David Craig	Ste. Foy	4
_	BEST SC	OW, UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.	•
Sect.	4 Hoppy Mana	Qua. The second	0
4	1. Henry Moss 2.	Ste. Foye	. 8
"	3.	• .	3
<b>G</b> 4	BEST BOA	AR, ONE YEAR AND OVER.	
Sect.	4		40
5 "	1. ,2.		12 8
"	3. No. Competition		4
	<del>-</del>		_
Sect.	BEST I	BOAR, UNDER ONE YEAR.	
6	1. J. L. Gibb	Compton	8
"	2. do do	dō	6
	3. do do	do	3
<b>~</b> .	BEST BREEDIN	G SOW, ONE YEAR AND OVER.	
Sect.	4 Alexander Vinc	Ossakas	40
ű	1. Alexander King 2.	Quebec	12 8
"	3.		. 4
~ .	BEST SOW	UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.	-
Sect. 8	4 Thomas Indian	Manage	^
"	1. Thomas Irving 2. John L. Gibb	Montreal Compton	, 8 6
"	3. do do	do	3
		232	

## IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

		<del></del> .	
Sect.	BEST BOAR	ONE YEAR AND OVER.	
9	1. John M. Aird	Montreal	12
	2. F. W. Gray	Quebec	18
"	3. Thomas Delaney	do	4
	or mad Domes	40	_
Sect.	BEST BOAR	, UNDER ONE YEAR.	
10	1. John M. Aird	Montreal	8
4.2	2. Jos K. Boswell	Quebec	6
"	3.	, ,	3
Sect.	BEST BREEDING	SOW, ONE YEAR AND OVER.	
11	1. John M. Aird	Montreal	12
44	2. Alexander Fraser	Quebec	8
46	3. Joseph K. Boswell	do	. 4
	o. ooseph R. Doswen	40	•
Cont	BEST SOV	V, UNDER ONE YEAR.	
Sect 12	1. James O. Sullivau	Oughas	Q
12	2. John M. Aird	Quebec	. 6
"	3. Thomas Delaney	Montreal Quebec	. 3
	essev and at	HER SMALL BREEDS.	
	LOSEA AND UI	meic shall been be.	•
	· •	,	•
Sect	BEST BOAR	ONE YEAR AND OVER	-
13	1. Didacè Beaudry	Pointe aux Trembles	12
	2. Joseph Lemire	St. Alexis	8
46	3. Henry Moss	Ste. Foye	4
	·	•	
Sect.	BEST BOAR	, UNDER ONE YEAR.	
14	1. George Addy	Quebec	8
.,	2. George Addy	do	
"	3. William A. Loyer	* *	()
		do	6 3
	BEST BREEDING	-	
Sect	BEST BREEDING	do sow, one year and over.	
15	BEST BREEDING  1. William Loyer	-	
15		SOW, ONE YEAR AND OVER.	3 12 6
15	<ol> <li>William Loyer</li> <li>Didace Beaudry</li> </ol>	Quebec Pointe aux Trembles	3 12
15	<ol> <li>William Loyer</li> <li>Didace Beaudry</li> </ol>	sow, one year and over.  Quebec	3 12 6
15 " Sect. 16	1. William Loyer 2. Didace Beaudry 3 BEST SOW,	Quebec Pointe aux Trembles  UNDER ONE YEAR OLD. Beauport	3 12 6
15  Sect. 16	<ol> <li>William Loyer</li> <li>Didace Beaudry</li> </ol>	Quebec Pointe aux Trembles  UNDER ONE YEAR OLD. Beauport	12 6 3
15 " Sect. 16	<ol> <li>William Loyer</li> <li>Didace Beaudry</li> <li>BEST SOW,</li> <li>George Addy</li> </ol>	Quebec Pointe aux Trembles  UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.	3 12 6 3

## Fifth Class.—POULTRY DORKINS.

PAIR COLOURED DORKINS.

Sect.	1. F. Wood Gray	Quebec	4	
ũ	2.	•	2	
Sect.	P/	AIR SILVER GRAY DORKINS.		
2 "	1. Louis Lévêsque 2.	D'Aillehoust	4 2	
	PAIR BLACK SPANISH.			
:Sect. 3	1. Louis Lévêsque	D'Ailleboust	4	
ű	2. William Farris	Sorel	2	
		PAIR DABK BRAHMAS.		
Sect.			_	
4	1. 2. No competition		<b>4</b> 2	
	, <del>-</del>	PAIR LIGHT BRAHMAS.		
Sect				
5 	1. Louis Lévêsque 2. W. S. Ross	D'Ailleboust Ste. Foye	<b>4</b> 2	
	21 111 21 21000	·	-	
Sect.		PAIR BUFF COCHING.		
6	1. Henry Moss	St Foye	4	
"	2. Louis Lévêsque	D Ailleboust	2	
Sect.		PAIR WHITE COCHINS.		
7	1. William Farris	Sorel	4	
` "	2.	PAIR BLACK POLANDS.	2	
Sect.		The Desire I Canada,		
8	1. 2. No competition		<b>4</b> 2	
	2. 1.0 composition	PAIR GOLDEN POLANDS.	-	
Sect.		TALL COLUMN TOLLINGS.		
<b>9</b> .	1 Louis Lévêsque 2. Michael Finlay	D'Ailleboust Ste. Foye	4 2	
	2. Michael Pililay	•	• *	
Sect.		PAIR SILVER POLANDS.		
10	1. Louis Lévêsque	D'Ailleboust	4 2	
	2.	PAIR WHITE POLANDS.	Z	
Sect.	A Fania Táma	D'Ailleboust	4	
. "	1. Louis Lévêsque 2		2	
		234		

Sect.		PAIR HAMBURGS.	
12	1. 2. No competition		4 2
Sect.		PAIR HOUDANS.	
13	1. 2.	No competition	4 2
	•	PAIR CRÈVE-CŒURS.	
ect. 14 "	1. Gowen Hammond 2.	Quebec	4 2
		PAIR LA FLÈCHE.	~
ec <b>t.</b> 15 "	1. 2.	No competition	4 2
		PAIR GAME FOWL.	
ec <b>t.</b> 16 4	<ol> <li>Louis Lévêsque</li> <li>Jean Lusignan</li> </ol>	D'Ailleboust Quebec	<b>4</b> 2
		PAIR BLACK BANTAMS.	
ect. 17 "	1. Louis Lévêsque 2.	D'Ailleboust	4 2
4	<b>~</b> .	PAIR WHITE BANTAMS.	~
ect. 18 "	1. Louis Lévésque 2, W. S. Ross	D'Ailleboust Quebec	<b>4</b> 2
		PAIR AYLESBURY DUCKS.	
ect. 19 "	<ol> <li>Louis Lévêsque</li> <li>Charles Nelson</li> </ol>	D'Ailleboust Quebec	4 2
		PAIR ROUEN DUCKS.	
ect. 20 "	<ol> <li>B. R. Dobel</li> <li>Louis Lévêsque</li> </ol>	Quebec Ď'Ailleboust	4 2
		PAIR MUSCOVAY DUCKS.	
ect. <b>21</b>	1. T. G. LaRue 2.	St. Jean Isle d'Orleans	4 2
S		PAIR BREMEN GRESE.	~
Sect. 22 "	<ol> <li>George Allard</li> <li>William Taylor</li> </ol>	Quebec Ste. Foye	- 4 2
<b>c</b>	•	PAIR WHITE CHINA GEESE.	
Sect. 23 "	1. Henry Moss	Ste. Foye	4 2
	<del></del>	235	~

0	PA	IR TOULOUSE GRESE.	•
Sect. 24	1. Alexandre Hamel	, Ste. Foye	. <b>4</b> 2
	2.	PAIR WILD GEESE.	2
Sect. 25	1. 2. No Competition	AID WILD BURKS	4 2
Sect.		AIR WILD TURKEYS.	
26	1. Louis Lévêsque 2.	D'Ailleboust	· . 2
Sect.	PA	IR BRONZE TURKEYS.	
27	1. Louis Lévèsque 2.	D'Ailleboust	4 2
Sect.	PAIR BLA	ACK OR BROWN TURKEYS.	•
28	1. 2. No competition		4 2
Sect.	· PA	IR WHITE TURKEYS.	
28	<ol> <li>Louis Lévêsque</li> <li>Urgel Poitras</li> </ol>	D'Ailleboust L'Assomption	4 2
	· Pa	AIR GUINEA FOWLS.	•
Sect. 30 "	<ol> <li>Jos. K. Boswell,</li> <li>James West</li> </ol>	Quebec Little Rivers (Quebec)	4 2
_	•	PAIR PEA FOWL.	
Sect.	1. 2. No competition		4 2
<b>a</b>	COLI	ECTION OF POULTRY.	• •
Sect. 32	1. Louis Lévêsque	D'Ailleboust	10
Coat	COL	LECTION OF PIGEONS.	
Sect. 33	1. Jean Baptiste Hamel	St. Sauveur	8
Coat		WIRE CAGES.	
Sect. 34	1. Louis Lévêsque 2.	D'Ailleboust	6
	3. PAIR LOP-EAR	ED RABBITS (MADAGASCAR.)	
Sect.	1. No competition		4
	1	EXTRA PRIZE.	
	1. F. Wood Gray (Norma 1. " "(Shang	ghaï)	4 4
		236	

Coat	PAIR O	OMMON RABBITS.	
Sect. 36	1. DavidiCraig	Ste. Foye.	
46	2.		4 2
	Sixth Class.—GR	Ains, seeds &c., &c.	
	•		
		•	
	WHITE WINT	ER WHEAT, 4 MINOTS.	
Sect.	A Mhamastruina	<b></b>	
1,,	1. Thomas Irving 2. Ungel Poitras	Montreal L'Assomption	6
"	3. Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption	4 2
	<u> </u>	2 1255 mpulou , ,	Z
Sect.	RED WINTE	R WHEAT, 4 MINOTS.	
2	1. Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption	•
ii	2.	, BASSOMPHOR	6 . <b>4</b>
"	3.		2
	. WHITE SPRI	NG WHEAT, 4 MINOTS.	_
Sect.		•	
3	<ol> <li>Thomas Irving</li> <li>David E. Price</li> </ol>	Montreal	6
	3.	Chicoutimi	4
		IG WHEAT, 4 MINOTS	2
Sect.			
4	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	6
ti	2. David E. Price 3. Joseph Meloche	Chicoutimi	4
	3. Juseph Meroche	Ste. Geneviève	2
•	BARLEY, (	2 rowed), 4 minots.	
Sect.	1. Thomas Irving	Managar	_
"	2. David E. Price	Montreal Chicoutimi	6
"	3. Archibald West	Quebec	4 2
		•	~
Sect.	BARLEY,	(SIX ROWED), 4 MINOTS.	
6	1. David E. Price	Chicoutimi	•
ű	2. David Craig	Ste. Foy	6 4
"	3. Edouard Turgeon	St. Charles Bellechasse	2
	R V R	4 minots.	
Sect.	RIB,		
7	1. Edouard Ferland	Lanoraie	6
"	2. Et. Théodore Paquet	St. Nicholas	. 6
	3. Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption	2
		237	

OATS W	WHITE, 4 MINOTS.	
1. Archibald West	Quebec	Б
		4
3. William Taylor	Ste. Foye	2
OATS	BLACK, 4 MINOTS.	
1 Olivion Popuder	St Aloria	c
9 Fidèle Perrault		6. 4
3. Joseph West	Quebec	2
	eld prase, 4 minors.	
A. T Al.:	Accessor Towards	
		6 4
3. David Craig	Ste. Foye	2
MAREGWI	at lease, 2 minots.	
•		
		6
	St. Foye	4 2
5. Jules Saurioi	St. Martin	Z
TA	ARES 2 MINOTS.	
1. James Cowan	Allan's Corner	6
2.	•	6 4
	RLD BEANS, 2 MINOTS.	2
W		
1. Joseph Meloche	Ste. Geneviève	6
2. Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption	4
3. Roch Simard	"	2
INDIAN CO	RN IN THE EAR, WHITE.	
4 William Faris	Soral	6
	Ste. Geneviève	4
3. Edmond Laroche	Quebec	2
INDIAN COR	N IN THE BAR, YELLOW.	
1. Joseph Meloche	St. Geneviève	6
2.	•	4
	Y SBED, 2 MINOTS.	2
	•	
1. Edouard Turgeon	St. Charles (Bellechasse)	6
2. Fidèle Perrau!t	L'Assomption	4
3. Chs. Leclère	St. Charles	2
	238	
	1. Archibald West 2. Thomas Irving 3. William Taylor  OATS  1. Olivier Beaudry 2. Fidèle Perrault 3. Joseph West  1. Jacques Alaire 2. Archibald West 3. David Craig  MARROWN  1. Archibald West 2. William Meek 3. Jules Sauriol  T.  1. James Cowan 2. 3. WHITE FIL  1. Joseph Meloche 2. Fidèle Perrault 3. Roch Simard  INDIAN CO  1. William Faris 2. Joseph Meloche 3. Edmond Laroche  INDIAN COR  1. Joseph Meloche 2. 3. TIMOTH  1. Edouard Turgeon 2. Fidèle Perrau!t	2. Thomas Irving 3. William Taylor  OATS BLACK, 4 MINOTS.  1. Olivier Beaudry 2. Fidèle Perrault 3. Joseph West  UASSOMPTION 3. Joseph West  PIELD FLASE, 4 MINOTS.  1. Jacques Alaire 2. Archibald West 3. David Craig  MARROWFAT LEASE, 2 MINOTS.  1. Archibald West 2. William Meek 3. Jules Sauriol  TARES 2 MINOTS.  1. James Cowan 2. 3.  WHITE FIELD BEANS, 2 MINOTS.  1. Joseph Meloche 2. Fidèle Perrault 3. Roch Simard  INDIAN CORN IN THE EAR, WHITE.  1. William Faris 2. Joseph Meloche 3. Edmond Laroche 4. Geneviève 4. Quebec  INDIAN CORN IN THE EAR, WHITE.  1. William Faris 2. Joseph Meloche 3. Edmond Laroche 4. St. Geneviève 4. Quebec  INDIAN CORN IN THE EAR, YELLOW.  1. Joseph Meloche 3. Edmond Laroche 4. St. Geneviève 4. St. Geneviève 5. Geneviève 6. St. Geneviève 7. Joseph Meloche 8. St. Geneviève 9. St. Geneviève 1. Joseph Meloche 2. St. Charles Bellechasse) 4. Edouard Turgeon 6. Fidèle Perrault 6. L'Assomption 7. L'Assomption 8. Charles Bellechasse) 6. L'Assomption 7. L'Assomption 8. Charles Bellechasse)

Sect		CLOVER SEED.	
17	1. Abraham Bernard 2.	Belœil	6 4
"	<b>3.</b>		2
_	AYLSIKI	E CLOVER SEED, 1 MINOT.	
Sect. 18	1. Abraham Bernard	Belœil	6
"	<b>2.</b>		4
••	3.	MP SEED, 2 MINOTS.	2.
Sect.			
19	1. Olivier Beaudry	St. Alexis	8 5
"	3.		3
α.	·	LAX SEED. 2 MINOTS.	
Sect. 20	1. Olivier Beaudry	St. Alexis	8.
"	2. Jules Sauriol	St. Martin	5
"	3. Antoine Bédard	Charleshourg	. 3.
<b>a</b> .	· Mus	TARD SEED. 1 MINOT.	
Sect. 21	1.		6
u	2.		4
	3. No competition		2
04	SWEI	EDISH TURNIP SEED, 20 lbs.	
Sect. 22	1.		6
re re	2. No competition		4
	3. WHITE BELG	HAN FIELD CARROT SEED, 14 lbs.	2
Sect.	1. Antoiné Bédard	Charlesbourg	,
"	2.	Charlesbourg	6 4 2
i t	3.	40.11	2
Sect.	· LONG RED M	ANGEL WURZEL SEED, 12 lbs.	
24	1.		6
"	<ol> <li>No competition,</li> </ol>		4 2
	- ,	,	,
Sect.	YELLOW GLOBI	E MANGEL WURZEL SEED, 12 lbs.	
25	1.		6
u	<ul><li>2.</li><li>3. No competition</li></ul>		6 . 4 2
			~
Sect.	BA	LE OF HOPS, 112 lbs.	
26	1. 2	-	12
"	2 3. No competition		8 4
	o 140 combennon	239	4

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<b>C</b> 4		horse beans, 2 minots.	
Sect. 27 "	1. 2. 3. No competition		6 4 2
		BUCKWHEAT, 4 MINOTS.	
Sect.	4 7 1 0 1 1	0. 34	
28	1. Jules Sauriol 2.	St. Martin	6 <b>4</b>
"	2. 3.		2
	•	MILLET, 2 MINOTS.	~
Sect.			
29	1.		6
٠	2.		7
••	3. No competition		8

#### EXTRAS GRAINES D'ANIS

1st. Prize, Louis Lapoin e

St. Jean Port Joli

A. 1872

## Seventh Classes.—ROOTS AND FIELD CROPS.

Cont	PINK	EYED POTATOES 1 MINOTS	
Sect.	<ol> <li>James West</li> <li>David Craig</li> <li>Wm. Meek</li> </ol>	Little River (Quebec Ste Foye	3 2 1
		CUP POTATOES 1 minot	
Sect.	1. Wm. Meek 2. 3.	Ste Foye	3 2 1
	GAR	NET CHILIS RED $1\frac{1}{2}$ MINOT	
Sect 3.	<ol> <li>William Faris</li> <li>Wiliam Taylor</li> <li>Wiliam Meek</li> </ol>	Sorel Ste. Foye	3 2 1
	GARNI	RT CHILIS WHITE 1 MINOT	
Sect 4 "	1 Charles Wilson 2 Wiliam Faris 3 James Waters	Quehec Sorel Quebec 240	3 2 1

BARLY GODER	ich potatoes 1½ min <b>ot</b>		
1 Wiliam Taylor	Ste. Foye		3
2 Henry Moss	u u		2
3 F. Wood Gray	Quebec		1
EARLY RO	se potatoes 1½ minot		
1 Wiliam Taylor	Ste Foye		ç
2 Wiliam Faris	Sorel		4
Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption		1
ONY OT	HER SORT, 1½ MINOT.		
1. William Taylor	St. Foye		9
2. Charles Wilson	Quebec		2
3. William Meek	St. Foye		1
COLLECTION	of potatoes $1\frac{1}{2}$ minot.		
1. William Taylor	St. Foye		3
2. Charles Wilson	Quebec		3 2 1
3. James Waters	do		1
s	WEDE TURNIPS, (18).	•	
1. Duncan Anderson	Leiz West		3
2. John Donn	Quebec		2
James West	do		1
WHITE G	CLOBE TURNIPS, (18).		
1. James West_	Little River (Quebec)		3
2. William A. Toyer	Quebec	•	3 2 1
3. Charles Wilson	do		1
ABERDEN Y	YELLOW TURNIPS (18).		
1. John Donn			
2. James West			
3. Thos. May	RED CARROTS, (20).		
1.0016			
1. Antoine Bédard	Charlesbourg		3
2. W. Bruce 3.	1		2
	VHITE CARROTS (20).		
4			3
1.	Complex		
2. J. L. Gibb 3 John Donn	Compton Quebec		3 2 1

	MANGEL	wurzel long red (18.)	
Sect.		26	_
14	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	3 2
"	2. James West	Little River (Quebec)	2 1
١,	3. John Donn	Quebec	1
<b>~</b> .	RED GLOB	e mangel wurzel (18)	
Sect.	4 Thomas Truina	Montreal	9
10 "	1. Thomas Irving 2. Jos. K. Boswell	Montreal Quebec	$\frac{3}{2}$
	3.	Anenec	ĩ
<b>~</b> .	YELLOW GL	obe mangel wurzel (18).	
Sect.	4 Themes Tuning	Montmal	•
16	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	ა ა
"	2. 3.		3 2 1
••	-	OW MANGEL WURZEL (18.)	1
Sect.	20110 12220	, w (10.)	
17	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	3
•	2.	Month car	3 2
"	3.		1
		KOHL RABI (18).	•
Sect.			
18	1. John Donn	Quebec	3 2
"	2. Thomas Irving	Montreal	2
	3.	GAR BEET (18).	1
Sect.	50	GAR BEET (10).	
19	1. Thomas Irving	Montreal	3
"	2.	Monnear	3 2 1
"	3.		ĩ
	P	arsonips (18).	
Sect.			
20	1. W. Bruce	Ste. Foye	3
"	2. James Walters	Quebec	2
3.	Joseph K. Boswell	do	t
	LARGE 8Q	ashes for cattle (2)	
Sect.	4 Inles Conniele	Ct Martin	9
21	1. Jules Sauriole	St. Martin	3 2
"	2 <b>.</b> 3.		1
••		i field pumpkins (2).	1
Sect.	•		
22	1. John Donn	Quebec	3 2
"	2 Edmond Laroche	a.do_	2
"	3. Henry Moss	Ste [.] Foye	1
	TOBA	ACCO LEAF 20 lbs.	
Sect.	1. Fidèle Perrault	L'Assomption	.3
23	2. Edouard Ferland	Lanoraie	2
"	3 Roch Simard	L'Assomption	ĩ
	V 214400 W. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	242	•

36 Victoria.
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Sect.

# Sessional Papers (No. 4.)

## A. 1872

Sect.	BRO	om corn brush (28).	
24 " 	<ol> <li>No competition</li> </ol>		3 2 1
	FLAX S	SCUTCHED, (112 lbs.)	
ect. 25 	<ol> <li>Olivier Beaudry</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	St. Alexis	12 8 6
4	•	немр 112 <b>lb</b> s	· ·
ect. 26 "	<ol> <li>Olivier Beaudry</li> <li>.</li> </ol>	St. Alexis	12 8 6
٠.	3.		6

## Sth class—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

## KEGS OF BUTTER 56lbs.

1	<ol> <li>Urgel Cormier</li> <li>F. X. Beaudry</li> <li>Urgel Cormier</li> <li>David E. Price</li> </ol>	L'Assomption Pointe aux Trembles L'Assomption Chicoutimi	12 10 8 6
	FIRKIN	s of Butter (28 lbs)	
Sect. 2	<ol> <li>David E. Price</li> <li>Jean Bte. Corriveau</li> <li>F. X. Beaudry</li> <li>William Taylor</li> </ol>	Chicoutimi St. Anselme Pointe aux Trembles Ste. Foye	10 6 4 2
<b>o</b> .	C	HEESE (30 lbs)	
Sect. 3  	1. 2. 3. 4.	No competition	6 4 3 2
_	HONEY I	N THE COMB (10 lbs).	
Sect. 4 "	<ol> <li>Octave Ouellette</li> <li>Dr. Douglas</li> <li>David Craig</li> </ol>	Plessiville Quebec St. Foye 243	3. 2 1

36 V	ictoria. •	- Se
Sect.		
5	1. Octave Ouelle	ette
"	2. General Hosp	oital
"	3. David Craig	

JAR OF CLEAR HONEY.	
Plessiville	3
Quebec	2
St. Foye	1

## MAPLE SUGAR. (30 lbs.)

Sect.	
6	1. Joseph Lemire
"	2. Théodore Paquet
4	3. Chas. Leclère

St. Alexis	3
St. Nicolas	2
Bellechasse	1

## 9th class-AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

#### DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGH

	1. Mainwe Moody	renemine	10
"	2. James Jeffrey	Montreal	10
۲.	3. William Evans	"	· <b>5</b> ·
		IRON PLOUGH.	
3ect.			
2	1. James Jeffrey	Montreal	12
"	2. James Paterson	6	8
cc	3. " "		4
	Wo	ODEN PLOUGH.	
Sect.			
3	1. Pearson & Vanvlite	Lacolle	12
"	2. David Fleming	St. Foye	8
"	3. Pierre Légaré	Charlesbourg	. 4
	DOUBLE MO	OLD BOARD PLOUGH.	
Sect.			
4	1. James Jeffrey	Montreal	12
"	2. James Patterson	"	8 4
	3.		4
	SUB	SOIL PLOUCH.	
Sect.	•		
5	1: Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	12
"	2. W. Evans	Montreal	
"	3.		8 4
Sect.	HEA	VY HARROWS.	
6	1. W. Evans	Mantucal	•
"		Montreal	6
"	2. Alexander Learmont	Quebec	4 2
	3. James Jeffrey	Montreal	2

-			
Sect.		IT HARROWS	
7	1. William Evans	Montreal	. 6
"	<ol> <li>Alexander Learmont</li> <li>Charles Wilson</li> </ol>	Quebec	4 2
	5. Gharles Wilson	St. Foye	2
	DRILL	HARROWS.	
Sect.	1. James Jeffrey	Montreal	6
ű	2. James Patterson	Montreal	<b>4</b> •
"	3. W. Evans	"	2
	IRON	BOLLER.	
Sect.	4		•
9	1. 2.		<b>6</b>
"	3. No competition	••	4
_	_	N ROLLER.	
Sect.	1.		6
ii.	2. No competition		4
	SCARIFIERS	OR CULTIVATORS	
Sect.			40
11	<ol> <li>Pearson &amp; Vanvlites</li> <li>W. Evans</li> </ol>	Lacolle Montreal	12 8
46	3.	montiear	4
"	4. Charles Wilson	Ste. Foye	Н. М.
	Нол	SE HOES.	
Sect.	4. Martina Banata	O4	-
12	<ol> <li>Maxime Bougie</li> <li>W. Evans</li> </ol>	Ste. Laurent Montreal	5 3
		2201192 044	•
Sect.	GRAIN SOW	ING MACHINB.	
13	1. Samuel Vessot	Joliette	12
"	2. W. Evans	Montreal	8
••	3. PERMAND CARD	OT SOW MACHINE.	4
Sect.	BBEI AND CANN	JI BUW MAGNINE.	
14	1. W. Evans	Montreal	4
"	2. " "	44	2
	COMPOST S	EWING MACHINE.	
Sect.		••	•
16	1. W. Evans 2.	Monti ea!	<b>4</b> 2
		OWERS.	~
Sect.	1. Moïse Beauchemin	Sorel	20
17	2. Quebec Mowing Factory	Quebec	12
"	3. Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	8
	•	245	

Cont	MON	VERS AND REAPERS.	
Sect.	4		. 20
44	1. 2. M. B. H. Jewell	East Farnham	12
46	3. Mathew Moody	Terrebonne	8
	•	ON OF HAND IMPLEMENT.	-
Sect.			_
19	1. W. Evans	Montreal	4
•"	2. Fred. J. Cross	Coaticooke	2
Sect.		HORSE TEDDER.	
20	1. William Evans	Montreal	8
"	2. John Gilmour	Quebec	4
		HORSE RAKES	
Sect.	4 387:11: and 15 man	Managal	0
21	<ol> <li>William Evans</li> <li>Pierre Légaré</li> </ol>	Montreal Charlesbourg	8 4
	2. I lette Degate .	Charlesbourg	1
Sect.	нон	RSE PITCHFORK.	
22	1.		8
	2. W. C. Shorey	Napanee	4
	P	OTATO DIGGERS.	
ес 23	1. John Gilmour	Quebec	8
"	2. W. Evans	Montreal	4
		WAGGONS.	
ect. 24	1.		8
~~~		competition.	, ,
		SCOTCH CARTS	
ect. 25	1 Tamas Taffrare	Mor treal	8
u	 James Jeffrey Chs. Wilson 	Ste. Foye	4
		HAY CARTS.	-
ect.		•	
26	 James Jeffrey Charles Dorion 	Montreal	8
	2. Charles Dorion	Charlesbourg	4
ect.	ELEVATO	R FOR LOADING HAY.	
27	1. No c	competition	8
aat	FLAX P	ulling machine.	
ect. 28	1. No competition		4
. •	- ` `	E TRASHING MACHINE.	
ect.	1.		12
" rank	2.		8
44	3. No competition	046	4
		524 K	

	TWO H	DRSE TRASHING MACHINE.	
ect. 0 "	1. Mathew Moody 2. 3.	Terrebonne	20 1 8
	CLOVER	TRASHING MACHINE.	
ct. 1 	1. Mathew Moody 2. 3.	Terrebonne	12 6 4
	corn (CULLING MACHINE	_
ct. 2 "	1. W. Evans 2.	Montreal -	8 4
	1	FANNING MILLS.	
ct. } '	1. W. Evans 2.	Montreal	8 4
ct.	COOKING A	PPARATUS FOR CATTLE.	
: l .	1. Wm. Evans 2.	Montreal	· 8
	ROO	OT CUTTER.	
t.	1. Wm. Evans 2.	Montreal	8 4
	st	TRAW CUTTER.	
t.	1. Wm. Evans 2. do	Montreal do	. 8
	Co	ORN CRUSHER.	·
ct.	_	;	
	1. Wm. Evans 2.	Montreal	. 8
	·	CHURNS.	
ct. 3	1. Wm. Evans 2. Jean-Bte. Burbank	Montreal Danville	8 4
	,	CHEESE PRESS.	
ct.	1. Wm. Fvans	Montreal	8
	4.	CIDER PRESS.	4
c t . ()	1. William Evans 2.	Montreal	8
		TRACTOR AND STONE LIFTER-	*
ct 1	1. Joseph Filion	Ste. Eustache	12
	2.	947	8

0 0	TT		•
36	V 1	cto	ria.

Sessional Papers (No. 4.

A. 1872

Sect.		GATES.				
42	 No competition 		4 2			
	BEST	PORTABLE FENCE.				
Sect.	. •					
43	 No competition 		2			
~ .	BEE HIVES.					
Sect. 44 "	1. Antoine St. Jacques 2.	Lanoraie	4 2			
	wh	EIGHING MACHINES				
Sect.	1.		4			
-"	1. 2. No competit	tion	2			
	TILE	DITCHING MACHINE.				
Sect. 46	1 No competi	tion	15			
_	D.R.	ain tile Machine.				
Sect.	1.		15			
"	2. 3. No compétition		10 5			
	-	EST DRAIN TILL.				
	3 1	asi Drain Libe .				
Sectj 48	1. Bulmer & Sheppard	Montreal	5			
	APPARAT	US FOR UNLOADING HAY				
Sect. 49	1 No competit	iion	6			

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1870.
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	RECEIPTS.				EXPENSES.		
1870 Sept. 13 " 14 " 15 " 16	Sale of tickets """" Entries Horticultural Society of Montreal Interest of money Prince of Wales Prize. Paid by the Council of Agriculture.	686 1,994 1,994 420 328 6,009	98989898	Paic	d amount of prizes General Expenses Expenses of Judges. For services, &c. Temporary buildings	5,980 1,947 314 617 4,000	65 88 88
	<u></u>	\$12,858	65			į.	
249	PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1871;—Theasuren's Report.	NOIL	OF 7	(871:-	-Treasúrer's Report.		
	RECEIPTS.			,	EXIPENSES,		
	Corporation of the City of Quebec. Agricultural Society of Quebec. Exhibition fund. Jos. Dubé. Gas Company Sale of Tickets. Council of Agriculture. Balance remitted to E. L. DeBellefeuille	3,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,642 3,642 85	0000000100	dd	P.id for Board of Arts and Manufactures. " " Council of Agriculture. " " Horticultural Depart. " " General Expenses. " " Treasurer Depart. " " Sundries. Balauce in hand	3,404 3,855 426 3,777 455 5 214 \$12,138	25 25 25 20 39 39 18
					[Signed,] F. WOOD GRAY, Treasurer.	RAY, Treasu	rer.

APPENDIX No. 2.

SUMMARY OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETIES, FROM THE 1st JANUARY 1871 TO THE 30th JUNE 1872.

BAGOT, No. 1.

The society has pursued its operations in Ditton, where its success has been most remarkable. The colony which it has founded, is most prosperous and gives the best hopes for the future; on lots, this year, the settlers have secured magnificent harvests. The report establishes that 96 acres of clearances made last year have been finished, and that the society has further given out by contract 124 acres for clearance, 41 of which are already prepared for sowing.

The accounts are as follows:

Subscriptions and grants	\$992.52 1	\$1382.96
Indemnity to SecTreas Postage	10.00 4.09	1006.612
Balance on hand		\$376.34½
BELLECHASSE, No. 1, (Since its formati	on.)	
RECEIPTS.		
· Subscriptions	\$600.00 600.00	\$1200.00
EXPENDITURE.		
Purchase and distribution of grain to settlers	\$500.00 4.00 51.00 190.00 31.82	776.82
Balance in the "Caisse d'Economie de Québec"		\$4 23,18
BELLECHASSE, No. 2.		
RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions and grant		\$4 50 00

EXPENDITURE.

Purchase of seed-grain	\$279.00	
Storage	4.00	
Sundries	1.75	
SecTreasurer	15.00	\$ 299.75

\$150.25 Balance on hand.....

BEAUCE, No. 3.		
RECEIPTS.		
Subcriptions and grant		\$283.80
EXPENDITURE.		
Clearances, purchase of seed, stock and provisions for settlers The society has settled several families in Shenly		\$283.80
BONAVENTURE, No. 1.		
RECEIPTS.		
Balance of the year 1869-70	\$60.50 \$1200.00	\$ 1260.50
EXPENDITURE.		
Paid for work on the Lefebvre by road	\$297.00 392.50 275.00 60.00 60.00 35.00 30.00 25.00 30.00	\$1204.50 \$ 6.00
BONAVENTURE, No. 2.		
RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions and grants		\$ 264.90
For work on the Frs. Poirier by road	\$207.55 38.40 18.95	\$ 264.90

On the Frs. Poirier by-road, 15 arpents have been opened up, one arpent of bridging built, and two bridges built, one of 70 feet and the other of 25. On the Thériault by-road, 15 arpents have been ballasted and various repairs made. On the Dion road, 3 arpents have been cleared. Since the formation of this society, 26 settlers have begun clearances on the 2nd ranges of Hamilton, 4 settlers now reside there, and 6 others are on the point of building.

CHARLEVOIX, No. 1.

The board of management, with the object of pushing on the works as rapidly as possible have passed a by-law obliging each settler to clear at least five acres. Through this step, 500 acres were ready for sowing last spring. Settlers have established themselves on the 7th and 8th ranges of Simard and have formed a

double row of houses. A very good road, built by the soci this settlement and leads to the 37th lot, at a depth of five m of colonization No. 1 of Chicoutimi has subscribed \$200, which following statement. RECEIPTS, (2nd 3rd years).	iles. Th	ne society
Subscriptions and grants		\$1671.19
EXPENDITURE.		
Cost of surveys, aid, &c	\$252.84 121.00 525.00	\$ 898.84
Balance on hand	•	\$ 772.35
COMPTON, No. 1.		
RECEIPTS (Two first years.)		
Subscriptions and grants		\$1450.00
		\$1450.00
EXPENDITURE.		
Aid to immigrants, costs of clearing, seed grain, and salary of the SecTreasurer	made in	Hampden
DORCHESTER, No. 1.		
RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions and grants		\$600.00
EXPENDITURE.		
Aid to 17 settlers	\$594.00 6.00	\$600.00
10 of these settlers reside 1 in Langevin, 1 in Shenly, 1 Frampton, 1 in Cranbourne and 1 in Ware.	in Bellech	nasse, 1 in
DORCHESTER, No. 2.		
RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions and grants		\$300.00
EXPENDITURE.		
Paid for road between the 13th and 14th ranges of Cranbourne (45 acres)	\$50.00 50.00 141.00 50.00 9.00	\$300.00
•		

	\$389.20
\$ 373.63 15.5 7	\$389.20
	\$600.00
\$37.50 225.00 70.95 122.30 150.00 90.00 62.50 43.12	\$801.37
	\$201.37
\$298.48 900.00 60 0 .00	\$1798.48
\$414.30 135.00 162.30	\$ 711.60
reduced to	\$1086.88 te granting profound
	\$300.00
	\$37.50 225.00 70.95 122.30 150.00 90.00 62.50 43.12 \$298.48 900.00 600.00 135.00 162.30

EXPENDITURE.		
Aid to 18 settlers in Pohénégamooke Secretary-Treasurer	\$216.20 18.00	\$234.20
Balance on hand		\$65.80
ASSOMPTION, No. 1		
RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions	\$200.00 200.00	\$400.00
EXPENDITURE.		
Paid for clearances	\$180.00 216.60 3.40	\$4 00.00
This society aided 4 families, 2 of which settled in Mantawa road, 4 miles from the Provost settlement; other lots 12 and 24, in the 4th ranges of Provost, in the new pari Society has determined to grant a premium for each arpent	settlers wo sh of St. Z	rked upon énon. The
L'ISLET, No. 1.		
RECEIPTS.		
Balance, on hand 1st January 1871	\$613.29 300.00 300.00 57.14	\$ 1270.43
EXPENDITURE.		
Loss by Insolvency Paid for clearing Paid for camp Paid for surveys Paid for travelling, supplies, &c	\$138.50 580.00 9.13 17.44 8.52	\$ 753.59
Balance on hand		\$516,84
This society has not attained the hoped for results as the summer delayed its efforts, 51 acres only could be cleared; 14 attention. L'ISLET, No. 2.	copious ra others hav	ains of the
BECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions and grants	\$1050.90 12.25	\$106315

EXPENDITURE.		
Clearings Building house, barn,&c do thrashing mill Purchase of seed grain Ditching land sown and repairs to roads	\$692.50 213.88 128.00 46.00 11.70	\$ 1092.00
Deficit: \$28.93		
MONTMORENCY, No. 1.		
RECEIPTS		
Balance of 1st year	\$154.80 956.37	\$1111.17
EXPENDITURE.		
Aid in cash to 12 settlers living at lake St. John Purchase of seed grain	\$580.00 105.00 9.17	\$ 694.17
Balance on hand	`	\$417.00
MONTMAGNY, No. 2.		
RECEIPTS.		
SubscriptionsGrants	\$195.00 150.00	\$345.00
EXPENDITURE.		
Surveys	\$ 8.25 334.52	\$342.77
Balance on hand		\$2.23
MONTMAGNY, No. 3		
RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions	\$410.00 150.00 22.50 17.47	\$ 59 9.97

EXPENDITURE. Surveys &c...... \$11.22 Balance on hand \$588.75

The society has reserved lots in Rolette and Panet, only two settlers could be established, at the date of the report, as the advanced state of the season compelled it to suspend operations.

GENERAL COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

Five colonization societies have been formed in the various electoral divisions of Montreal and act together under the above name.

This association has founded on the borders of lake Megantic, in the county of Compton, a colony which now numbers 30 souls. This new settlement, the first pioneers of which were formerly in the pontifical Zouaves, bears the name of a Piopolis, in honor of Pius IX, and has a resident missionary.

'Above 100 acres were sown last spring.

At the end of December 1871, the accounts of the association were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

do do do N	(o. 1. o) 2. 3. (o. 1. o. 2.	Montreal W do do do do do	Vest, subscription do do Centre do	and grant do do do do	\$600.00 300.00 152.00 530.00 300.00	\$ 1882.00
			EXPE NDITUR!	Е.		
Paid for do do do do do do do do do do do do do	purch buildi forrag vehicl stoves provis survey travell agent's clearing	ase of stock, ngs	conveyance, &c.		\$685.00 287.75 822.00 43.00 72.00 189.00 75.00 121.25 85.50 125.00 36.00 54.80	\$ 259 6 .30

Deficit: \$714.30

NICOLET, No. 1 (Since its formation.)

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

Lands purch: Sundries	ased fo	to poor settlers (1869-70) r poor settlers of Ste. Sophie de Levrard	\$776.00 705.47 20.53 225.00	
do	do	Ste. Marie du Domaine	225.00	
do	do	St. Wenceslas	231.00	
do	do	Maddington	2 25.00	
do	do	Ste. Eulalie	225.00	
do	do	St. Léonard	2 25.00	
do	do	Ste. Perpétue	225.00	
do	do	Ste. Brigitte	225.00	
Postage	••••••		2.13	\$3 310.13
		Balance on hand		84.21

The object of this society is, as much as possible, to promote the establishment of settlers in the new townships of the county, in which there is a considerable extent of fertile lands, and where it consequently expends the greater portion of its revenues. Its efforts have been hitherto crowned with complete success; more than 300 acres of land have been cleared with the society's assistance, and the number of settlers increases daily.

PORTNEUF, No. 1.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and grants	\$ 612.89
•	

EXPENDITURE.

Paid to poor settlers in Gosford, Rocmont and Colbert Paid to settlers in Ste. Ubalde	\$126.00 206.97	\$332.97
·		
Balance in the bank		\$ 279.92

PORTNEUF, No. 2. (for the first two years.)

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and grants..... **\$**600.00 With this sum the society has bought five lots and has further caused about one hundred of acres to be cleared in Ste. Ubalde, St. Raymond, Montaban and Bourg-Louis. The aid given to settlers have decided certain

young persons on the point of emigrating to remain in the country and to establish themselves in the new townships.

PORTNEUF, No. 3. (for the first two years.)

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and grants..... **\$**600.00 This sum has been expended by the board of management, in the construction of a saw mill in Chaviguy. The mill is now in operation, and enables settlers to procure cheaply the wood required for building houses, barns, &c.

257

19

ST. HYACINTHE, No. 1.

RECEIPTS.

On hand and interest on deposits. Subscriptions for 1870. Grant for 1870 Gifts to the society Sundries	300.25 300.00	\$ 1055.09
EXPENDITURE.		
Construction of a house, dependencies, &c	146.21 320.15	\$1055.09

The society uses its funds in establishing a settlement in Emberton and has already obtained great success. A prize of \$15 for each acre cleared, exclusive of the profit of the harvest for one year, is offered to any settler establishing himself an the society's lots and making clearances for the society.

TEMISCOUATA, No. 1, (2nd and 3rd years.)

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and grant	\$866.66
EXPENDITURE.	
Surveys and clearing	\$447.34
Balance in hand	\$419.32
The society has reserved lots in the townships of Randot and Bégo cleared 90 acres. A prize of \$4.50, is accorded to each settler who cle	n and has ars of an

acre, on the depth of his lot.

TEMISCOUATA, No. 2. .

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and	grants	\$214.60

EXPENDITURE.

Paid settlers for 75 acres cleared	\$14. 60 95.50	
Sundries	2.00	\$112.10
Balance on hand on the 27nd April, 1871		\$102.50

The society has reserved lots in Demers. **258**

324.00

TEMISCOUATA, No. 3.

RECRIPTS.

Subscriptions and grants		
EXPENDITURE.		
Paid in premiums	298.00 20.00	

Balance in hand...... **\$26.00**

6.00

This society has reserved lots in the townships of Denonville, Hocquart, Viger and Demers. 149 acres were cleared, and 40 acres were sowed last spring. A premium of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 is accorded to settlers per acre cleared.

Sundries.....

VERCHERES, No. 1.

The society has given out 30 acres for clearance in Emberton, at \$10 per acre. It further supplies the contractors' with seed and has built a barn to contain the harvest, which will also be their property.

The scarcity of labor has been such during the summer of 1871, that the society has been unable to make new clearances, although it has held out advantages even greater than formerly.

N. B. Several of the colonization societies entered upon the list hereunto annexed, did not forward their reports to the Department until after the 80th June last The present summary contains therefore no details of their operations.

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COLONIZATION SOCIETIES ORGANIZED IN 1872. (TO 30TH JUNE.)

Names of Societies organized.	FORMATION REGO	}NIZED.	Subscriptions of Societies for 1st year.	Grants paid by Govern- ment for 1st year.
Lotbinière, No. One		•••••		
Mégantic, No. One	January	1872		
Montreal-Centre, No. Three		"	150 00	150 00
Montreal-East, No. One	٠	"	130 00	130 00
Montreal, (General Association of Colonization of).	46	"		
Ottawa, No. One	 Febru ary	"		
Province of Quebec, (Colonization Society of the).	l			
Soulanges, No. One	,			
Vaudreuil, No. One				

E. MOREAU,
Director of Colonization.

Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

REPORT

ON THE

Works executed on Colonization Roads.

FROM 1st JANUARY 1871 TO 30th JUNE 1872.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Québec, 30th June 1872.

To Honorable L. Archambeault,

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec,

HONORABLE SIR,

Under the form of Statements, I have the honor to submit, a brief and comprehensive Report of all the works executed in the course of the eighteen months, extending from the 1st of January 1871 to the 30th day of June 1872, on the various Colonization Roads of this Province.

The legislative appropriations allowed to this Department have been employed and expended in the most judicious manner possible; and, with a view to greater economy, they have partially been given out under contract whenever this mode has been found advantageous and more profitable, as circumstances and localities would allow.

The large sums voted by the Legislature for the Colonization Roads during the period above mentioned, will certainly contribute to hasten the Colonization of the country, by developing the immense ramifications of our interior ways of communication, and by affording to settlers or new immigrants an easier and safer way of reaching the fine Agricultural settlements of the Eastern Townships, the center of the magnificent Region of Gaspé and Saguenay, as well as those of the Valley of Ottawa, and of the Territory of St Maurice.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MOREAU,

Superintendant of Colonization.

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1 At	Alma Road, 1st Section	2nd	The work on both sections contract by Messrs. Rolanger. The Alma road townships of Labarre secontinues from Heberty Décharge of the Alma in all. Ten miles of worked on this year, remains a great deal to plete it, besides an exteross the Petite Déchar hips through which the are the most productive timi; the population is fing; two sites for churchosen and will become the centres of flourishin	Mille-Vaches road This road from its point of departure to Tedousac, traverses the townships of Bergeronnes, Iberville and Mille-Vaches, and ends at Portneuf River in the latter township. Its whole length will be 52 miles.	Tremblay road	Anse St. Jean road	Bridge over Rivière aux Vases	Road in township Fraserville)	F.B.
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ROADS OF THE FIRST_CLASS—Continued. work done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, from 1st january 1871 to 30th june 1872	Amount	 66	400	400	572	Road from Quebec to Lake St. John.—Out 20,900 Greg. Tremblay of the 72 miles still to complete, trees have been felled to an extent of 41 miles in length, the remainder is suitable for a winter road. Elight lots have been taken up near the Belle Rivière Lake, and the settlers made considerable clearances thereon.	471
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7.	.	Port aux Quilles and the Bate des Ro- chers to and within 3 miles east of the latter place. The works are extremely costly owing to mountains and mining to be made. There are still 3 miles to complete. Lots are taken up throughout the whole length of this road.	Gagnon Branch l	Cauchon, road, Eastern section	-	oad from Quebec to Lake St. John.—Out of the 72 miles still to complete, trees have been felted to an extant of 41 miles in length, the remainder is suitable to a winter road. Eight lots have been taken up near the Belle Rivière Lake, and the settlers made considerable clearances thereon.	Chavigny and Montanban road
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•	-some settlers reside .here. A saw mill has been erected near it, on the banks of the River Batiscan.		==:							-			·				
Champlain	Champlain St. Narcisse road	385	- ³⁸ =	88 Frs. Trudel	:	12	-	÷	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	Ė	19	*	33	900		P.B
тор	do Road of Capile la Magdeleine	200	_ <u>.</u> _	D. G. Labarre	:	:	<u> </u>	:	<u>«:</u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	164	1	500	p. E
St. Maurice	St. Maurice Road of the 5th & 6th ranges of Shawenegan	575	- <u>8</u>	18 A. Rousseau	:		_	154	~		ൎ	1 154	86	4		555	Ę,
	This road commences from the line of lands lying between the 5th and 6th ranges of Shawenegan, runs through this township and is intended to end at the line which separates Carton from the unserveed territory, a distance of 12 miles; the fertility of the soil and the benefit the residents derive from the commerce in timber attract every year numbers of settlers. A chapel is about to be erected at St. Mathieu.						***************************************					-					
op 267	do Front road of the Little Shawenegan	394	3. 	53 John McLelland	:	<u>:</u>	-	<u>:</u> 91	-	<u> </u>	÷	9	٤	ო 	:	100	p.e.
Maskinongé	Maskinongé Rivière du Loup road		_														
	The grant of \$1,000 was not expended on this road but was laid out on the Rivière aux Ecorces road, the work upon which will be made in the course of the summer.	·- · · · · · · ·					,										
Berthier	St. Damien road	1,300	_ 	J. J. Desautels	7	<u>.</u>	8	27	~ 			16 27	<u> </u>	41		200	a E
Joliette	Drassard road Brassard road This important and well known road is now opened throughout its whole length, that is to say, 39 miles; there will be very needful and costly repairs to be made upon it.	3,926		J. B. Delfausse		-			~ 			15	240		<u> </u>	2000	8

ROADS OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

DRTAILED S.	DETAILED STATEMENT Of the WORK done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872.	ation B	oads in the Prov	ince of (Juebe	c, fre	m 1sí	Janu	ary 18	871 t	0 30	th J	nne	187
COUNTIES.	ROADS AND BRIDGES.	Amount expended	CONTRACTORS,	Length opened as a winter road.	Length At for	wheeled vehicles.	Length ballasted.	Length repaired.	Total length	worked upon.	Bridges.	Length to com- plete.		Probable cost.
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Joliette	Hetu Road Coutu Road From its point of the 5th range of s∘y through wh	200 1642 01	A. H. Coutu	-	m m	<u>.</u> დო	34.		m ⊲r	တက တက	318 396 396		20,7	2000 00 2000 00
Serrebonne		997 04	J. F. R. Arnauld	:	'n	- 18°		2 14	<u>.</u>	<u>≈</u>	280	2 -14		250 00
Montcalm	Montcalm A site for a Chapel has been selected in Doncaster.													
Terrebonne	Terrebonne Provost Road	4106 23	Th. S. Provost	<u>.</u>	7		6	9	30		œ	30		00 0009
ор .	Counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm and Joliette, and give a good outlet to settlers of the Mantawa. Morin Road	2500 00	G. Laviolette	2	2		104		•		390	01		4900 00

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550 00 Ls. Labelle	00 L. C. Leduc	93 Geo. Hamilton		00 J. A. Cameron	id.	.bi	28 P. Pélissier
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250	2,045 (3,210		00 द	700	500	746
Wolfe by Mr. Labelle, curate of St. Jérobne. St. Hypolite road It commences at the 1st range of Abercommences at the 1st range of Abercommence at the 1st range of Abercommence at the st. Hyppolite church, in the township of Kilkenny. Lots are taken up throughout its entire length.	Bridge over the Rivière du Nord in St. Colomban	Roads in the county of Argenteuil	The works done this year were chiefly repairs on the roads in the townships of Harrington, Ponsonby, Lakefield. Grenville and De Salaberry.	8 Road of the North West extremity of Derry and Mulgrave	do	'3 Road from Thurso to Ripon	Completely opened; many repairs are still; required to make it a first class road. do Road from Wakefield to Portland
9	Two-Moun- tains	National Authority	39	Ottawa	qo	'n,	චි

DETAILED STATEMENT of the work done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872 ROADS OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

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CONTRACTORS, CONDUCTORS &C.	í, A. Lévis	R. Déléage	B. McNally	Geo. Palmer	Benj. Moore
	cts.	-			
Amount	\$. cts	1	22682	393 82	200 00
Roads and Bridges.	l'ngth for which the contractor had to send to a great distance to procure the necessary earth to ballast it. A site for a Protestant Church has been selected in Wakefield. Hartwell, Ripon and Suffolk Road	in this new Settlement, and many others have purchased lands in Montebello, Papineauville and St. Casimir. Road of Moulin de la Rivière St. Joseph. Commences at the 1st. range of Kensington and terminates at the 1st. range of Aumond.	Thorne road as far as the Catholic church of Unslow	Road from Olter Lake Depot, as far as the line dividing Leslie from Thorne	Road from Thorns Cenirs to Otter lake Road beginning at the Government
Counties.	Ottawado.	ф	Pontiac	фор	do

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00 M. Kennedy	150 00 N. McKay	60 Henry Hoath	00 Terence Duff	00 S. McNally	Ed. Carlen	00 A. Stewart	00 M. Meers	100 00 R. McDonnell	113 47 J. T. Coghlan	50 W. Wallace	00 A. Campbell
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Clarendon in the direction of Bristol Four churches have been erected during the last five years	Road on the east side of River Coulonge	Front road of Clarendon Centre (Section of Otter lake road)	Road and bridges over Allumette Island.	do do Calumet Island	Sheen road	Calumet and Ottawa road in Bristol	Continuation of the Trout Lake road	2 68		Wilson's Mill road	Contribution \$140. Change on the I road
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HUADS OF DETAILED STATEMENT of the Work done on Colonization

Š	Соомтика.	ROADS AND BRIDGES.	A A B
Pont	Pontiac	on each side	
272	dodo	Road from the centre of Allumette Island Road leading to the front road of the Cameron sellement Chapeau bridge finished, gives an easy access to Pembroke and to Allumettes Island.	
	do	Approaches to the Chapean bridge on the Allumettes Island side	¥
	do	Approaches to Chapeau bridge on the Chichester side	
	do	Continuation of road in the township of Bryson	<u> </u>
	d 0	do Continuation of the road on the west side of the Coulonge river	

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Ã		J. B. McDonald	8 do	₹
25 L. Pope			00 Donald Beaton	00 C. A. Bailey
		26		
88		888	400	1,000
Given by contract to Mr. Proudfoot by the Municipality of Mansfield for \$240		The Ross road—East Section	The Ross road —West Section	Ditton and Chesham road
Complon		.	do	do
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DETAILED STATEMENT of the Work done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872. ROADS OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

									
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Length opened as a winter road.	×			-					
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CONDUCTORS,	1		E.Gendreau.	P	ay	tier.	<u>:</u>	cce	t-nat-
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CONDUCTOR ⁸ , CONTRACTORS, &C.		C. No	ज	P. Brassard	B. McAulay	J. B. Chartier	J. T. Lebel	L. N. Francœur.	J. Z. C. Miquelon
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			oad	Whitton roadhave this year taken road.	The Lingwick, Winslow and Hamden road	Stanstead The St. Hormenegilde road	North Ham roads open as far as the St.	The North Ham and Wolfestown road	do The St. Camillo and Dudswell road
H	l İ		E Color	er i	aden	filde road	rds	n roa	at th
ES,			contract to P. E. contract to P. E. ceted. Lots upon the Vercheres Col hapels are being ton.	Whitton road have this year road.	Han	filde roadhe construction ded to W. Lip it are completed	L G	towı	oll re t, bu
And Bridges,			act 1 Lots erch	ton thi	and	oad. stru w com	Han as fa	olfes	dsw.
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Roans	İ	rstor	ven ven ved ved l	ow a ettle ng t	ck,7	men st for aw les c	n an road	Ham	nillo mair hron
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	Ì	The old Marston Completed.	The Vercheres road I miles given by conducted are completed are reserved by the tion Society. Chapt in Bury and Ditton.	The Winslow and About 70 settlers lands along this	e Lir	he St. Hormeneg he contract for t road was awar Seven miles of i	The Wotton and I A summer road is	e No	The St. Camille and Dudswell road Nothing remains to be done, but the d courert throughout its entire length.
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Arthabaska Road "Des Pointes" in Chester	2 00 00	00 Ls. Prince		2			: ~		<u>. i</u>		2 23	3 102	2		360000	8
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legantic The Adstock road	300 300	00 W J. Ward.		-	=		:		<u>:</u>		-	7 331	2	_:	300000	
Starts at Craig's road in the township of Ireland and ends in that of Adstock in the county of Beauce. A chapel is being constructed upon this road.																
do The Ireland and Wolfestown road	217 45	45 Chs. Bennett.	-					-			<u>:</u>			<u> </u>	i	-8
branceThe Jersey and Lake Megantic road	0.38	F. X. Dulac.	- · - · -	-61	<u> </u>	~~~			<u></u>	<u> </u>	m	106		<u> </u>	000001	
The St. Ephrem and Broughton road (In Broughton.) No report.	3:09 80	80 J. A. Pellutier.	tior.		· . ==		IA									
do The Broughton road	500 00	op 		ەر.		-					7.0			_:	00009	8
Crosses the centre of Broughton and leads to St. Frederic at Theford. Opening works commenced this year. A chapel crected under the title of S. H. of Jesus.	-	F7. 1 5									 	·····				-1
doThe Adstock road (from Forsyth to Adstock)	371 78	78"H. Desmisseaux	eaux	- 		- 8	<u>:</u>			\equiv	=	6 <u>8</u>	7	<u>:</u>	210000	8
do The Shenly road (Grand Line)	876 80	80 F. Beaudoin.		က		<u> </u>	<u></u> :-		_;		<u></u>		-4*	:	1000	8
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<i>inucd.</i> bec, frc	Length fit for wheeled vehicles.	A.		:		25	55	82
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CLASS.—Continued. rovince of Quebec, fi	Length opened as a winter road.	į,						=======================================
E FIRST CL Ids in the Prov	CONTRACTORS, CONDUCTORS, &C.			70 Z. Lognon	02 Vital Cloutier	00J. Cayonette	B Lapierre	00 Hugh Kelly
OF TH ation Ros	Amount Expended.	S. cts.		270 70	021	00 00	374 50 B	00 007
ROADS OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Continued. DETAILED STATEMENT of the work done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872.	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		-From the R. C. Chapel of Aylmer to the township of Dorset.	The St. Come Road	Bridge over the "Le Bras" river	Dorchester Road in the 9th, 10th and 11th ranges of Langevin	The Ware road Towar's the froni Etchemin lake r ships of Ware, Metgermette, ab cellent lands on	The St. Edward road (1st, 2nd and 3rd
Detailed St	COUNTIES.		Beauce	ф	දි ප් 7 6	Dorchester	0	op.

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¥₩	id (in Granbourne) glmost the entire line. ogressing rapidly in the	th ranges of Cranbourne	2nd ranges of Standon	Stchemin to Standon	- B G	Laken			A great number of 10°s a near the Taché road, outlet settlers will not \$1080. Mr. Fertin has "Hammond Brook" a long.	par		uke road. Site for a in the township of Po- ourchue River. Pohene-
o.	11.4 11.4	anb	Sta	ind	g tr	are			che che che che che che che che che che	ď,		
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ran	fund cho r 2	98	g es	5	Ma	in Armagh			a \$200 and A great num n near the T outlet settlen \$1080. Mr. "Hammond	<u>.</u>		H. A. B.
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pe	The Etchemin road (in Cranbourne) Lots taken upon almost the entire line. Colonization progressing rapidly in the whole township.	ad i	ad	Road from Lake 1	The Mailloux road	The Armagh Roa Nearly all the lots	up. The Blais road	The Areso road	Local subscription \$200 and 73 days of statute labor. A great number of 10's have been taken near the Taché road, but f.r want of outlet settlers will not focate on it. The Taché road Local subscription \$1080. Mr. Fertin has built over the "Hammond Brook" a bridge 160 feet long.	Black River bridge	Tacl.é roa·l	The Pohenegamooke road. church chosen in the tow henegamooke. Bridge over the Fourchue R
do Read from the 6th to 11th ranges of Ware	<u> </u>	do Road in the 9th& 10	do Road in the 1st &		Fellechasse The Mailloux road Crosses the townships Daaquam, Bellechass vincial line.	ES.	£					
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cts. DETAILED STATEMENT of the work done on Colonization Roads in th: Province of Quebec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872 20.00 28(10,00 Probable cost. : : 4 : : plete. Z. œ 64 rength to com-7 : For Bridges. 22 268 92 220 ∞ 22 ಜ 泛 worked upon. Total length က : Length repaired. 3 Æ rength ballasted : : Σ : ∞ 7 ಜ ROADS OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Continued wheeled vehicles. rousty Tot 5 : : Length opened as a winter road. ::::: က ~ J. B. Dionne P. Pell tier..... Ta bot L. M. Lapointe Jos. Dionne..... CONTRACTORS, &C. Lévesque..... COMPUCTORS. Ċ Ξi 8 8 8 20 3 24 expended. Amount 719 292 000, 28 396 8 o miles long; crosses the townships of Woodbridge and Chabot and joins the Taché road; of the 8 miles unfinished, Temiscouata The Taché road...... Blue River road

Begins at the main Temiscounta road,
near the chapel of St. Honore, crosses, Begins at the end of the depth of the crosses the townships of Ixworth and Chapais, over the River Bic. Fertile lands above the River Bouabouscache. he Woodbridge road bridge 130 feet in length has been built 49 lots have been taken this year along The Chapsis road..... and comes out at the Provincial line 0 miles long; crosses the townships 6 are already open as a winter road. The Begon road..... Seigniory of "La Pocatière," ROADS AND BRIDGES. ength 28 miles. **G**0 Kamouraska. 10-COUNTIES. 9 ę

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Estcourt, 28 miles	dscrv6	d a dail.	terve (Ropairs)		•	:			T D B E	ros en d e ;	ad ercolonial Railway line ong lake in Packington	***
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the townships of Armand, Cabano and Bostford; is long.	do Road in Viger's R	_ }	doChemin de la Rés	do Viger road (Repairs)	_ <u>ಹ</u>	do Denonville and H	do New road in Begon	The Honeld road.	<u> </u>	toThe Cabano road Begins at the Te the valley of the New Bruns miles long. excellent water	do Delour du Lac road Begins at the Intercol and ends at Long la	
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	ROADS AND BRIDGES,		Rimouski The road of St. Denis Bast	The West St. Denis road50 settlers are located along this road.	Matane road (White River) No work done upon it this year. A grant of \$50.00 has been obtained for repairs.	Sandy Bay road The bridges carried away by floods should have been reconstructed. The road can be extended to the line of the Intercolonial Railway. The work is still incomplete.	The Fleuriau by-road (route) A mile and three quarters of this road must be repaired to make it passable as far as the Taché road where it ends.	The Tache road 75 miles long in Rimousk. 29 lots have been taken this year along the line of
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The Route Neigelte	The Route Fleuriau	onaventure. Roads in the county of Bonaventure, to	do The Vinse aux Gascons road	The McGinnis and Blais road	Walsh's Mill road Local Subscription, \$50.00.	The McPherson and McLeod road	School road No. 1	doJames McPherson's road	do The "Travers and Mauger" ro d	North River road	doThe McGee road	do The Catholic Church road of Paspe-	doThe New Carlisle Church of England road	doThe Bourdages road	doThe Rapides Plats road	do The Thériault road
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ROADS OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the work done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872.

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Contractors, Conductors, &c.														
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ROADS AND BRIDGES.		-Local subscription, \$60,00.	do The Dion road	do The Frs. Poirier road	do The Lepage road	do The Arseneau road	do Hamilton and New Richmond road	do The Caplan road	do The Campbelltown's Alley road	do The Little River road (Petite Rivière)	do Jos. N. Leblanc's road	do The Henry Cochrane road	do Road to the Bast of the Grand Cascapédiac	dohThe McLullan road
COUNTERS.		Bonaventure.	qo	do	Ор	do	do	do	фо _р	do	do	op	qo	٠٠٠٠٠٠

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-Local subscription, \$60.		_
Road to the west of la Grande Carcapediac	83	9
frish road	198	72
Thibodeau rond	66	36
Road between Blie and Joseph Mercier	198	2,
Lefebvre road	661	8
Pierre Allard's road	197	64
Arsoneau and Leblanc road	200	8
Kerney bridge road	001	8
Maltais and E. Allard's road	198	72
Road and bridge over the Nouvelle River	200	8
Road to the east of Escuminac River	5	8
Road to the west of Escuminac Ri-	. 61	8
Glenn road	8	8
Mann and Shoolbred road	9	8
Sandy Hill and River du Loup	901	8
Kippeltringan road	00	8
McDavid's Ravine road	5	8
Grand Line road	200	8
Acadians Road	9	8

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Work was given by contract to Thos.	Cape Rosier road (from the front road of the first range to the second)	Road to the East of the township Douglas, from the brilge over the Seal's Coveriver to the 3rd range. Work performed under contract by Chas. Kennedy and James Malony; road finished.	Bridge over Golden Brook, in the above Road Given under contract to Michael Kennedy Work not yet commenced.	Road on the south bank of Dartmouth river, in the south range of the township of Gaspé South	Road in the township of Romieu	Cape Chatte road	Ste. Anne des Monts road	Chien Blanc road	Lo Fox River road	Ship Head road	Road in the 2nd range of l'Anse à Beau-fils	Road from the 1st to the 2nd range to Laterreur's Mills	Ste. Adélaïde de Pabos road	lo Road on the North Shore of York River
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ROADS OF THE FIRST CLASS,-Continued.

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Probable cost.	69					400 00	٠		
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Length fit for wheeled vehicles.	₹	7	.: 63	==		<u>.</u>			
Length fit for	×			- :	- 				
Length opened as a winter road.	M.		<u>-</u>	-		14			
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Amount Conductors, expended Contractors, &c.		D. Philips	A. Painchaud	C. Baker	ор	John Gorman	"las. McIsaac	00 L. Roy	op Op
ded	cts.	S	8	8	8	35	8		30 30
Amount	•	224	250	120.	35	412	200		
Roads and Bridges.		GaspeRoad on the North shore of the Darmouth	doRoad on the North shore of river St. John, (Haldimand range)	do Cape Cove road	do Bridge on the road in the 2nd concession of Cape Cove. Work performed under contract by Ths. Savage.	do frishtown roa f	doPabos roadPabos road contract to J. O. Boulcher is now under way.	do Bridge over the Marsouis river	doBridge over Marsouis stream
Counties.		aspė	ор	do	••••	чор	do	ор	do

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Superintendent of Colonisation.

Quebec, 30th June 1872.

Department of Agriculture and Public Works,

ROADS OF THE SECOND CLASS

TAILEDS	DETAILED STATEMENT of the Work done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quedec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872.	ization	Roads in the Pro	vince o	fQueb	c, from	1st Jan	1ary 18	71 to	30th J	nue	1872.
Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount. .bebded.	CONTRACTORS, GONDUCTORS, &c.	Length opened as a winter road.	Length fit for wheeled vehicles.	Length ballasted.	Length repaired.	Total length work-	Bridges. :	Length to comple-	,,,,,,,,,,	Probable cost.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Chicoutimi de Kouspeganish bridge	\$ cts.	cts. H. Dufour.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	М. А.	Feet 204	M. A.	•	cts.
	do Ashuapmouchoung route	200	Théod. Bolduc	1	91	91	:	1 16		<u> </u>	:	
:	do 7th and 8th ranges of the township. Single Charlevoix appended \$250 as their share to aid in the building of this road; 86 lots were taken up upon which extensive clearances were made.		J. N. Gingras	13	. .	62		6	00			
	do Otis road	400	A. Bergeron	14	m	*		3 14		: e	500	:
ф	Road of the Rivière à l'Ours	180	N. Lavoie	2 11				1) &		12	8	i
Quebec	Road of the 40 acres	300	G. Bélanger.	1. :		;		-m		•	700	
· ·	PortneufSt. Romain route	298:	84J. B. Sanfaçon.	i	20	4		8	40	-	<u> </u>	
•	doSt. Casimir route	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. Ricard.									
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ne 1872.	Probable cost.	ets.		:	300	150	
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1 to	Bridges.	Feet 80	20	4	22	. 200	7.5
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uary	Total length	. κ	- 8	-	: 1	۰. آړ] ٠ ٠ها. .٠	-
st Jan	Length repaired,	M. A.	: :	: !			
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3, fro	Length ballasted.	X					
finule ebec	Wheeled vehicles.	A.	20	8		1.	
f Qu	rength at the	K				. poo	-
36. 4	e winter road.		5 2	6	20	d g seeds	
LA!	thength opened as	X.					
ROADS OF THE SECOND CLASS.—Continued. on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quedec, fr	GONDUCTORS, CONTRACTORS, &C		E. Proteau M. Héroux	T. Lizée	C. Tousignant	L. Robichauda	J. Lachapelle
TT.	Amount expended		62		1.1	-	53
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ROADS OF THE SECUND CLASS.—Continued. Detailed Statement of the Work done on Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January 1871 to 30th June 1872.	Roads and Bridges.	Champlein Road and bridge of St. Luc	do Road from Cote St. Pierre to the Piles read	St. Fierre & St. Paul (St. Naroisse section)	do Road of St. Pierre & St. Paul (St. Stanislas section) No report of the work done. do St. Charles road	_ <u>~</u> ~	St. Côme bridge
DETAILEDST	COUNTIES.	Champlain		90 90	ор	Joliette	do Terrebonne & Montcelm.

Terrebonne	Terrebonne Road of Mille-Isles	200	7	Ls. Labelle	-	~	2.	Ī	<u>-</u>	1	=	2	2 ¥ 97	- -		- 26 - 26	560	-
	Verbalized last year; it leads to St. Columban and neighboring townships.	-																
do	do Road in Ste. Agathe	- 	<u>ط</u> :	P. C. Bohémièr	+		•			: 	÷	<u>: </u>	-	+	<u>:</u>	<u>.</u>	: :	
Ė	Work postponed to last spring could not be done in time to enter in this report.			:		:								÷	 :			
tains	Chicot road	009	<u>v</u>	. Séguin					i	i	÷	-	$\dot{-}$	-	-		<u> </u>	
•	Work postponed to the spring could not be finished in time to enter into this report.				:	·		<u>. </u>		:		1			:	_		
Argenteuil	Argentcuil Bridge over the river du Diable	i	- 5	Geo. Hamilton		<u>:</u>			i	i	÷	$\frac{\cdot}{1}$:	<u> </u>	:	⇣	-	
do Brome	do Campbell's Creek bridge	4 01	88 D	88 G. Hamilton		+					- 	~!		+		-		
2 9	commenced.		-							:	-			-				
Compton	Road of the 8th and 9th ranges of Hereford Verbalized for the last s'x years. Local contribution \$200.	200	<u></u>	Horace Waldron			9		4	84	*		<u> </u>	071	4.	008	<u>.</u>	
do	do Road of the 6th and 7th ranges of Ditton. Verbalized partly in 1870 and partly in	9		L. H. Weston		-	_ i		. 25		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		12		4 00	<u> </u>	
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Superintendent of Colonization.

Department of Agriculture and Public Works,

Quebec, 30th June, 1872.

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APPENDIX No. 4.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF MR. EDWARD BARNARD Jr. EMIGRATION AGENT ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

To the Honorable, The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Quebec.

Sir,

By your letter, dated the third of February last, you honored me with instructions relating to my appointment as Immigration Agent for the Province of Quebec. You therein stated that I should proceed immediately to the Continent of Europe, for the purpose of fostering and directing towards this Province the emigration of a healthy, moral, industrious and law-abiding population, well fitted to develope the resources of our Country

My main efforts, however, should tend towards the immigration of such an agricultural population as would introduce into our parishes the improvements practised in Europe, and serve as models to our farmers, by showing them how to obtain the largest net returns from their farms without impoverishing them.

I was moreover instructed to observe and report upon all agricultural improvements, and industries connected with agriculture, which might be introduced with advantage in this Province. I left Canada, via Portland, on the 11th February, bringing with me excellent letters of recommendation from the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, from their Lordships the R. C. Bishops of St. Hyacinthe and of Rimouski and several others kindly given me.

On arriving at Liverpool I saw the Messrs Allan, Brothers, with a view of obtaining information as to the extent of Immigration from the Continent. They informed me that all their efforts towards emigration from France, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany and Switzerland had been so far unavailing; and that, notwithstanding the great activity of their agent at Antwerp, M. Richard Berns, the emigration from Belgium was still very small, and what emigrants did leave went to the Western States of America.

This want of success is attributed to the lack of knowledge, amongst all classes of the continental population, concerning Canada generally, and particularly of this Province. The Messrs. Allan informed me that, even in England, the most unaccountable prejudices generally exist against the Province of Quebec and that the Dominion itself is far from sufficiently known by most emigrants. They expressed their regret that our Dominion Emigration Agents had not yet been in a position to make known our immense resources, by means of the press and by numerous special pamphlets and other printed matter for general distribution. However, the measures taken by this Province to foster emigration were fully approved of.

The Messrs Allan informed me that their passenger and freight agents in the United Kingdom numbered about (600) six hundred: these agents are all active business men, whose interest it would be to induce emigration to Canada and increase our trade, thereby increasing their own. All they require is information, in a form which would allow them to give it thorough circulation in their district. They would be willing to distribute, at their own expense, all printed matter

supplied them by the Canadian government; and, should the government be willing, these agents might be made Canadian Emigration Agents, and perform all duties appertaining to that charge without any remuneration whatever, as their general business would be greatly increased thereby. (See appendices A. and B.) In this case, they would be willing to place themselves at the disposal, and under the control, of the principal Dominion Emigration Agent, for all matters connected with their official duties.

It is my duty to state that, whilst in England, I heard a great many complaints as to our want of organization in respect to emigration. It was thought that, with the annual grants for this object, much better results could be obtained. The general cry seemed to be for printed information, in such a form as could reach the hundreds of thousands who leave the United Kingdom every year. It was suggested that special emigration commissioners be appointed in Canada, whose duty it would be to collect all information tending to increase emigration towards Canada, viz: by the registration of labor through all parts of Canada, showing how many hands could find employment in the various trades and occupations; the wages offered &c., &c., by supplying all the emigration agents in Europe with the public documents, the newspaper articles, &c, making known our resources, the inducements to their development, and, generally, all information of interest to persors who might think of becoming Canadian settlers. Another important duty, to be performed by these Commissioners, would be to direct without loss of time, the emigrants to their destination, and prevent american agents from plying their trade, on the arrival of emigrants in Canada, and sending to the States those whom we have brought here at a considerable cost.

Should foreign immigration, and the return of Canadians from the United States, become considerable, it might be found advisable to appoint in this Province an immigration Commissioner, to superintend this department, and also take measures to prevent emigration from our country; for it seems evident that if the wants of labor were regularly and thoroughly registered, and the resul's published, many canadians, now obliged to search for labor in the States, would in many instances find better employment at home.

I was also repeatedly told in England that our Dominion Emigration agencies in the United Kingdon are far from being as successful as they might become. Not that the agents are themselves to blame, but from the want of organization and superintendence. Thus, out of the four agencies in the United Kingdom, (at London Dublin, Cork and Glasgow, I am told that the first only is allowed an assistant. Consequently, the other offices must be closed whenever the agent has to leave his office, which must frequently happen. Then, it seems that none of them have the statutes, either local or federal, nor the public documents published by our divers administrations, nor the most important books containing trusworthy information on Canada. They often are even without the emigration pamphlets published by the Province of Quebec and Ontario and must, sometimes, wait several weeks for a fresh supply.

As the Montreal Ocean S. S. Co. have agencies in every place of some importance in the United Kingdom, it is clear that, should their terms above mentioned be accepted by the Dominion Government, the four emigration agents would be well employed in superintending, from a central Dominion Emigration agency, all the sub-agencies thus formed. This central agency could then correspond directly with the Emigration Commissioners in each Province, obtain from them all necessary information respecting Emigration, and circulate regularly this information through the English Press and all their sub-agencies.

It is difficult to exaggerate the important services which would be rendered to Immigration by the Press of Great Britain and the Continent. In

the United Kingdom only, the «Montreal O. S. S. Co.» advertises regularly in more than (350) three hundred and fifty different newspapers. These papers all have a large circulation, which, in the aggregate, sums up to several millions of readers. They would, it seems, be willing to publish frequent articles relating to emigration, give statistics on Canada, and circulate, through the whole of Europe, information which would do more to foster immigration into our Provinces than the unaided efforts of hundreds of agents.

Should the numerous agencies of the Messrs Allan become emigration subagencies of the Canadian Government, by keeping them constantly supplied with printed matter and information relating to immigration into Canada, we would no doubt secure excellent results. And to obtain from this organisation the greatest advantages, it would only be necessary to secure a constant and thorough superintendence of the sub-agents, by frequent visits and regular correspondence, rom the principal Dominion Emigration agency in England.

Prejudices very frequently exist against passenger agents; they are supposed to direct at their will emigrants into one country in preference to another. ever, as a rule, emigrants are mainly influenced by information which reaches them at home, either by what they hear or what they read; and generally, they communicate with emigrant or passenger agents, only when their choice is made of the country in which they intend to settle. It also seems to me a mistake to suppose that the interest of passenger agents induces them to send emigrants as far as possible, with a view of receiving a larger commission on the passage money. As far as the "Montreal O. S. S. Co." is concerned, they derive no profit whatever, I am told, on the sale of tickets further than Quebec. Their only inducement in the sale of through tickets to the States is to secure, for their steamers, a traffic which would otherwise be completely in the hands of american lines. On the other hand, every emigrant who is induced to settle in Canada, must become a source of revenué to their company. A proof of these statements lies in the fact that this company has published and circulated, at its own expense, two pamphlets, printed by the hundred thousand copies, one in french and the other in english, in which the advantages of Canada, as a field for emigration, are very fully explained. A map showing the St. Lawrence route, as compared with those in the United States, accompanies each pamphlet. If it be remembered that the Dominion Government had not yet published any emigration pamphlet, the efforts of this private company will be better appreciated. At all events, it will be clear to every one that the "Montreal O. S.S. Co." finds its interest in forwarding emigration to Canada, and that it would not willingly allow its agents to work against the company's welfare, by inducing emigrants to settle in the States in preference to Canada. Moreover, as a ticket from Liverpool to Quebec can be purchased for about one half of what, one for the Western States would cost, it is evident that many emigrants might be induced to come here, when their means would not allow them to pay for a more extended voyage; and a larger business could therefore be done by the passenger agents. It will thus be seen that these agents will, in their own interest, favor emigration to Canada if emigrants can only be induced to come. But, to obtain this object, and counteract the efforts of the numberless agents interested in emigration to the United States, it seems evident that great efforts must be made to circulate information, respecting the inducements Canada can offer to emigrants. Let it be clearly proved and made known, that a certain class of emigrants will readily find constant and remunerative employment in this country, and wants will very soon be supplied.

These suggestions, at first sight, might appear quite irrelevant to my mission; however, I take it as part of my duty to thus enter into this subject, because the action taken by the Dominion Government must necessarily command more influence abroad, that what could be secured by the local Government;

and also, because our success in bringing immigration into this Province must necessarily be greater, and much more economical, if the Dominion Emigration agencies can be made thoroughly efficient.

Another consideration, important to the welfare of the whole country, is that our Dominion agencies abroad, if well managed, and by their constant circulation of information on Canada, can induce many tradesmen and manufacturers to settle in Canada, who must bring with them a considerable capital. In fact, should proper pains be taken, it is possible to secure, for this country, an important share of the superabundant wealth, industry, and skill of Europe.

I beg leave to call your attention to the want of special information, printed in such a form as to interest the commercial and industrial classes of Europe, so that they might obtain an insight into our resources, the extent of our commerce, what produce we can dispose of, what are our tariff dues, our navigation laws, and in short, a synopsis of such matter as might open us new channels of trade. Information of this nature, carefully selected and freely circulated by all Dominion Emigration agents, would no doubt be most beneficial to this country. I may here state that, during my short stay in Europe, questions of this nature were asked, wherever I went.

According to your instructions, on arriving at London, I immediately called on Mr. Dixon, canadian emigration agent in England. During the whole of my stay in Europe I had the good fortune of constant communication with him, thereby benefitting greatly, from his long experience and excellent judgment. He has given me, in all circumstances, the greatest assistance. I may safely say that a better or more trustworthy agent could hardly be found.

Mr. Dixon introduced me to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, who showed me great attention, and kindly procured me, from Lord Granville, special letters of introduction to H. M. Ambassadors on the continent, which proved very useful.

H. M. Commissioners called my attention to the fact that their duties, which mainly consist in directing, towards British Provinces, the large flow of emigration which leaves the United Kingdom every year, enabled them to be particularly useful to Canadian Immigration.

They would feel thankful for all information which might enable them to send to Canada the class of emigrants which we need. Out of the 256,940 British subjects, who emigrated from the United Kingdom in 1870, only 35,295 came to Canada, out of which number about one half must be deducted, who are known to have taken through-tickets to the Western States. The mere annual emigration from the United Kingdom exceeds a quarter of a million persons, and it is certainly strange that so small a portion should choose Canada for their future home.

H. M. Emigration Commissioners declare that, of all countries receiving this large annual exodus of British subjects, they know of none which possesses more attraction for Emigrants, than Canada does; and if our share of emigrants, with the large aggregate wealth they carry, is so small, it is entirely due to the fact that our undoubted advantages have not been sufficiently made known.

Besides their annual report, H. M. Commissioners publish a pamphlet headed "Information for Emigrants to the British Colonies" containing what information they can secure, to which is added a small map showing the route to the different British colonies, and their respective distances. This pamphlet can be purchased in many parts of the United Kingdom for four cents (2d). They also publish a large pamphlet, headed "Colonisation Circular" which contains, besides

the above, more detailed information respecting the names and addresses of Emigration and Immigration agents in Great Britain and the colonies, cost of transport, assisted passages offered to Emigrants by certain colonies; statements relating to the labour market:

A Synopsis of Emigration laws;
" " laws relating to the sale of lands;

" qualifications required to practice different professions in the colonies;

" the naturalisation laws;

"The working of gold mines; notes on the climate of different colonies; wages; salaries; cost of provisions and other valuable information to emigrants. This pamphlet is sold 12 cents (6d.)

I was requested by H. M. Commissioners to call your attention to the statements contained in the above mentioned pamphlets, so that they might be looked into and, if necessary, corrected and improved before the next year's edition. I give in the margin the list of pages relating to Canada.

Whilst waiting for my passports and the promised recommendations to H. M. Ambassadors on the continent, I corresponded with M. Keller, then deputy for Alsace in the National Assembly sitting at Bordeaux, on the subject of Alsacian Emigration. It was arranged that we should meet at Paris on the 20th March, but on the eve of my departure the Paris Revolution broke out, I therefore decided to begin my operations in Belgium. I met M. Keller some weeks later and found him quite favorable to the immigration of his countrymen into Canada. He moreover assured me that, as a rule, we would find the Alsacians a moral, hardy, industrious and generally desirable population.

However, at that time, the Prussian Government seemed quite unfavorable to emigration from the newly conquered provinces. Any person advocating emigration without a special licence was liable to a heavy fine with imprisonment. After consultation with H. M. Ambassador at Brussels, I thought it more prudent not to ask this special licence in the name of your Government, but to interest a gentleman connected with the "Montreal O. SS. Co." who desired to establish himself as their agent in Strasbourg. However, and notwithstanding all his efforts to obtain the desired permission; I had to see the authorities myself in Strasbourg, who at last consented to allow an emigration agency in Alsace-Lorraine, on the condition that eight thousand dollars would be deposited with the Government, as a guarantee in favor of the emigrants. The Messrs Allan consented to deposit this sum of money, establish a general agency in Strasbourg, with numerous subagencies in different parts of the Province. They have since informed me that these arrangements had been completed.

In the mean time I visited Belgium carefully, to ascertain what emigration could be secured out of this industrious but very dense population. The letters which were given me by the Hon. M. Chauveau, were here most useful to me. Through these letters and those from H. M. Ambassador, I was placed in communication with the Belgian Government who informed me that no objection would be made to emigration, if my mission were successful. Although the general impression seemed to be that the prosperous state of that country would render our efforts unavailing, I have convinced myself that a very considerable stream of emigration from Belgium to Canada may be kept up, if we can only prove to their densely packed agricultural population, that our Country offers them a larger and better field for their energies, and if the advantages we offer are widely made known.

To fulfil my mission and secure "a moral and law abiding population," a considerable danger had to be avoided. Unfortunately Belgium, with the rest of the Continent, has not escaped from the anti-social element which had just brought France to ruin and whose main end is the total demoralisation of the working classes, by teaching them to set at nought all principles of morality and justice.

With a view of avoiding this "revolutionary element" I thought it necessary to secure the assistance of the R. C. Clergy in Belgium, the only religious organisation in that country. After consultation with the Revd. Mr. Laforêt, Principal of the Louvain University, their Lordships the Bishops of Malines and of Namur, I caused to be printed in french, flemish and german 15,000 posters, 60,000 hand bills and 25,000 circulars (for copies see Appendices C. and D.)

A copy of your pamphlet on Emigration to this Province was then sent to the Clergy, to the mayors and other influential persons in Belgium, Switzerland, Alsace-Lorraine, the Northern and Western Provinces of France, with a circular (c) in which was explained my mission, the wants of our population and the advantages offered in the Province of Quebec to respectable emigrants. I also inclosed a few hand bills, with a request that they should be circulated amongst such persons, in each locality, as might be induced to emigrate.

Similar documents were also addressed to the continental press, who at once responded in the most flattering manner to our appeal. I collected in a short space of time about sixty different papers, which were sent you, in which our country was very favorably spoken of. Many have since published long extracts from your emigration pamphlet, and some french and german papers have republished the whole of it, without any remuneration whatever.

This extensive distribution of printed matter had but commenced, when questions of all description-same pouring in. I had recourse to other printed circulars, in which answers were given to the most usual questions; to those were added notes giving the special information called for.

On my arrival at Antwerp M. Richard Berns, the Belgian agent of the Montreal O. S. S. Co., kindly placed his offices and staff at my disposal; I thankfully made use of both. However, to forward the considerable work of distribution above mentioned, I was obliged to secure the assistance of three clerks during one month; one of them Mr. DeVos, has since been constantly employed in giving the necessary information required and informing me, during my absence whilst travelling, of all important questions as they occurred. My stay in Belgium extended from the 20th March to the 1st July; as it was then useless to go to France or Alsace-Lorraine, on account of the disturbed state of these Countries, I thought it best to acquiesce in the desire of the Council of Agriculture and visit, as its delegate, the most important agricultural shows of England, Ireland and Scotland. I first attended the "Bath and West of England show" held at Guildford. I was afterwards present at the great trial of implements at Stafford, connected with the Royal Agricultural Society of England's show; which took place immediately after at Wolverhampton.

I then visited the County show of Oxford and had there the advantage of inspecting the immense agricultural implement works of the Messrs. Howard. I then went to London and there I saw the great horse show of 1871 and the International Exhibition.

Whilst in London I looked into the process most recommended for the utilisation of sewerage, and other manures which are generally allowed to go to waste in our cities, towns and villages. After careful examination of the irrigated farm of Mr. Hope at Rumford, I visited for the same purpose the small town of Rochdale, whose system of dried sewerage is considered the best in England. Hence I went to Scotland for the Highland agricultural show at Perth, and from there to the Royal show at Dublin.

I then visited the Festineog Railway, with a view of studying the most useful and economical system of communications, for the settlement of our wild lands. This railway, which runs from the highlands in Wales to the Irish sea, is only

 $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches guage, and carries, it seems, more freight per mile than our Grand Trunk Railway.

I intend to write a special report, on that part of my voyage more intimately connected with agriculture, which, with your permission, I will address to the Council of Agriculture.

On the 10th of August I returned to Antwerp and after conferring with M. Berns and Mr. de Vos, and leaving them what instructions they might require during my absence, I started on an extended voyage, to visit the different Europeau countries from which a suitable emigration might be expected. I went round Holland, then through the whole of Belgium again, for the third time; then I made several stays in the Provinces along the Rhine, and hence to Strasbourg, where permission was granted to open an emigration agency as above mentioned. I afterwards visited Switzerland carefully, and then went through France. With the exception of Switzerland, I found in these different countries an exceedingly dense agricultural population, following generally an excellent system of cultivation. Moreover, in all the Rhenish Provinces, the consequences of the last war have been most destructive, and this population which until now had always been so attached to the soil, is preparing to leave their country in very large numbers. We can, no doubt, easily find in these countries the labourers we want. However, it must be remembered that although this population is industrious, economical and far advanced in the practice of agriculture, yet they would find themselves here in circumstances entirely different from our own. They are accustomed to obtain the sustenance of a whole family on a few acres of ground; but their mode of farming requires a wonderful amount of manual labour; a system which could hardly be economical in this Province. Emigration from these countries would supply us with able gardeners, excellent farm and other servants, clever mechanics &c; but it might be a mistake to expect them to manage our farms, or to settle with advantage on our wild lands, until they have acquired experience by a residence of some years in this country.

The farmers who, in my opinion, are best suited to serve as models, for the cultivation of our ordinary sized farms, and whose experience seems best adapted to our country, must be looked for in the low-lands of Scotland. Our agricultural Societies and other persons interested in the agricultural improvement of this province, would do a great amount of good if they could induce two or three good scotch farmers to settle with their families in every county and, if possible, in every parish in this province. Were rented farms, already stocked, offered them on reasonable conditions, a much larger revenue could be secured for the proprietors; in the same time, really model farms would be established in each locality, which would necessarily tend to improve greatly the system of agriculture in the vicinity. Were liberal terms offered, I have every reason to believe that many excellent scotch farmers could be brought out and induced to settle in our french districts.

On my arrival in Paris I called on Mr. Bossange the principal agent of the Montreal O. S. S. Co" in France. This gentleman, so long and so favorably known in this province, gave me every possible assistance and did his utmost for the success of my mission. So far, the french government has not been favorable to emigration to foreign countries. No Emigration agent is allowed to act in France without a special permission, which cannot be obtained without a deposit of 40,000 francs, \$8000. As this sum was not deposited Mr. Bossange felt it very difficult to act. However, after communicating with Mr. Ennis at Liverpool, Mr. Bossange was authorised to apply at once to the authorities for the necessary permission, the company promising to deposit the required sum when needed.

In the mean time the same company had authorized Mr. Berns at Antwerp, to 305

apply to the Prussian Government for permission to establish a general emigration agency at Cologne, and to promise that the necessary guarantee of \$8000 would be deposited when desired.

The different sums thus advanced by the "Montreal O. S. S Co" to secure emigration to Canada, amount to twenty four thousand dollars, besides the very great expense needed to keep up so many agencies. I feel it my duty to mention these facts as deserving the greatest praise.

Mr. Bossange was at that time preparing for the Messrs. Allan a french pamphlet on emigration to Canada, in which the advantages offered to emigrants from the continent, by the province of Quebec, are very fully developed. On his request I looked it over and caused a few notes to be added, which, I trust will prove useful. One hundred thousand copies of this pamphlet will be circulated through France, Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium and will, I hope, bring to our shores next spring a large currant of immigration.—I think myself bound to call your attention to these efforts of the "Montreal O. S. S. Co", Mr. Ennis, Mr. Bossange and Mr. Berns, who have proved of such assistance in the furtherance of my mission

Whilst in Paris the Revd Mr. Verbist, belgian priest and missionary, informed me' of his intended visit to Canada, to judge by himself of the advantages which our province can offer to farmers from the northern provinces of Belgium and Holland, with a view of bringing here a colony early this spring. The Messrs Allan kindly offered him a free passage to Quebec.

About this time you honoured me with a letter granting me leave to return to Canada for a while on private affairs, and in the same time, to make arrangements for the settlement of the emigrants whom we expect next spring. On my arrival I was instructed to visit with the Revd. Mr. Verbist, the Eastern townships, the Ottawa and such other parts of the Province as might offer the greatest advantages for the settlement of foreign emigrants. On my return from these expeditions I intend to write a special report on the results obtained.

In conclusion, I again beg leave to call your attention to the importance of a thorough organisation, which will secure a careful selection of the emigrants to be sent to this province, and will find suitable employment for them shortly after their arrival in Quebec. Should it so happen that those who come first have reason to be dissatisfied, their unfavorable reports may neutralize our best efforts On the other hand, if they are pleased with the employment they find on their arrival, the letters they will no doubt write home must secure us a larger stream of emigrants than all that could be said or done by our agents.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDW. BARNARD, Jr Immigration Agent, Province of Quebec.

Quebec, 30th October 1871

APPENDIX.

Montreal, 4 December 1871.

Messrs. H. & A. Allan,
Montreal,

Gentlemen,

I understood from Mr. Ennis that the Canadian O.S. S. Co., would be willing to distribute without expense all the information which would tend to increase emigration to Canada, provided the Canadian Govt. would supply you with pamphlets &c.

He also stated that if your agents were appointed Canadian Govt. Emigration Agents they would perform the duties appertaining to their charge, without any remuneration whatever from the Canadian Govt; as their other business would be greatly increased thereby.

Should these offers be accepted by your firm, I would be in a position to bring them before Govt. of the Province of Quebec for their immediate attention, with a view of having them accepted by the Dominion Govt. at Ottawa.

I have the honor to be,

Gents.

Your obt. servt.

EDW. BARNARD JR, Govt. Immg. Agent,

P. of Q.

Montreal, 4th December 1871.

Ed. BARNARD, JR. Esq.

Immigration Agent for the Province of Quebec.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your enquiry of this morning, we beg to state that we will be willing to cause our agents in Great Britain and the continent to distribute without expense all information which would tend to increase immigration to Canada, provided the necessary pamphlets and printed matter are supplied us by the Canadian Government.

We are also willing that our passenger agents should be appointed Canadian Government Emigration Agents to perform all duties appertaining to their charge without remuneration.

Yours truly,

H. &'A. ALLAN.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,:

Quebec, February 1st 1871.

SIB,

I have the honor to inform you that by an order in Council dated the 31st January last you have been appointed immigration agent for the european continent.

The object of the government in trusting you with this important mission is to hring to this Province as much as possible of the farming population.

The various branches of industry connected with agriculture, such as the preparation of flax, cheese making, manufacture of beet-root sugar &c. &c., might also furnish an excellent class of emigrants.

You will have to devote your particular attention to such intending emigrants as may be possessed of some means on their arrival here; unless he be a single man and able to make a living for himself, the emigrant devoid of means will not much improve his condition by coming to our shores.

You are too much acquainted with the many hardships to be encountered here by paupers to encourage them to come. Families possessed of sufficient means to make a clearing for themselves in the bush and able to wait for their first crop, or young men understanding farm labor, who might at once find employment with our farmers, and later on settle for themselves are the sort of emigrants we count upon.

Well qualified and well recommended farmers would also very easily find a position either in renting farms, or in hiring themselves as farm managers.

The rural districts of Belgium and of the north of France are likely the places where you will find a class of emigrants best adapted to this province; there you may concentrate all your efforts.

In the eastern provinces of France wasted by the last war, there must be also a large number of families anxious to avoid the distressing situation made to them by the conclusion of peace. You will also visit these districts.

The Province of Quebec can rely in France and Belgium on many influential friends who will be of great help in performing the duties of your mission; it will be for you to visit them, to take their advice, thus interesting them, in the success of your proceedings.

I cannot very well enter into details as to the mode of action you will have to follow. On the whole I trust to your judgment, to your zeal for the agricultural class, and to your devotion to this Province.

You will circulate carefully the pamphlet published by government on european emigration, and you will lose no opportunity to comment upon it. By spreading the many informations contained in it, no doubt you will succeed in getting this Province considered as a suitable home and a desirable field of enterprise for intending emigrants speaking the french language.

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However I wish no body to arrive here allured by expectations which he could not realize in course of time. The official pamphlet may be looked upon as a safe guide on that point, and whoever will peruse it carefully, no matter what happens him, will never have a just cause of recrimination against us.

Above all try and find moral and orderly people, and send as many as you can of that stamp, always keeping in view that it would be far better to have only a few emigrants of the right sort, than to throw amongst our population a discontented and troublesome element.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed), L. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

For the Province of Quebet.

To MR. Ed. BARNARD, Montreal.

REPORT OF Mr. JONES,

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Rickmond, December 8th 1871.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeaul!, M.P.P., &c., Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture, Quebec.

Sir,

Pursuant to your intimation, conveyed to me by your letter of the 31st of January, which I received on the second of February last, that having been honored by the command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to proceed to England as special Commissioner of Emigration from this Province to the British Isles, it was important that I should reach my destination "in time to get the emigrants ready to take passage by the first ships coming to Quebec," I departed on my mission, sailing from Portland, on the 11th of February and arrived in England on the 24th of the same month. At the time of my departure I had not received my commission nor credentials, but thought it not advisable to wait, as the season was already far advanced.

My instructions, in brief, were to the effect that I should bring before the people of the British Isles the advantages offered to the emigrating classes by this Province; and you were good enough to leave to my own judgement the selection of the means by which that object would be best accomplished. The circulation of the pamphlet published by your department was especially enjoined upon me, and I was directed to give my attention more to the quality than the number of those purposing to emigrate through my agency. Your instructions also suggested that I would find it to the advantage of my mission to enlist the active sympathies of the various Emigration—Societies in England and Scotland; and, furthermore, that the great want of the Province being "laborers and others conmected with the various branches of agricultural industry," the success of my mission would be best promoted by giving special attention to the rural districts: and I was particularly enjoined that while endeavoring to select "moral and orderly people." I should use no representations calculated to "allure" to our shores any who may subsequently have it to say that they had been deceived by my statements. The tenor of your instructions, in short, while leaving everything to my own discretion, encouraged me to be candid in my public utterances with a view to attract good in preference to many emigrants. These suggestions I have endeavored to follow.

Subsequent instructions from Ottawa, reaching me through your office, and covering my credentials under the hand and seal of the Secretary of State, authorized me, that, whenever I felt it necessary, I should consult with and command the services of the Dominion Emigration Agents in Great Britain.

I had hoped that the cases of pamphlets, despatched from your office on the 9th of February, would have accompanied me and been on hand so as to commence my work immediately on my arrival on the other side. By some mischance, however, they did not reach me until the middle of May; but in the interim I had applied for and obtained from you another consignment. The delay was extremely unfortunate seeing, that it added greatly to the disadvantage which

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my arrival so late in the season threw in the way of my success in the attempt to divert those who purposed emigrating, and whose destination was by this time very generally determined. My first knowledge of my colleagues' mouvements, I had on meeting him on board the steamship.

Mr. Dixon, the intelligent and efficient chief agent for the Dominion, with great alacrity placed at my disposal one of the rooms in his office, and gave me information as to the measures then being taken by the various Metropolitan Emigration Societies, in promotion of emigration to Canada, and was very frank and ready with advice, which I afterwards found of great value to me in prosecuting the object of my mission.

I gathered incidentally that the expenditure allowed by the department was confined within most parsimonious limits, and that, consequently the Dominion Agents' assistance to me, in furthering my movements, would be limited to giving me advice and acting as a means of communication between myself and you and the Ottawa departments.

Mr. Dixon had distributed the pamphlets sent by your department, very widely, and, as I afterwards had occasion to know, very judiciously; and when I arrived was engaged in despatching the remainder. Being without my own supply, Mr. Dixon kindly placed at my disposal those remaining with him, and these I afterwards returned, together with a further stock, from the second consignment forwarded to me from your office.

Until the arrival of your cases of pamphlets, the chief agent seems to have been entirely without printed information of any kind applicable to this Province.

Having concurrent powers with the Dominion agent, and the right of independent action:—it is greatly to be lamented that so little in the way of spreading information in regard to the resources of this Province should have been done, and it is felt in England that we have either nothing to offer to emigrants or, are indifferent to the promotion of that vital interest. My appearance therefore as an envoy to commence that long neglected work, was hailed with great satisfaction, and by no one more earnestly than by Mr. Dixon, whose devotion to his duties and intelligent appreciation of the right means to use in their prosecution, admit of no doubt whatever. I may here notice that just about the time of my arrival, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration issued their annual report, and for the third or, indeed, fourth time, I am not certain which, they complain in it of having received no replies to their questions, and no report on the subject of Emigration to Canada.

My own impression from the first was, that in view of the peculiar wants of the Province and the limited demand which existed for mechanics and artizans, the rural districts, while they offered the best material, also afforded me the opportunity to utilize my time to the best advantage. That they would be more expensive to work I was aware, but I decided to make a beginning there. I was not sanguine in regard to the results to be expected from a first effort of this kind, but I feel confident that a repetition will give results more than commensurate with the expense incurred.

An examination of the agencies employed and the class of emigrants likely to be influenced by the different Metropolitan Emigration Societies convinced me that it would not further the object of my mission to cooperate with them; and I was, furthermore influenced in making my decision to avoid any official connection with them by the consideration that the promoters had in view the settlement of their emigrants exclusively in selected districts of Ontario, which had been previously viewed and reported upon by agents of their own, who had

made full preparations for the despatch of all, whichtheir funds would permit of their sending out this season.

Nor, indeed, do I think that the inconstant artizan class, ever seeking employment in the large towns of England, afforded the material I was in search of. was glad to find that Mr. Dixon's opinion agreed with my own, that I should give my principal attention to the Agricultural districts, and I accordingly proceeded to arrange a lecturing tour through the rural counties of England and Wales, choosing the best centres, and gave my first lecture at Reading in Berkshire. To this report I append a list of towns in which I delivered public lectures, and, upon the whole I may say, that I was successful in obtaining hearers. season, however, was far advanced,—the warm weather and long evenings of midsummer were approaching, a season devoted to recreation by the laboring classes; and during the latter part of my sojourn I had frequently to put up with small audiences. I was aware, that to keep up the effect produced by a solitary lecture in a given locality, other means were necessary to supplement my work, and I early applied to you for permission to print some large posters and to keep short advertisements in a hundred or so of the county newspapers, but influenced no doubt by the consideration of the small sum voted by Parliament for the service of Emigration, you declined the application, and there was nothing left for me, but that I should make my voice heard as widely and distribute the pamphlets as extensively, as circumstances permitted.

The expenses attending my public lectures far exceeded my expectations, and greatly crippled my efforts at any expansion of the means which I might otherwise have used in addition to my public addresses.

The expense attending any future mission of the kind may be very much reduced by limiting the lectures to special localities and writing them thoroughly; long sketches of travel, and duplicated advertisements and printed bills would be avoided: but public lectures in such cities as Bristol, Plymouth, Bolton, Bradford, Leeds, Aberdeen, Dundee, Oxford and the like, will always involve a large expense, and, what is of more consequence, a considerable waste of effort. In only five cases was I privileged by having the free use of the Hall for my lecture; and in making future arrangements it will be safe not to put the expense down at less than thirty dollars per lecture. It is obvious that a larger appropriation must be made to cover all such expenses. If I have the honor of being sent again on the same mission, probably my experience will enable me to economise in some respects. But I am chiefly anxious to urge upon you the prime importance of being liberal in the matter of printing and advertising. The want of means to make any liberal expenditure in this respect was a very serious drawback to me. Every where I found the walls of the towns, the chief public offices and places of public resort furnished with mammoth posters, embellished in all the colors of the printer's art, pourtraying-frequently in extravagant terms-the advantages offered to emigrants by the Western States, Victoria, and Tasmania. I was glad to find that Ontario was now and then represented in "printer's ink"—though more modestly than her competitors: but not a solitary announcement on the part of Quebec. The newspapers also abound with advertisements to the like Pamphlets also, setting forth in glowing terms the advantages held out to Emigrants, are scattered over the length and breadth of the land. These announcements indicate how great is the demand for labor in these several fields of Emigration. The public reading-rooms are supplied with maps and broad-sheets issued by both governments and, public companies, as well as a fair assortment of newspapers devoted to the interests of Emigration to these several destinations. Furthermore, in every town and village of the United Kingdom one or more passenger brokers are to be found who are specially interested in promoting particular lines of Emigration. They are the paid agents of Governments or land and Railway Companies, and are amongst the most influential of all the agencies in operation.

They compete with us, for the surplus labor of the British Isles and their greater success in securing it is attributable to their having put forth more energetic efforts than we have.

As I have already intimated these passenger brokers rarely interest them selves on behalf of Canada, and as I could hold out to them no special inducements. I am not sanguine that any change of consequence can be effected, in diverting the stream of Emigration from its present direction, until we shall have adopted some or all of the measures for preventing it, practiced by other countries.

Early after my arrival I purposed to take the risk of publishing a placard for exhibition in the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, of which there are about 10,000, of course intending to obtain the previous permission of the Post-Master-General: but I was informed by Mr. Dixon, that the permission, previously granted to Ontario, had been withdrawn in consequence of the difficulty of meeting all the requisitions made in that behalf by other colonial governments; I had consequently to abandon that intention.

After you refused to appropriate to me an allowance for printing large posters and advertising in the public journals, I decided to get my lectures struck off in separate pamphlet forms, from the report when given verbatim in the newspapers. Of these, I got and distributed 12,000. In many cases this was an inducement to the publishers to give me a full report. It was rarely I could get this done, but in all cases I got a notice, and frequently a lengthy synopsis; but as a rule, I found it wise not to depend much upon the country press, for aiding me in diffusing the needed information.

My plan of operations was as follows:—having secured a room for the lecture, I advertised it in the local papers and placarded the walls of the town, with my announcements and followed these means, by causing my pamphlets to be distributed in the time intervening between the appearance of my advertisements and the lecture. If market day occured I caused the distribution of a small hand bill, with the pamphlet to be made, in the market place. Whenever I could, I got a review of the pamphlet inserted in the local paper-being myself, very often, the reviewer. I was usually provided with introductions to the Mayor and local clergyman, and these I generally interested in the object of my mission sufficiently to secure their attendance, and after the lecture a worthy commendation: but I am bound to say that I rarely found any warmth or enthusiasm in the object of my mission. Indeed, I found the landlords and rural clergy to be opposed to a general emigration. I was at perfect liberty to empty their workhouses and jails, but the industrious poor and respectable laboring class they were not anxious to help me to captivate. I consequently received but little active cooperation, when I had the best reason to expect it, and I was generally left to my own resources and ingenuity in devising means for giving publicity to the claims of this Province as a field for Emigration. I experienced the most courteous treatment from every one of these gentlemen, and, indeed, from all to whom I appealed; and probably I may be able to utilize the acquaintanceships thus made on the occasion of some future visit. This in parenthesis. After delivering my lecture, I would spend half an hour in answering enquiries and giving directions to intending Emigrants, and distributing some of the pamphlets. If the day following happened to be a market day, or if the next day was at my disposal, and any public gathering occurred in the town, I availed myself of the opportunity to go amongst the people, and if possible to address them.

Many such opportunities were afforded me; and I feel very confident, that, had there been some agent or agency left behind me, to follow up the work so commenced, that, late as it was in the season, a very considerable addition to the numbers emigrating to this Province would have reached us by this time.

In addition to this, I would now and then address a letter to the local paper embodying, in a succinct form, the facts recited in the pamphlet, together with such remarks as it occured to me would promote the object in view. What may be the effect of these efforts we can only wait, and hope for.

On the 19th of July, I proceeded to Scotland taking the town of Dumfries on my way to Glasgow. I regret to say that I was deprived of the advantage of Colonel Shaw's advice and cooperation by reason of his absence in the country. I had no one to advise with, and my pamphlets were getting exhausted. Mr. Farmer, the clerk at the Glasgow office, seemed to be new to his work, and I was obliged to rest satisfied with his courteous greeting and good wishes for my success. I gathered here also, that colonel Shaw, who is said to be a gentleman eminently fitted for the work assigned to him, unable to induce the authorities at Ottawa to move out of the old time-course ruts of official routine, had gone to Canada, with the special object of submitting for their consideration a scheme for promoting on a large scale emigration from Scotland, and that his visit was rendered necessary by reason of his having failed to awaken sufficient interest on the subject, by a lengthened correspondence with the department.

I found in Scotland very much better feeling towards Canada, and a more lively interest in the subject of Emigration than in England; but, unhappily, my movements were very much impeded by the want of funds, and I found it more expensive to live there. It was the tourist season; and as it was now approaching the period fixed by your extended order, for the termination of my engagement, I was obliged to confine myself to a narrower range of operations than I originally marked out for myself. I gave but 11 public lectures in Scotland, commencing at Dumfries, and finishing at-Wick.

From time to time, I received from you Schedules of "Wants" compiled from the requisitions, addressed to your office, by persons needing laborers of different kinds. These I placed as they came to hand with reliable agents who make Emigration a business. I believe they were generally filled. It was manifestly impossible for me to pursue a personal convass with a view to select the required labor. I was necessarily obliged to follow out my previously arranged programme, and keep faith with my announcements; and my very short stay at a given place afforded me only a limited time to devote to the filling of these requisitions. I lost no opportunity of consulting with, and enlisting the assistance of many philanthropic gentlemen whose names I was particular to obtain as I went along. That their cooperation may be relied on, on my next visit to Scotland, I feel certain, and if vigorous measures are adopted and persisted in, now that a beginning has been made, I am very sanguine, that the Province of Quebec may secure a fair share of the better class of Emigration, which is setting westward from Scotland. These means must not be used by paroxysms, but they must be methodical and constant, although they may involve a very much increased expenditure.

I need not recite to you instances in proof of the existence of a strong prejudice against our Province, especially in regard to its climate, which in addition to the extraordinary ignorance prevailing as to its resources made my labors all the harder. I addressed myself to the removal of these misapprehensions and, as I believe, with considerable effect. That my utterances reached but a limited number of people is obvious. In the United Kingdom there are upward of 5000 considerable towns, each as important as the other to one engaged in disseminating information regarding this Country and, Province, and while I claim that Quebec is far better known to-day than it was a year ago, it is plain that there is an immense amount of work to do,—and that of an urgent kind,—if we hope to attract emigration to our shores.

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My pamphlets were very bulky to move and too expensive for an indiscriminate distribution. I recommend that a new edition be prepared beforehand in which the material facts of your very excellent publication shall be embodied and, that it shall, by this means, be reduced to the limited dimensions of 8 to 12 pages; and that they then be distributed broadcast throughout the British Isles, a thing which the mere first cost of such a pamphlet as yours entirely prohibits.

I am confident that means may be adopted to enlist the active co-operation of passenger-brokers in our behalf. The only people I found to be doing or attempting to do anything in favor of emigration to Canada were theagents of the Messrs. Allan, who, in season and out of season, are vigilant in the prosecution of of this work. Of course they are mainly solicitous to secure passengers by their route, as well for the Western States as Canada; but it is observable that in all their publications prominence is given to the advantages offered by this Country to intending Emigrants; and I feel it due to them that their efforts to promote emigration to Canada should be recognized. About the time of my arrival in England there was issued from the Liverpool office of this Company a small but excellent pamphlet, embodying facts and advice of great value to intending emigrants. By the courtesy of Mr. Ennis, their passenger manager, I was supplied with a parcel of these, which I distributed along with my own printed information.

Ireland, I regret to say, I did not visit; both my time and funds precluded my making the attempt.

I have already incidentally hinted at the mistake made in delaying my departure to the middle of February. A month's delay in making arrangements to commence work may be always expected to occur. By the middle of March intending emigrants will have decided upon their several destinations. In this instance, I found work to be plentiful and wages good. Sowing had commenced, and agricultural labor was in good demand. What surplus labor there was, was confined to the cities. In the agricultural districts—the popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding—the surplus labor is not considerable. I speak in general terms. What unemployed labor there was, it was impossible to transfer to this country, for the reason that this class of persons are unable to provide the cost of the ocean passage. For domestic servants, I found existing as active a demand in that, as there is on this side of the ocean, and all things considered, quite as high a rate of remuneration for their services. Of really good servant girls, the supply is in no measure equal to the requirements of the towns and cities. It is as great a mistake to suppose that this class of labor is easily obtained in England for supplying the demands of emigration, as it is to say, that our rate of wages is higher. In some few special cases, and in some districts of this Country, the wages paid may be higher than what is current in England, but I assert emphatically, that the difference in any case is insignificant, and will not compensate them for the outlay of the passage money. The Australian and New Zealand Colonies offer, in same cases 'free" and in others, "assisted" passages to domestic servants, but the demand is only partially supplied. There is no department of the Emigration interest more difficult of accomplishment than the supply of servants. The wages offered here being, in reality, no inducement, all that is left them is the prospect of permanent settlement in life in homes of their own, for which this country offers a better chance than their own.

The whole labor system of Great Britain has undergone a radical change within the past ten years. Where male labor was formerly employed exclusively, female labor is now substituted. The large manufactories are constantly in want of young women from 15 to 25 years of age. These great emporiums of industry absorb whatever surplus may exist in the rural districts, as well as that growing up, in their immediate neighborhood. The wages obtained by employment in factories are higher than can be obtained from domestic service, and the labor

is apparently more congenial to the tastes of the "girl of the period": Hence the want experienced by English house-keepers; of which the most incredulous may convince themselves by a glance down the advertising columns of the "Glasgow Herald," "Manchester Guardian," "Leeds Mercury" or "Birmingham News."

To obtain even a moderate supply of this class of labor for the Canadian market, the payment of the passage mony is a sine qua non. I was sorely pressed by yours and other private requisitions forwarded to me to use extra exertions in obtaining female servants, but in no case was there an offer to pay the passage out. Just as surely as I submitted my request to those engaged in the business of forwarding emigrants I would receive the reply, "cannot be had," and I believe the Dominion Agents in London and Glasgow experienced the same difficulty; I see nothing for it, unless a "free-passage" system be adopted, but for us to utilize as best we may our own female population, and by offering some extra inducement, to get families to emigrate, and thereby to supplement our own supply.

Agriculturists may be obtained, if proper means be taken to reach them, the effect of the delivery of a lecture here and there is soon lost. The subject of emigration needs to be constantly brought under their notice. But I know of no scheme for securing a large supply at all so efficacious as that of "assisted passages." This class of people in England "live from hand to mouth; "and unless helped either by their friends, by associations, or by direct government subsidy, only few comparatively will be found to emigrate. In saying this, I am fortified by the experience of men who make emigration a business. Most of those who go to swell the enormous stream, which annually sets towards the United-States are assisted in some shape or other. The report of the Emigration Commissioners state, If I remember right, that some \$600,000 was remitted by settlers in that country to their friends in the United-Kingdom in the year 1865 to enable them to join them I have not been able to ascertain how much is sent with a similar object from Canada, but I apprehend that the amount bears no sort of proportion to this sum.

In the requisitions sent to me, in a few instances, only were the wages mentioned, in the other cases, no rate was suggested at all, nor was permanent employment guaranteed. I have already said that the difference in wages is so little as to offer no inducement, the certainty of permanent employment would however go far towards compensating this. My own knowledge of the applicants and the kind of employment offered justifies me in believing that the larger proportion of the labor applied for was required merely for harvest work, to be turned adrift when the busy season should have passed. Similar requisitions from Ontario, which came to the Dominion offices during the season, guaranteed wages varying from 20 to 40 per cent higher than what was current here, for batches of emigrants, except in two instances and these were readily supplied to the contractors applying for them, no requisition was made to me.

I consequently felt that extreme caution was necessary in my public utterances, as by making reckless promises of constant work and high wages, I should be doing lasting damage to this Province. The demand for mechanics in Quebec is very limited, and generally speaking, employers are able to supply themselves, without the intervention of the government officers. In the matter of agricultural laborers, it is different, and the particular inducement which I held out to them was the certainty of their becoming, after a few years labor, the owners of their own land, a consummation not possible to them at home.

I deem it due to myself to explain the contretemps which occurred in the case of the farm managers sent out by my instructions from Scotland. It is a case in point, showing the necessity of being explicit as to the description of labor asked for. I was particular in regard to the selection of these men. Under a misapprehension of the class of men required, I was induced to offer a rate of wa

ges, greatly higher than the applicants were willing to pay, but only slightly in advance of what these men could command in Scotland. The term "Farm Manager" is the equivalent of Bailiff-hind or Steward in Britain, and the employment of that term by you, in your requisition misled me. Had I known that the men needed, were merely a better class of agricultural laborer; the error I committed in sending them to you could not have occurred. In a case where some masons were forwarded to the works of the Intercolonial Railway, no difficulty of that sort occurred, nor have I heard of any disappointment having been experienced by employers or employed in other cases.

I have, so far, in this report confined myself to a recital of the measures I adopted to spread information regarding this Province, and my impressions respecting the means or the absence of them, more properly employed in forwarding the interest of Canadian Emigration. I venture to offer some suggestions for your consideration which may tend to improve the present machinery.

I have to express my regret, that a disposition to be unduly economical on the part of parliament compelled you to limit me so closely in my expenditure, I am confident that a greater liberality would have produced larger results. Personally, I kept within the means at my disposal and did not hesitate to throw in my own pay trusting to your liberality to make it good to me.

It is impossible for us to compete successfully with the activities in operation in behalf of other fields of emigration, unless we adopt similarly efficacious and wide-spread means. Among these measures is a liberal expenditure for printing and advertising; and I trust that in arranging for the coming or any future mission, this matter will have your serious attention. It is one, the importance of which, cannot be overrated.

It seems to be generally admitted that the time has arrived for the adoption of energetic means to secure to Canada her due share of British Emigration; but it is not easy to disclose what these "energetic measures shall be." The loyal sentiments and intelligence of the British people dictate a preference for Canada over the United States; but there is a latent suspicion that we, on this side, are not prepared to make any sacrifices to secure the emigration offering, and, until lately, the weak utterances of our own press have tended to confirm that suspicion. Heretofore the English Press have shown a remarkable reticence in regard to the claims of Canada, but emigration has now assumed the dimensions and importance of a separate interest. It premises to solve many of the grave social difficulties prevalent there, and it is therefore a hopeful indication of future results, when leading public men are bestirring themselves in this matter, as is indicated, by the numerous emigration conferences had within the past year and the formation of so many societies for promoting popular emigration to Canada. It is obvious, that if we remain mere spectators of this movement, if we put forth no answering effort, if we give no response to these activities, other fields, of emigration will reap the fruits, and I hold, that the most intimate relations should be established and cultivated with these associations and with those engaged in promoting so great a social movement.

You have doubtless made yourself acquainted with the tone of my lectures in England, and will have seen that I frankly stated the hardships to be encountered by emigrants settling in "the bush". While I held out to them the prospect of the certain independence which awaited the industrious settler in after years, I did not advise immediate sattlement upon "wild lands". I could not by adopting a couleur de rose style of advocacy impress men with a false notion of life in a new country, and I therefore in all cases advised hiring out for a year or two, at first. But as this is possible to single men only, and the taking up of "free grants" is further still more unadvisable in the case of families emigrating.

LIST OF PLACES VISITED:

Wiltshire:—Mirborough, Devizes, Workingham, Trowbridge, Cricklade. Berkshire:—Reading, (2 lectures), Hungerford.
Oxford:—Banbury, Woodstock, Witney,
Gloucester:—Gloucester City.
Somerset:—Bristol, Wells, Yeoville.
Dorset:—Poole, Bridgeport.
Devonshire:—Devonport, Plymouth, Tavistock, Barnstaple, Bideford.
Cornwall:—Truro, Falmouth, Penzance.
Hereford:—Hereford City.
Wales:—Swansea. (2 lectures). Cardiff

Males:—Bereiord City.

Wales:—Swansea, (2 lectures), Cardiff.

Shropshire:—Ludlow.

Warwick:—Leamington.

Leicester:—Leicester, (Town).

Northampton:—Peterboro.

Lincoln:—Grantham

Nottingham: National and National And Nationa

Nottingham:—Nottingham.
Derbyshire:—Chesterfield.
Lancashire:—Bolton, Lancaster.

Westmoreland:—Kendall.

Cumberland: -- Penrith, Maryport, Carlisle.

Dumfries, Peebles, Greenock, Dumbarton, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Inverness, Wick.

Sir,

Mr. BELLE'S REPORT.

IMMIGRATION AGENCY FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, 17th November, 1871.

To the Honorable, The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec.

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of my operations as Immigration Agent for the Province of Quebec, at Montreal, since the first January last, up to the fifteenth November instant.

The Immigration this year was not, numerically, so great as in 1870, but in other respects it presents, I think, a more favorable aspect for the Province, as will be seen, I have no doubt, from the statistics which I give.

1800 immigrants arrived in Montreal since the spring to settle either in the town or in its immediate neighbourhood nearly all remained and were either settled by others or settled themselves. Of this number 1250 went to the home opened for their reception and were materially helped. Over 500 had either means themselves, or parents and friends, settled in the country, in a position to promote their settlement. The majority however, came to the office for advice and information. Many brought sums varying from £10 to £100 sterling, and some as much as \$1000 or \$2000. Two Belgian families now settled in the Province brought with them 10,000 francs.

The establishment opened last spring was of great benefit. Emigrants on arrival found in it a temporary refuge, after their fatigues. The care required and proper food were supplied in it gratuitously to all admitted. And all, without exception, appeared to appreciate the advantages afforded them and expressed their satisfaction.

Two registers were kept, one for the entry of the name, profession and nationality of each emigrant, and the other for applications and requests made on behalf of persons desirous of having emigrants.

Demands for emigrants far exceeded the number of arrivals; at least 4000 applications were recorded, and many who saw they had no chance of obtaining what they desired, declined to give their names.

The following, according to my books, is a classification of the emigrants, by nationality.

Engli-h		
Scotch		
Irish		
Belgians		53
Germans	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,
French	****	13
Alsatians	******************************	2
Swedes		
Jerseymen		6
Norwegians		
	321	23

Danes	3
Dutch	-
Welsh	1

The 500 arrivals who did not go to the Home were chiefly English. Several, who remained a night there, on ascertaining that it was a refuge for poor emigrants, left in the morning without giving their names.

150 emigrants were forwarded to the Townships, their passages being either wholly or partly paid.

Coaticooke	4
Waterloo	52
Freligsburg	20
Knowlton	15
St. John's	6
St. Armand	1
Standbridge	18
West Farnham	7
Bolton	7
Granby	14
Montebello(Belgians)	31
	125

My experience, since I acted as local emigration agent, shows that we chiefly stand in need of artisans of all kinds, laborers, male and female domestics for the cities, and farm servants for the rural districts. All, who have arms and wish to use them, can find employment and wages according to their work and deserts. Good workmen have above all every chance of success; bricklayers have found work at \$3.00 a day, joiners and carpenters at \$1.80. I am aware of tailors having gained \$16.00 a week. Many of those who arrived last year have saved enough money to bring their friends and relations and to assist them in starting in life here. This year, requisitions from the country parts have been very numerous. In the towns, servants are in request and had several thousands come out, I could easily have obtained them places. Only a few however arrived. As for clerks, porters, accountants, overseers and such as do not live by manual labor, it is almost impossible to get them situations; the Province itself supplies enough of these people for its own necessities and even for export. Cognizant as I am of this fact I think it should be made known in Europe, so that only those should come, of whom we may make good use.

I learned with pleasure that your zealous and active agent, Mr. Thom, has placed himself in connection with a Scotch Association. Through it, those persons of whom we stand in need, can be brought out. It is a great step in advance, and I trust we will benefit much from it, in the beginning of next spring

In a preceeding report, I informed you that one of the emigrant families had lost a child; no other deaths occured in the Home. Many patients were however treated by Dr. Leprohon and the physicians attached to the dispensary at Montreal, who gratuitously rendered important services to the emigrants. Some moreover, were sent to the hospital, where they met with every attention.

The expenditure was light, when it is remembered we were obliged to lease a house at \$300 per annum, without including taxes or assessments, to furnish it and to keep it up, to pay an assistant and a matron and to feed 1250 immigrants fo several days.

I had on hand at the beginning of the year a sum of I received on the 6th March		
Balance on hand on the 15th instant	\$2820.95 678.90	
Total expenditure from 1st Jan. to 15th instant		

I forward you a detailed statement, with vouchers, of my expenses since my last account current, that is to say from the 26th June last to the 15th November instant.

The whole respectfully submitted,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. E. BELLE,

Immigration Agent for the Province of Quebec, at Montreal.

Mr. BELLE'S 2nd REPORT.

JMMIGRATION AGENCY FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, 12th October 1872.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec. Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations as Immigration agent for the Province of Quebec, at Montreal, from the 15th of November to the 30th June last.

The elements of Immigration, this year, were different from the past. It comprised more French and Belgians than English, Scotch and Irish. Nevertheless, the contingents from England and Scotland were still considerable. At the end of the season, the number of emigrants received will probably be as large if not larger than last year.

Now however, I have only to account for the arrivals up to the 30th of June last, and to relate the operations of the Agency during the period already stated.

Hands were very much needed, principally last spring and at the commencement of summer, and the number of applications registered considerable. I have condensed all such applications in a statement which may be of great use for next year, as the demand in each branch is generally of the same nature every year, although it continually increases and becomes more and more pressing.

The following is a synopsis of applications received between the 1st of January and 30th of June last:

32	persons	applied	for	70	blacksmiths.
3	- 11	767	"	12	copper turners.
2	"	"	"	2	bakers.
1	"	"	"	1	barber.
5	"	"	"	15	bricklayers.
3 2 1 5 2	"	"	"	8	brickmakers.
.32	"	"	٤i		carpenters and joiners.
2	"	"	66	14	cabinet makers.
1	"	46	"	5	carriage makers.
1 2 1	"	46	46	2	clerks.
· 1	"	46	"	3	clock makers.
Ĩ	"	4.	"		cooks.
:17	"	"	"		coachmen.
3	"	"	"	5	dyers.
. 4	"	"	"	9	engineers.
:1	"	"	"	5	engravers.
213	"	"	46	351	farm hands.
				36	farmers with their families.
5	"	"	"	5	firemen.
3	"	"	"	7	furriers.
30	"	"	"	40	gardeners.
•				5	" with their families.
25	u	"	"	32	grooms.
					324
					V=-

		1'3		,	1- 11-
1	person	applied	for	4	glass blowers,
1		"	"	1	glue maker.
4		"		36	
33	••		"	400	
	"	"	.,	2	" with their families
4			"	13	machinists.
. 2	"	"	٠,	4	millers.
4	"	"	"	250	
9	"	61	"	53	
14	66	"	"	57	
3	"	"	16	8	plumbers.
118	"	"	"	142	domestics, male servants.
510	*6	"	"	5 59	" female servants.
1	"	u	"	2	storemen.
1	"	" .	"	1	stone cutter.
3	"	"	"	7	milliners.
1	"	"	"	21	soap makers.
5	"	"	"	16	
3 1 5 2 3 1 9 3 1 4 2 1 1	"	"	"	9	tailors.
3	ic	"	"	6	tinsmiths.
1	u	46	"	3	tanners.
9	"	"	"	20	waiters.
3	"	"	"	6	wheelwrights.
1	"	"	"	6	wire workers.
4	"	"	"	15	wood turners.
2	"	"	"	8	brewers.
1	"	u	"	2	perfumers.
1	• ("	"	3	pewterers. •
Ī	"	"	"	6	wire weavers.
19	"	"	"	24	dry nurses.
1	"	"	"	4	sawyers.
1163	•		-	2476	

The above applications were all received between the 1st of April and the 30th of June. On the other hand, the arrivals up to the latter date were not much over 850 to 900 immigrants. I can only speak of those who addressed themselves to me and had their names entered in the book; they numbered 676 and can be divided by nationalities, as follows, viz:

English	236 ·
Scotch	99
Irish	44
French	111
Germans	45
Italians	
Belgians	131
Sweedes	4
Dane	ì
Norwegian	
Dutch	î
Russian	i

676

Out of this number, several adults and children were sent to the country at the expense of the Province. In the following schedule, the infants are reckoned by the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, two infants being equivalent to one adult.

325

St. Hyacinthe	16
Lacolle	2
Cowansville	3
Montebello	44
Grenville	1
BrighamStanstead	3
Stanstead	4
Granby	4
Lennoxville	1
Waterloo	1
•	

By comparing the above schedules of applications and arrivals, it is evident that the influx of immigration was insufficient to cover the wants. The disproportion is wider however than it appears to be, insasmuch as from the number of emigrants received must be deducted the different classes of persons, which, this year, have been larger than usual, that is to say: all the children, invalids, and men or women without any trade.

I must observe that applications commence to pour into the office in April. attain their maximum about the middle or at the end of July and then decrease rapidly in number until September when they cease completely.

On the other side, emigrants come either too soon or too late. Thus the 44 Belgians for Montebello arrived in March, long before the opening of navigation They had to be kept some time on account of the roads which had been blocked up by heavy falls of snow, and afterwards sent with their baggage by rail to Vaudreuil and thence further in sleighs. Emigrants only commence to arrive in numbers in August and September, when the demand is low. It is then naturally more difficult to find them employment.

An effort ought to be made to hasten the arrival of emigrants, so soon as navigation opens and at the commencement of the season, as the demand at that time is high and pressing. Our farmers, mechanics and manufacturers had to suffer enormously during the whole summer, finding it extremely difficult to procure hands and having to pay excessive wages: many therefore were bitterly dissappointed and dissatisfied.

At the approach of winter, not later than the 1st of November, Immigration ought to be completely stopped as then there are no more demands and it is impossible to dispose of emigrants.

A careful selection ought also to be made amongst those who wish to leave Europe to come to this Province. I do not see the advantage for us to receive here vagabonds, more inclined to beg or steal than to work, individuals without or knowing but imperfectly a trade, clerks, porters, farm or work managers, invalids, in short worthless or useless people of all possible denominations. It is necessary to bring about a proper relation between immigration and the special wants or requirements of our Province. Without a wise selection, Immigration instead of being a boon will become a social plague.

I have had the greatest difficulty to dispose of large families. Few farmers will accept a man, his wife and seven or eight young children. It is equally difficult for a mechanic thus encumbered to succeed. Such families are often approved for a large time at the approved to the Descriptor. supported for a long time at the expense of the Province. I must here mention the fact that the sisters of Providence have agreed, for a very small remuneration, to take under their care two children belonging to a poor widower, who

without that help could not have earned his livelihood. The grey nuns have also taken charge of several orphans.

I must not however represent every thing black. If we have received several bad cases and a certain number of useless individuals, we have on the other hand acquired good and honest persons, able farm hands and farmers, and intelligent, industrious mechanics well skilled in their trade. If a great many came here without a cent, several have brought out with them sums of money, varying from \$400 to \$2000; some were even possessed of a great deal more.

The home opened in May 1871 was very useful. On arrival, emigrants are there received and boarded. They remain in the Home for a length of time, varying according to circumstances. The food dispensed to them is good and substantial, equal to that of our own mechanics. The Province is charged with the expenses of this Home and the emigrants are not called upon to contribute.

Two registers are kept at the Home. In one of them are entered the names, age, nationality, &c. of the emigrants and in the other the aplications or demands for services.

The Immigrants are sent to their destination with the utmost despatch Their fare to the country is in almost every case paid by the Province. The greatest part this year hired out. A few however acquired lands and established themselves on their own account. About twenty of the Belgians who arrived in March bought partly cleared lands in the townships of Suffolk and environs.

I did not experience much difficulty to preserve order in the Home.

With the exception of a certain number of worn out, invalid or old persons we had to receive, the sick were very few. The Hotel Dieu and Montreal Hospital received and treated with great care and kindness the worst cases of disease. I must also acknowledge Dr Leprohon's good services and generosity. That gentleman was always ready to render assistance and refused to accept any compensation. The dispensary afforded us also much help.

I must also acknowledge once more Mr. Thom's zeal and devotedness in the despatch of emigrants from Quebec.

Before closing this report, I must express the hope that all those difficulties we have now to encounter will soon be solved and that we will in future obtain a good and sound immigration, which will meet the requirements of our country and add to its prosperity. We have immense resources at our disposal, but lack hands to utilize them Good and steady farm-hands, mechanics and laborers have found ready employment and we have not received as many as we required. I could have disposed of hundreds, nay thousands of female domestic servants, but I received very few.

I will be, in a better position, at the end of the year, to report fully and with more details my operations.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted,

C. E. BELLE.

· Immigration Agent.

IMMIGRATION AGENCY FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AT MONTREAL

Immigrants arrived in Montreal, from the 1st of January to the 1st of Nov. 1872.

NATI	ONALITIES.	
T1WIT	ON ALLIEDO.	

English	585	Norwegians
rish	145	Danes
French		Sweedes
Germans		Prussians 3
talians		Russians
Belgians		Spagiards
Scotch	223	Poles
Swiss		Dutch
Austrians		_

DESTINATION.

Lachine 101 Quebec 21 Grenville 1 St. Hyacinthe 19 Montebello 49 Waterloo 2 Carillon 1 Sherbrooke 1 St Johns, Q 22 Belœil 1 Lachute 2 Vaudreuil 1 Thurso 56 St. Armand 3 Danville 7 St. Ann's 1 Beauharnois 2 Three Rivers 2 Cowansville 12 Sorel 1 Stanbridge 1 East-Farnham 3 Brown's Corners 6 Emmerson 6 Point Fortune 3	St. Bruno. 2 Côte St. Antoine. 27 Terrebonne 7 Long Point. 15 St. Laurent. 11 Lower-Lachine 22 Joliette 1 Point St. Charles. 12 Tanneries. 23 River St. Pierre. 26 Longueuil 5 Sault-au Récollet. 7 Côte St. Louis. 9 Chambly. 1 Lachenaie 2 Côte des Neiges. 34 Laprairie 2 Varennes 8 St. Césaire. 1 L'Assomption 11 Côte Ste. Catherine 13 Village St. Jean Bte 19 Lacolle 2 Brigham 3 Stanstead 1 Graphy
Brown's Corners 6 Emmerson 6	Lacolle 2 Brigham 3

MR. THOM'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of my operations as Immigrant Agent for the Port of Quebec, from the 8th of the month of April to the last of November, at the close of the season.

Upon resuming my duties, I found it necessary to communicate with C. E. Belle, Esquire, Immigrant Agent for this Province, in order to ascertain the number and classes required in his locality, and also with the different Colonization Societies, to elicit their wants, obtain general information, and to know what course they intended to adopt with regard to Immigrants upon their arrival. I also corresponded with the Mayors of several municipalities, and others interested in immigration.

By request of Mr. Belle, I caused to be printed one thousand copies of a circular forwarded by him to me, describing the advantages possessed by this Province generally, and stating in detail the labor requirements of the City of Montreal and environs, with the amount of wages paid. The distribution of those circulars amongst the immigrants upon their arrival, proved of material benefit, by disseminating information and inducing their location.

Two thousand other circulars directing the attention of Immigrants to Mr. Belle and myself, and containing our address, together with general information respecting this Province, were also printed and distributed in like manner.

During the season, as will be seen by the accompanying schedule, I have forwarded one thousand one hundred and seven Immigrants, six hundred and sixty of which have been sent to the order of Mr. Belle, to Montreal, and the remaining four hundred and forty seven, placed in situations previously arranged for them.

Amongst those sent to Montreal were one hundred and seventeen mechanics and skilled laborers, viz: shoemakers, blacksmiths, tanners, moulders, boiler-makers, engineers and machinists, masons, carpenters, locksmiths, jewellers, painters, cabinet makers, tailors, &c., &c.

Notable amongst the arrivals of the season were fifteen French and thirty one Belgian immigrants. Of the former, two families, Messrs. Taudt and Klein had their passages paid to the United-States, but were induced to remain in this Province in preference. Mr. Taudt and family were placed in Montreal and Mr. Klein and family forwarded to the Reverend J. B. Chartier of Coaticooke, where they are comfortably located.

The Belgian immigrants, consisting of four families, were forwarded to the county of Ottawa and there located.

Thirty seven Sweedish immigrants have been in the course of the season forwarded to the county of Compton, where employment was found for them at remunerative wages, and where they are likely to remain.

T. L. Parker, esquire, of Dundee, Scotland, Manager of the General Registry Company, instituted to provide employment and employees at home and abroad, under date of the seventeenth of August, addressed me, stating that the representative of the Canadian Government, W. E. Jones, esquire, had given him a gene-

ral statement of the class of immigrants wanted in this Province, and that employment could be found for any of the class mentioned. Mr. Parker wishing however to have a definite arrangement made, added that if distinctly instructed that employment could be found for mechanics, farm managers, farm servants. &c, he could through the Companies, agencies over Scotland, supply those wanted Having without delay ascertained in a positive manner where one hundred immigrants could be comfortably placed, I replied to his letter, accepting his co operation and enclosed a list of requirements, but the lateness of the season prevented their being sent.

Subsequently in a letter of the twenty eighth of September, Mr. Parker asks whether this Government had land agents in Scotland, who had full particulars of the Government lots, and farms for sale, adding that this would be found who be good plan for securing colonists of capital.

One farm manager received through the above agency was forwarded to Mr. Larocque, of Compton, one placed with Frost Wood Grey, esquire, of the City of Quebec, one with the Hon. M. Beaubien, of St. Thomas, county of Montmagny, and another in the County of Missisquoi. Having had occasion to visit several of the parishes in company with them, they expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the soil, and the general aspect of the country. The introduction of a number of this class of immigrants cannot fail to be beneficial, as from their experience in the management of farms in Britain, they bring with them a thorough practical knowledge of farming. The immigrants of this season have been generally, of a class better suited for the requirements of the Province, than those of the former year, and in many instances those placed during the past season have caused their families to follow them, thus adding to the population of the Province and furthering the interests of immigration.

The construction of the new commodious and well arranged immigrant shed at Point-Levis, shows the interest taken by Government in the cause of immigration, and the disposition to provide fully for the comfort and accommodation of the immigrants, who cannot fail duly to appreciate the same.

I append an extract of a letter from Mr. Edward Price, a settler placed in West Ditton in the month of May, and from Mr. John Ritchie, a farm manager placed at St. Thomas, County of Montmagny, likewise copy of a letter from Miss Annie McPherson "Home of Industry, Spitalfields, London, England," on the subject of immigration, and also an abstract from the "Observer" Newspaper quoting proceedings had at a meeting of the Colonisation Society of Missisquoi, at which meeting they express satisfaction with the results attained during the season.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

JAMES THOM,

Immigration agent for the port of Quebec.

South Quebec, December 1871.

EXTRACTS.

Mr. James Thom,

West Ditton, 14th Dec. 1871.

Sir.

When you sent me on here last May, you kindly gave me your address saying you should like to hear from me.

I arrived in Quebec by the Steamer *Prussian* on the fifteenth of May. On my arrival here Mr. Pope gave me land to till for potatoes, barley and buck wheat, all of which I sowed before I attended to a house. Then I started at the house, and have a fair habitation, with about four acres cleared for next spring.

I must not forget to mention the poultry and pigs I have got, so that I think I am in a position of doing fairly.

I intend to have my brother out about the same time next spring.

EDWARD PRICE.

St. Thomas, County of Montmagny,

January 6th 1872.

Mr. JAMES THOM,

Dear Sir,

I am sorry that I have not written you before this, according to promise, but you know that I am a real Scotchman. I like to think before I speak, so I have thought now, and therefore I am able to speak. I am very happy to inform you that I have been very fortunate in falling into the hands of a gentleman such as the Honorable Mr. Beaubien. I like the situation very well. I have never heard from my companions at Point Levis and should like very much to hear about them.

JOHN RITCHIE.

From the Observer Newspaper.

Cowansville, December 22d. 1871.

- "A meeting of the members of the Missisquoi Colonization Society No. 1 was held at the Parish Hall, Frelighsburg, on Wednesday the thirteenth instant.
- "A vote of thanks was given to the Secretary-Treasurer and to Mr. James Thom, Immigrant Agent at Quebec and John Jones, esquire, Quebec, for their services in furthering the interests of the Society. In January and March of this year, the Secretary forwarded to the Board of Agriculture an estimate of the probable wants of the Society, and on the 28th of May the first instalment arrived, consisting of thirteen persons.
- "A further number was received in June, July and September, making in all during the year twenty three men, eight women and six boys, most of whom were laced at St. Armand and a few at Stanbridge The results obtained have been reater than that of any Society in this district. To James Thom, Immigrant Agent at Quebec, much credit is due for the pains taken to serve the Society.
 - "A superior class have been sent to us, to those sent to the Township hereto-

fore. The difficulties in obtaining female servants it is expected will be overcome during the operations of the next year, through the agency of Societies in England and efforts of Government Agents there and in Germany.

Home of Industry,

Commercial Street, Spitalfields, January 21st 1871.

Mr. JAMES THOM,

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your favour of November the 22nd, and must apologize for the delay in my answer, having been pressed with the great work in my hands, having a large mission, apart entirely from the summer work of emigration of children. Your letter interested me much and your name was not strange. My brother-in-law, Mr. Merry and my deputy, resident in Belleville, Mr. Leslie Thom, had spoken of you. I thank you for the kind interest you have taken in the boys placed under your care, and all the suggestions you make, which are most practical as to the future. These I will bear in mind as the spring advances. May I state how I am circumstanced as to future work.

We have now three hundred children in Canada, and have found by making several mistakes where we have failed to remedy these. I am about to furnish in the country "a Canadian Industrial Home" where the boys and girls away from London can learn to milk cows and do farm work, so that physically they may be prepared by this special training and at once be more valuable to Canadians.

The latter can then be asked to enter into an arrangement with us that the boys' wages in part, are paid to us, to repay their passage, that others may be helped and I not required to be constantly appealing for emigration funds.

Thus I may not be in a position to send many to Canada this season but get them effeciently trained. On the whole, the work has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations in Canada, and as spring advances I may be able to have more children and families ready for Canada, than I now know of.

Your letter I am sending to the Bishop of Manchester and the Mayor of that City to urge them to rescue and educate their hundreds of wanderers. Could you get a few gentlemen such as Judge Day or other active men to unite and offer a home in the Eastern Townships, free of rent and taxes, as the County of Hastings has done?

There the children could be received, taken back when unsuited, and english oppressed families would know where and to whose care they are consigning their dear ones.

We have thousands of boys but the people need a little common sense, kindness, and a knowledge that it is kind hearts who are receiving them.

Annie McPherson.

MR. JAMES THOM, Immigrant Agent.

Mr. THOM'S 2nd REPORT.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the half year ending the thirtieth of June.

In conformity with instructions received, I proceeded in the month of March and during a part of the month of April, through a portion of the Eastern Townships in order to ascertain the facilities for the introduction of settlers upon wild lands or improved farms, either as purchasers or lessees, and to obtain a list of demands for mechanics, farmers, domestic servants, laborers, &c., with the view of facilitating the dissemination of immigrants during the season, duplicate lists of which I have had the honor to furnish to the Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

The demands for farm laborers and domestic servants were very large, and although nine hundred and ninety seven immigrants to date, against there hundred and ninety six to same date of last year, have been placed, yet a large number of the demands remain unfilled.

Very many opportunities occur for the introduction of settlers upon wild lands in some of the localities visited, especially upon those of the Colonisation Society of Compton, where land can be obtained for fifty cents per acre, with easy terms of payment.

A large number of good farms, well situated, are also offered for sale or to lease upon favorable terms, and in several instances, water power, presenting opportunities for the establishing of manufactures, can easily be secured.

There appeared to be, generally, on the part of the people amongst whom I travelled, a disposition to favour the introduction of immigrants, and assurances were given that if a good class were sent, they would meet with a kind reception and be fully compensated. The results so far have sufficiently proved these statements.

This method of obtaining a knowledge of the facilities for placing settlers upon wild lands, the sale or lease of improved farms, and the labor requirements of the Province, is calculated to be the most preferable, in as much as a great deal more general and useful information, essential to the success of immigration, can thereby be acquired, than would be likely to be obtained by correspondence, but I would respectfulty suggest the propriety of the enquiries being instituted at an earlier period of the season.

Annexed is a Schedule showing the numbers, nationalities and destinations of the Immigrants who have passed through this agency for the half year ending the thirtieth of June,—five hundred and seventy nine of whom have been forwarded to the City of Montreal, and the balance distributed in proportion to the demands, as far as possible, in different other sections of the Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servent,

JAMES THOM,

Immigrant agent for the Port of Quebec.

South Quebec, July 1872.

SCHEDULE.

Showing the Number, Nationality and Destination of Immigrants arrived and forwarded for the half year ending 30th June 1872.

TOTAL NUMBER 979.

NATIONALITIES.

ScotlandIreland	177 Belgium 143 Jersey & Guernsey	152 Sweden 81 Austria 12 Switzerland	3
Wales	4 Germany	39 - Total:	979

DESTINATIONS.

Bedford 1 Grenville Bolton 10 Inverness Brome 17 Leeds Buckingham 1 Lennoxville 1 Coaticooke 10 Lewis, &c 2 Compton 30 Montreal 56 Danville 6 New-Ireland 1 Ditton 18 Pontiac 1 Dudwell 1 Portneuf 1	1 St. Hyacinthe	31 5 15 68 2 3 1 11
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Total: 979

JAMES THOM,

Immigrant Agent.

I have the honor to submit the annexed schedule showing the number, nationalities and destinations of the immigrants who have passed through this agency up to date this year full particulars of which and of those who may arrive in future, it will afford me pleasure to furnish at the close of the season.

JAMES THOM,

Immigrant Agent for port of Quebec.

South Quebec, October 24th 1872.

Number of Immigrants arrived and located in the Province of Quebec from 1st January to the 24th October 1872.

TOTAL NUMBER 3053

NATIONALITIES.

England	1046 Belgium	191 Switzerland	9
Scotland	502 Jersey & Guernsey	12 Italy	23
Ireland	368 Germany	63 Russia	14
Wales	9 Sweden & Norway	46 Spain	4
	760 Austria		

Total: 3053

DESTINATIONS.

111. H. C.	4.50	0.7.	AF GLITT	00:
Abbotts Corner	1 Drummondville	6 Lingwick	45 St. Hyacinthe	26;
Batiscan	1 Dudwell	1 Malbaie	3 Ste. Marie Bauce	1
			St. Pierre les Bec-	_
Becancour	3 Frehligsburgh	5 Metapedia	7 quets	1"
Bedford	2 Gatineau	5 Montreal 1	1954 Sawyerville	· 7
Bethel	1 Granby	5 New Ireland	2 Sherbrooke	167
Bolton	10 Grenville	6 Onslow	1 Somerset	8
Brome	30 Hull	8 Pontiac	13 Sorel	6
Buckingham	1 Inverness	2 Portneuf	4 Stanbridge	5.
Coaticooke	35 Knowlton	14 Quebec, &c	233 Stanstead	
Compton	40 L'Assomption		Three-Rivers	9
Cowansville	3 Lachine	2 Melbourne	120 Waterloo	4
Cookshire	20 Leeds	1 Rimouski	31 Waterville	13
Danville	58 Lennoxville	23 Rivdu-Loup	2 West Shefford	3
Ditton	18 Levis, &c	60 Robinson	8 Winslow	10
			Wolfestown	2

Total: 3053

JAMES THOM,

Immigrant Agent.

REVD. MR. YERBIST'S REPORT.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE HONORABLE LOUIS ARCHAMBEAULT, COM MISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS BY ABBÉ P. J. VERBIST, IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you respecting the mission which you confided to me in January last, as immigration agent of the Province of Quebec, in Belgium, Germany and France.

Having been officially informed of the intentions of the Government, and of the immediate departure for Europe of Mr. Edwd. Barnard, as agent for the Federal Government, I took steps to accompany him, so as to profit on the voyage by his acquired experience. In fact, having been appointed by order in Council on the 17th January, I embarked on the next day for Portland and the 3rd of February following found me at the theatre of my labors, in the important port of Antwerp, whence more than one hundred thousand emigrants embark each year for America.

The Government, not having prescribed to me any particular mode of operation, I availed myself largely of the latitude allowed me, to study immigration from different points of view, which I will develop as shortly as possible in treating: 10. Of the means to be employed; 20. The obstacles to be encountered; 30. Of some new methods to be used in the future.

T.

The first and most efficient of all means to attract immigration being publicity, by which is made known the resources of the country and the advantages of all kinds which it offers to the different classes of society, I from the outset, applied myself to obtain for the duty confided to me the greatest publicity possible, at the same time keeping in view the measures prescribed by the Government to prevent the influx of a population that would be more hurtful than advantageous to the peaceful and progressive development of the natural resources of the country.

In this connection I was happy to learn from my colleague Mr. Edward Barnard that the Honorable Mr. Pope, Federal Minister, authorized us to publish in Belgium, at the expense of his Department, a pamphlet, in which I should relate my personal experiences of the country, to those of my countrymen desirous of emigrating.

The whole voyage across the Atlantic was utilized by us in preparing this pamphlet so that on the 26th of January on our arrival at Londonderry the first chapters were sent to Belgium to the printers. After my arrival at Antwerp I continued, without interruption the editing of the pamphlet, and the French version was published about the beginning of March. I then worked with the corrected proofs on a Flemish translation, especially destined for the Province of Antwerp, Upper and Lower Flanders, Limbourg and Holland, where the French language is, so to speak, completely ignored by the agricultural and middle classes. This second edition in the Flemish language appeared at the end of the month.

In this pamphlet entitled "the Belgians, Alsacians and Lorrainers in Canada" Les 336

Belges et les Alsaciens Lorrains en Canada a (copy of which is annexed to the present report) I tried to give in a small space the information that I thought would be most useful to my fellow countrymen; it is in thirty-two short chapters, making a pamphlet of 56 pages in duodecimo and contains a geographical map of the country. The edition in both languages amounted to 200,000 copies, half of which were given to the papers. A short time afterwards, under the direction of Mr. Ed. Barnard, a German edition was compiled for those who speak only that language. I am not aware how many copies were printed. Later on, in France, it served as the basis of an able pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Gustave Bossange, government agent at Paris, especially intended for the needy classes of France and for the Alsacians and Lorainers.

This pamphlet, for which my geographical chart was used, is printed in French with the Alsacian text opposite; it obtained a large circulation. A copy is also annexed to this report.

As the pamphlet issued from the press, the greater portion was as soon as possible distributed amongst the different people for whom it was destined. In this rather laborious work, I was ably assisted by Mr. Richard Berns, agent for the Cana. dian Government and also for the Allan line, at Antwerp. Through his aid a copy was immediately addressed 10. To each curé and each communal administration of Belgium and of a great part of Holland. 20. To the Belgian, French and Dutch press. 30. To every one who asked for it. 40. 15,000 copies to Alsace and Lorraine. 50. Some were sent to the different book stores with instructions to sell them for their own profit. I am of opinion that the latter method of disposing of them, is one of the surest to attain the end in view, for I have often seen country people think little of pamphlets, which were offered to them gratuitously, and that they inspired them with little or no confidence. This system permitted us to circulate the pamphlets in the principal towns where countrymen are in the habit of obtaining their provisions of all kinds; the book stores displaying them in their windows and advertising them by placards and advertisements in the papers.

As an excellent means of publicity, I largely used the daily and periodical press. Having many friends among the Belgian press, it was not very difficult for me to obtain insertion in the French and Flemish journals of a number of articles, announcing my arrival, the purpose of my voyage, and commenting on and criticising my pamphlet in a way perfectly favorable to my work. To cite only one example, I have pleasure in here producing the words, authorized by a distinguished member of the Belgian Legislature, who devotes to me in his news paper, La Paix (Issue of the 6th April 1872) the following remarks:

- "The frequency and general character of the complaints of workmen give a lesson which all should consider and profit by: they prove, a part from the evil passions which they give rise to, that there is among the laboring classes, a positive distrust created by the undeniable difference, which exists between the rate of wages given and the ever increasing cost of house rent and provisions; a costliness which is increased by the more or less luxurious style which has arisen and is now implanted among all classes of the population.
- "Remedies for the evil are urgent, but the greater part of them are impossible, difficult or insufficient.
- We very much doubt if we can find them among the political or even social reforms which must always rest, whatever one may do, upon the great principles on which are based all political economy, that is to say property and liberty.
- "After the most careful researches, and efforts made in vain we will arrive at, we believe, a practical preventive measure, followed during thousands of years 337

both among civilized and uncivilized nations, we speak of voluntary emigration which acts in the social organization the same role as the exhaust pipe in steam engines. Without continuing this idea, which might be considerably enlarged upon, we will confine ourselves to those that we have always advocated, a well considered system of emigration, that which occupies itself with positive advantages in regard to free countries, differing little as regards climate and habits, from that which they leave without hope of return And in the same manner we must disapprove as a useless and ruinous toil the creation of official and artificial colonies, governed with more or less rigor by the mother country, as we must recommend the liberal wide spreading of human enterprise among the vast regions that God and nature have opened out, rather favoring the enterprise of colonization in civilized countries, where labor. protected by wise laws, is assured of speedy reward Experience attests the truth of our theory, as nearly all attempts at colonization made in desert countries however fine and fruitful, have succumbed to difficulties as easy to imagine as difficult to surmount. On the contrary among ten families who have left the large productive centres of Europe to establish themselves in Western America, nine have succeeded for the greater part beyond their hopes. This class of immigrants have made their fortunes in the United States, not only without injuring the country they have left but ordinarily in advancing it by their new relations resulting from the natural intercouse between mind and matter.

"On this head we unreservedly recommend a plan of emigration already acted upon in a part of Canada and fully explained in a pamphlet based on official facts and solid arguments by Mr. Abbé Verbist, an agent in this country too little known by his fellow countrymen. The climate of our Provinces and that which Mr. Verbist describes are actually the same, as are also their economical and social conditions. The success of this generous and intelligent enterprise is certain, through the experience gained already by a great number of Belgian and French families, and we do not hesitate in engaging our fellow countrymen either to support this work or to join in it. A small capital always suffices to assure the lot of the emigrant and to better his position lu every way."

The periodical reviews, and the journals of public instruction in their turn took up the question, especially after the appearance of several books on public instruction in Canada, which were kindly placed at my disposal by the Hon. Mr Chauveau before my departure. The Progrès, a journal of public education, published by the central society of Belgian teachers, contains in its number of 12th May 1872 an article, which I the more willingly cite, because the author is one of our most distinguished professors and one whose convictions were so deep that he himself decided to emigrate to Canada, where he now lives with his family.

- · " Appeal to farmers, artisans and teachers.
 - " The Belgians in Canada by abbé P. J. Verbist, agent, Turnhout, &c.
- "We call the attention of teachers to this work. It contains all necessary information for settlers who wish to establish themselves in this part of America. The author has visited all parts of the country and pointed out without exaggeration the advantages that a good farmerwill gain in cultivating a farm on this virgin soil. The Government of Canada has reserved 3, 500,000 hectares of land which it sells at various prices from 2 to 6 francs per hectare. A person may buy less but not more than one hundred hectares on certain conditions easy to fulfil if one has the courage,— and our farmers do not fail on this point,— they grant gratuitously to the settler after 4 years, a title which constitutes him absolute proprietor of the land. Thus it does not require a very large capital to become proprietor of a very valuable farm.

"The farmer can also live at a cheaper rate than in Belgium, whilst waiting for his first harvest. This is proved by the price of the principal necessary articles of consumption. The land is of extraordinary fertility. Add to this the numerous and easy means of communication by railroads, the river St. Lawrence and other navigable rivers, a healthy and strengthening climate, the particular estimation accorded to Belgians in the country, the protection of the Government; truly these are certain elements of arriving at success. Mr. "l'Abbé Verbist has also succeeded beyond his hope in the mission confided to him by the government of Canada. He will return with settlers in a month; we hope that they will be numerous and well chosen

"We specially desire that teachers should assist the indefatigable Abbé in helping the emigration of their fellow countrymen. We advise them only to be prudent in the choice that they make.

"Perhaps there may be among our confreres some, who, on examining the position which they may occupy in Canada and comparing it with that which they have in Belgium, will not hesitate to accompany their fellow countrymen. We will not blame them for this, for a pioneer in America is more free, more independent and above all richer than a school master in our country. It is sad and humiliating to say so, but it is true. Depart then dear confreres all badly compensated or ignored; you will perhaps open the eyes of the authorities, who always leave any proposed improvement in the condition of school masters to its fate."

(" Signed,) J. PIERARD."

Mr. Pierard, who has not been able since his arrival in Quebec to find a situation as a teacher, having a small capital at his disposal, immediately decided upon opening a book, paper and tobacco store at No. 41 St. John street; he deservedly merits the encouragement of the inhabitants of the city.

In Brussels itself the principal papers distributed my pamphlet as a supplement, so as to reach 44,000 copies, distributed as follows.

Le Journal de Bruxelles et l'EmancipationLa Belgique	22,000
Le Messager du Dimanche	15,000
Total	42,000

The publicity attained in the Journals of Liege was remarkable, due to the influence of Mr. Le Roy, a distinguished professor of the University of that town, to whom I had been specially recommended by the Honorable Mr. Chauveau. The same professor is now writing a literary history of Canada, and contributed largely, to make Canada known and loved, so that it was only lately that through him a public conference was given by a very able professor of the same University, on Canada

The zealous and intelligent assistance of Mr. Gustave Bossange, to whom I now give well merited praise, afforded me unexpected success with the French press. He was obliging enough to place me in communication with the Editors of the principal journals of Paris, such as L'Univers, L'Union, Le Français, Le Figaro, Le Journal des Debats and others, who all opened their friendly columns to aid me: they even offered to reproduce any subsequent communications on Canada, which I might address to them after my return to the Country.

Oral instruction having in its nature a more direct tendency to influence the minds of the working class, I naturally had recourse to public meetings.

A. 1872

These meetings, which always attracted a number of country people, were carefully announced beforehand through the intervention of Mr. Richard Berns and his local sub-agen's, appointed by agreement with Mr. Edward Barnard, last year, in different places in Belgium, and also by advertisements in the papers of the Province. In these meetings, which sometimes were prolonged for several consecutive hours, I generally confined myself to explaining to the people present, who were those who should not come to the country, and in commenting on several chapters of the pamphlet entitled: La Province de Québec et l'Emigration Europeenne (the Province of Quebec and European Emigration); which pamphlet is now to be seen in the smallest hamlet in Belgium. After each meeting a great number decided to go to Canada immediately and to make arrangements to that effect; others again from various motives desired to delay their departure for some time

The object of my visit having been very soon known in Belgium and France, through the press of these two countries, and my pamphlet being in the hands of a great number of people, it is evident that it resulted in my having a large cor respondence to carry on with people of all classes. The letters which were addressed to me, through the agents at Paris and Anwerp, whilst I was traversing the country, came regularly to me through the care of these gentlemen, and obliged me to furnish almost everywhere, private information. I well remember of having one day sent forty five letters of information. The multiplicity of the various enquiries made to me, were occasioned by the great ignorance of the country, of which information was required; it was however necessary to answer with the same good will every one, and from more than one example I can state that my written explanations were not without good results.

Besides making the Canadian cause public through the press and my writings, I tried, as well as the limit of my instructions from the Department permitted me. to specially engage for this cause the various civil and religious societies by visiting them personally, which visits were generally crowned with success.

On the 8th of April I was received at the palace of the King at Brussels, where in the absence of His Majesty and by his special order, I had a long interview with his secretary, Count Paul de Borchgrave, who received me very graciously and gave me to understand how much His Majesty sympathized with the establishment of a free settlement in Canada.

The following day, on receiving an audience from Count Aspremont Lynden Minister of Foreign Affairs, I found that he entertained the same sentiments; and whilst declining direct government interference, because government colonies rarely if ever succeed (with which sentiment I entirely concur) he formally promised me to interest himself with the prospects of Canada, and even shortly to name a Belgian consul, resident in Quebec, to look carefully after our countrymen and their interests. He earnestly testified his desire to see direct commercial communication between the two countries increase, and to favor the introduction into Canada of our chief industries. Through his benevolent intervention! I obtained a diplomatic pass for my return to France.

The clergy, with the exception, which I shall hereafter notice, not only allowed me every liberty amongst the catholic population, but also were very useful to me under most circumstances; and everywhere, at our request the cures were very willing to give certificates to those of their parishioners, who desired to emigrate to Canada.

I visited on my road, the influential friends, of the Province of Quebec, in France and Belgium to receive advice from them and to interest them in my labors. I shall only mention the names of Mr. LeRoy, professor in the University of Liege Loomans, member of the Belgian parliament at Brussels, Le Play, ex-senator, &c.,

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&c., a distinguished Journalist of Paris, Rameau whose affection for Canada is already well known, also of Paris and M. Edouard Lefort at Lille.

If I especially addressed the higher classes of society, I did so being convinced that they would secure a large number of immigrants by their influence and counsels. I was also fortunate in being able to impart my convictions to several people of distinction, as well in France as in Belgium, and I confidently await their personal intention with regard to emigrating; their example promises to be followed by many others.

As being closely connected with the question of emigration, to which they will in the near future give considerable extension. I made a pressing appeal to the manufacturing and commercial industries of my country, by everywhere visiting the chiefs of factories, and large manufacturers, and giving them to understand the enormous advantages that would accrue to them, if they would export direct to Canada, and get in return all articles of merchandize, such as timber for building purposes, wheat, potash, &c., which they would there find in abundance. The future will show, if on this head, I succeeded to any extent. In any case, if consumers arrive, they will of necessity bring with them the different industries, and international commerce will be benefited.

Since my return, Belgian imports and exports have been established in Quebec itself. I myself introduced an agricultural windmill, of an improved type, for which I intend shortly to take out letters-patent, and which I do not doubt will render great service to agriculture in Canada.

Other instruments for the speedy and at the same time less costly extraction of stumps are now being finished. And I am confident that they will materially assist the settler.

I received during my trip several offers for the introduction of the manufacture of beet root sugar, if the government would be disposed to favor this industry, and I have induced several Flemings to come here to cultivate hops, an article which they cultivate with success and which is perfectly adapted to Canada.

Finally, the official statistics of the number of immigrants of French, Flemish and German origin who have arrived since last spring will complete this report and will give a more correct idea of the result of my mission, especially if it be taken into account that the arrivals in future years, will increase in proportion to the means of the first comers.

II.

It will not be useless for the future, if I here state the chief obstacles agains which I had to contend, in the accomplishment of my mission, chiefly 1st against the decision taken by a portion of the catholic clergy and by the press to discourage all emigration.

Although in nearly all the dioceses of France and Belgium, I found able allies in the catholic clergy, there are yet some exceptions to make in certain dioceses, especially in East Flanders. The Bishop of Ghent, long before there was any talk of emigration towards Canada, gave orders to his clergy to oppose themselves to any emigration and to prevent it as much as possible. The motives for this determination are expressed in these words of the editor of the Bien Public, organ of the catholic party of the two Flanders. Being asked by us to reproduce our pamphlet in a supplement of his paper, the editor excused himself and declined our offer in these terms. "The Editor of the Bien Public cannot accept your "offer. The paper does not wish to encourage in any way Belgian emigration to any foreign country whatever. Emigration has often a tendency to upset the

faith of those who emigrate, and it is for this reason that we abstain from recommending it, even when presented under the best auspices." This measure seems to have been taken to prevent emigration to the United States, where experience has too often shown, that many make shipwreck of their faith and of their morals also.

As Canada and especially Lower Canada becomes better known in Belgium, this fear will be found to be groundless and all opposition will cease. On the other hand I, and others also, observed that in those places where the authorities most rigorously opposed themselves to emigration, the people, on account of this very opposition, emigrated in larger numbers, than in that place where they were allowed freely to dejart; this depends in some measure upon the nature of man, and is the occasion of saying: Nitimur in vetitum semper. Is it not also a little the cause of the Canadian emigration to the United-States? In my opinion this fever would die away all the somer, if the journals should take less notice of it, and leave the adventurers to find out their mistake themselves.

- 20. Against the civil authorities. In Alsace and Lorraine the clergy are altogether in favor of emigration towards Gunada, but there unfortunately they are not at liberty to advise it. The prussian authorities are always on the alert, for any attempt at emigrating and punish it severely. The department is aware of the heavy fees exacted from any one wishing to act as emigration agent. This prevented me from entering the province recently annexed to Prussia and from acting otherwise than by letter. These however were numerous, especially with the Alsacian committee at Paris, whose president I saw, and with that of Lille, who also ably seconded us.
- 30. I was met several times by various objections, from people desirous of coming to Canada, on account of the system of gratuitous emigration, advanced by Mr. Vannier in a pamphlet, otherwise admirably got up, and which had obtained a great success among the french and belgian farmers. It is evident that wherever this system of Mr. Vannier had made itself felt, I was utterly unable to obtain settlers when asking them to defray their own passage money; say an average of thirty dollars. For my part, I shall be easily consoled on account of this opposition, if the proposed work does but advance, the country will lose nothing and will be peopled as if by enchantment. Let us hope that this plan, which to my view has the sole defect of being too advantageous to the contracting parties, may be promptly realized; we will then have only praise to offer to the man who conceived it. Till then if we hold our peace, no one will have any thing to say to us.
- 40. The cost of the passage. This is for the working classes both french and belgian, I must say an insurmountable obstacle, especially for domestic servants of both sexes. I wished to make a vigorous attempt to secure some of this class, knowing the great want existing in Montreal and other towns: I appealed to them by advertisements several times in the Brussel journals: a conscientious agent of a registry office for servants even offered to receive them at his house and instruct them as to the wages they were certain to obtain. More than 300 domestics and servants answered the appeal within a few days; but they had been no sooner told that they would be themselves obliged to pay for their passage, than they thought it to be an imposition and returned discontented. At the end of three days this obliging agent found himself to be so much troubled (ennuyé) with these numerous visits, that he himself commenced saying that the offer was not made seriously, and the matter rested there. If there happened to be among them some saving one, who, in former service had gained a certain sum, he would never consent to part with it, to pay his passage to a strange country, where he would be obliged to seek a new position; respecting which he had certain mis givings, perhaps will grounded notwithstanding all we could say to him.

If so many men and women servants annually emigrate to the United States from Germany, it is accounted for by the fact that this emigration has been of several years standing: it increases of course, because in most cases it happens that the brothers and sisters and sometimes the friends even, already established in the United States, send the necessary money to those who are willing to follow them; at least this is what I have been able to state from the reports of the different agencies on the European continent. I did not seek to inquire into the expenses incurred by the American government in attracting emigrants, to which it owes its great prosperity, but I know, that everywhere on the European continent, agents are met with who favor it and who press the emigrants to go to New York, rather than to any other port of the Atlantic Ocean.

Until german, french and belgian immigration is established here, the great difficulty will be the cost of the passage, and this difficulty is augmented when it becomes a question of bringing over whole families of workmen and small farmers. I intend to propose, in the third part of this report, a way in which the government can practically solve this question.

50. The restricted limits to which I was confined by the Government could only result in restricted consequences. My mission being confined between the months of february and july it is evident that even by multiplying myself everywhere, to visit such a large extent of territory, publish, correspond and have interviews with great a number of people, the work was only commenced. From year to year the work of government agents will become easier, on account of the numerous publications which have been sent among the people, during the past years and the knowledge of the country which is every day being spread more and more.

III.

In some cases it has been found very difficult to attract immigrants of the working and agricultural classes on account of the enormous relative cost of the passage. Every one concerned in the matter has been obliged to admit it, and to try to find a plausible solution for this chief difficulty.

The first attempt, to which I gave my hearty concurrence, was made in this direction by the Federal Government, through my colleague Edward Barnard who has already rendered eminent services to the cause of immigration. At his repeated request he induced his Government to issue Passage warrants, in virtue of which, one half of the passage money is annually disbursed for a certain number of immigrants, and I am led to believe, that the local Government of Quebec is about to adopt this system within certain limits.

This measure, which I consider a great step in advance, does not entirely remove the difficulty. Besides the objections, more or less grave, raised against it, by other agents, I maintain that as long as an emigrant has to disburse one penny at the time of embarking, we never can attract more than a limited number. On the contrary, experience has shown that it would be far otherwise if we could disburse the funds for the whole passage; the number of persons otherwise perfectly qualified to make excellent settlers, who made this demand upon me is greater than might be expected: if then the immigration of the Belgian, Alsacian, Lorraine and French element is not as great at present as might be desired, it must be more especially attributed to this difficulty.

What is to be done to effectually remedy this state of things? For my part, I am convinced that neither the federal nor local government could be able through their agents to charge themselves with disbursing the passage money of immigrants on their departure, with the expectation of recovering the amount either

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on their arrival, or at some future time. Even supposing that we had always to deal with men of good faith, a large part of the money thus disbursed would be lost in incidental expenses, and its recovery would be always difficult, sometimes even impossible.

It does not appear to me to be more practicable, to have the advances made by those interested, in the supposition that it should be workmen or domestic servants that we should bring out. This might be practicable in some cases, for certain trades for example; but generally, experience has shown that those interested would refuse; for no one is certain beforehand that the person for whom the money is advanced would suit, or if so, whether he would remain long enough in his service, so that the advances made would be returned by instalments deducted from the wages given.

To arrive at the end in question, there would be therefore nothing more advantageous to the Government than to agree with some house of good repute, who for a certain annual sum, and for a certain number of years, would engage to make these disbursements for persons chosen by them in Belgium, whom they would establish here, either in families or on crown or other lands. If I am induced to make this proposition to the department, so that it may, if it sees fit, forward the same to the federal government, it is because a Belgian, now established in Quebec, and who has many relatives in Belgium, offered to treat on these terms either with the local or federal government. He could engage emi grants of the class designated by the government; those who wish to have domestic servants, artisans or laborers could apply directly to him and make their choice with a knowledge of the persons, and afterwards agree on their parttomake a monthly reduction on the wages of the people engaged by them, up to the amount of the passage money disbursed. In this way the Government without running any risk and by relieving itself of a difficult responsibility would every year attract to the country a considerable number of well qualified belgian immigrants, and after some years, it need not impose upon itself any sacrifices on this head. For immigration once well established would continue of itself; another means of attrac ting good farmers, would be to allow them certain solid advantages on their arrival in the country; for example, to lease to them for the two or three first years, farms under cultivation at very moderate rates: to build chantiers for the settlers: to have two or three arpents of timber and cleared for them: to make everywhere on the highways of the country, and on navigable rivers, suitable settlements and to give to these great advantages all the publicity possible, through the foreign press and by immigration agents throughout Europe.

I conclude, Sir, by thanking the Government for all the advantages accorded by it to my countrymen, the Belgians and to the Frenchmen who answered its appeal and came to settle in the country, and I am happy state that the majority of the immigrants are perfectly content with their lot in Canada.

My thanks are due and I gladly tender them to my colleagues, Messrs Edwd-Barnard, Gustave Bossange and Richard Berns. If I have been enabled to render any services during the mission in Europe which was confided to me by the Government, it is especially due to their benevolent and zealous assistance; to them the chief merit is due.

I remain Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

P. J. VERBIST, Priest.

St. Pétronille, (Island of Orleans), 10 Septembre, 1872.

Report submitted to the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, of a visit to the Belgian settlement in Suffolk and its environs, in July and August 1872, by Abbé P. J. Verbist.

By order of the department I left Quebec on the 29th July last, to report on the situation of the small Belgian settlement, established in the township of Suffolk, in the County of Ottawa and its neighborhood. On the 31st of the same month, I arrived at Ste. Angelique de Papineauville, where I had the pleasure of learning from Samuel Mackay, Notary, that these settlers, as well as the farmers of my nationality, who had settled at Papineauville, at Bonsecours, and Ripon, were without exception in a prosperous condition. In fact the different excursions that I had the honor of making with him fully confirmed this assertion. The same day we visited farmer Victor Joseph Gallain: who arrived last spring; he occupies with his family a farm, distant about one mile from the Parish of Papineauville, on the high road from Montreal to Ottawa, on the banks of the river of the same name. The land is 100 arpents in superficies, with a lot of standing timber of 90 arpents. He bought it for \$1250 cash, with all the farm stock, including three fine horses, 13 head of cattle, 15 sheep and winter and summer vehicles. Gallain had a fine crop of hay and wheat. He expressed himself to be perfectly satisfied with his prospect of succeeding.

François Gourdienne, another Belgian farmer, arrived with his family last year and is estal lished in the same Parish, in the St. Charles range, in a most advantageous position. M. Auguste C. Papineau allows him to work one of his farms gratuitously for this year; it contains 360 arpents of good land and Gourdienne has the option of purchasing it for \$1200, at the expiration of the third year of his possession, up to which term the price will not increase. He has the use of two farm horses, a foal, two cows, four calves, sheep and pigs. One of his daughters is engaged as a servant at the Revd M. Lombard's, Curé of Ste. Angelique; the eldest, who resides with the family, is a teacher in the St. Charles range at a salary of \$100 for the scholastic year. The eldest son, ordained as an ecclesiastic by Mgr. the Bishop of Ottawa, during his last episcopal visit, will enter a seminary during the month of September. Gourdienne has besides acquired for himself and family two lots of crown lands, in the township of Suffolk, among the Belgian settlers; several arpents of this farm have already been cleared and sown by him. Questioned by me as to his present position, he assured me that he had been very fortunate, in having received such favorable conditions from Mr. Papineau: he certainly counts on being able through economy and with the help of his children, to purchase the farm before the expiration of the third year of his gratuitous possession.

Ernest Frison is a very active settler and is liked by the population. He at intervals works on the lot which he took at Suffolk; during the rest of the year he works at Papineauville, at the rate of \$1 per day and board. His wife gains daily thirty five cents and her board. They are contented and easily gain sufficient to live on and to lay by something for the future.

I noticed with pleasure that there are still at Papineauville a large number of small farms, half cleared, to which could be directed such Belgian farmers, as have on their arrival some capital at their disposal; the farms could be acquired cheap and on easy terms of payment. This would conduce considerably to the development of the entire settlement.

I think I may be able to induce a Belgian gentleman, who will shortly arrive in Canada to settle here, and to acquire, as a good investment, the Plaisance

farm, belonging to the arrière fief Plaisance, in the seigniory of la Petite Nation, five miles west of the church of St. Angélique de Papineauville, towards Ottawa. It contains 1057 arpents and is surrounded by water on all sides (by the rivers Ottawa and la Petite Nation and Pentecost bay). 300 arpents are already under cultivation, the rest is standing timber, such as oak, elm, sugar maple and others. There are several springs on the property and pipes have been placed to conduct the water into the buildings. This farm, which is now for sale, is at present the undivided property of Messrs. Emery, August and Godefroid Papineau; it was the residence of the late Hon. Denis Benjamin Papineau, in his lifetime Minister of Crown Lands, and brother of the Honorable Joseph Papineau. It would be very desirable that the Belgian gentleman in question should acquire this property, first on his own account and secondly for developing the prosperity of the Belgian settlement, which would find in him a powerful protector.

I subsequently visited Ippersiel's farm, established since last spring in the parish of Bonsecours, at Montebello. He is settled with his numerous family at a distance of three miles from the village, in the direction of Montreal, on a farm which measures one arpent by forty, and for which he paid \$600 in cash. He seemed to be happy, and he assured me that he would succeed and that he had recovered his health since his settlement in the country, which had been very feeble on his arrival. His farming operations seemed to look well.

I found also in this parish, that there are still several small farms very advantageous for Belgian settlement. Among others that are to be had, there is one, belonging to the succession of the late Hon. Mr. Papineau, four miles from the church; it measures 200 arpents in superficies, of which 150 are under cultivation. Last year it yielded 1300 bushels of grain. There are three barns. It is for sale for \$2600 cash.

There are farms also at St. André-Avellin where, since the death of Mr. Rocguigny and the departure of his widow, about the end of last June, there is now not one Belgian, except a clerk engaged by a trader, Mr. Hotte, two miles from the village.

I was unable to visit farmer Dambremont, on account of his distance from the other Belgian families and the impassable state of the roads. In fact, he is settled in the township of Ripon, next to Suffolk, about a mile to the rear of Ripon church, on a farm which he bought; and on which, from the testimony of the Revd. curé of Ripon, whom I had occasion to meet during my visit, he succeeds as well as could be expected. Last spring Dambremont associated himself with Germia; but the latter left him in June last, to go to St. Joseph college at Ottawa, as gardener, hoping thereby to succeed even better.

At St. André Avellin, I saw Mr. Lévis, who has been in constant communication with the Belgians, ever since their arrival, especially in his capacity of contractor on the government roads, in the vicinity of their settlement. He while, confirming the prosperous state of the Belgian settlement, impressed upon me the absolute necessity of a road from the Belgian settlements to Suffolk, to run nearly in a straight line to the Ottawa river, in the Montebello range, telling me also that he from day to day expected a grant for the purpose. The absolute necessity of the opening of this road was recognized by the Hon. Minister himself and by his assistant Mr. Siméon Lesage, at the time of their visit to Suffolk last spring. Mr. Lévis gave me to understand how advantageous it would be to commence this road immediately, before the autumn rains, promising me that he would employ as many of the settlers themselves as possible, who would have every interest to work with zeal and to make it on favorable conditions, and who would thus earn something to sustain them, during the long winter season.

On my journey I was pleased at being able to express my thanks to a farmer of

St. André Avellin, one Charles Robert Dufage: and I have the honor to draw the attention of the Government to the zeal which be has always displayed in the service of the Belgians: he not only animated them by his example in clearing on his own account two lots of standing timber; but he was the only one, who had the courage to cart all their provisions from Suffolk, without there being a practicable road, to the great detriment of his team. He manages with intelligence a portion of the works on the public roads.

In Suffolk township which is now being settled there are seven Belgian families. Six of them, composed of 28 persons, still occupied, at the time of my last visit, the building erected last year by the Government. Among their number are the widow and children of Gérard, blacksmith by trade, who unfortunately died last June: he was buried under the care of the Revd. curé of Ripon, near the site of the future chapel, where later the cemetery may be placed. His three grown up sons work for the support of their mother, with a courage worthy of all praise. I was told that, during the whole summer season, they rose at 3 o'clock in the morning and did not leave off work till 8 o'clock in the evening. Their first crop of potatoes, which I admired, of itself attests their careful system of farming.

The seventh family which resides regularly at Suffolk is Victor Frison's, also a very enterprising settler. His family is composed of 9 persons, if we count among the number a new born infant, whom I had the pleasure of baptizing during my sojourn in the settlement.

The Belgian settlers in Suffolk, whom I found in a state of relative prosperity, were very well pleased to see me again among them and their joy knew no bounds when I told them, on the part of the government, that \$1500 were destined to open a road of communication to the river, and that this money would at the same time bring them relief for the winter

They are all of opinion that it would be of the greatest advantage to the Colony 10. To end this road at the river in the Montebello range; 20. To commence this road without delay, starting from that part of the settlement in which communication is most difficult. 30. To avoid the two hills called des Hêtres et du Cric., 40 To separate as soon as possible the families which still live together, as well for moral reasons, as to encourage each particular family. 50. It would be desirable that the settlement should be erected into a mission. As soon as the families dwell in separate houses, the government building might serve as a chapel, and the settlement might be erected into a mission at the same time as Hartwell.

If the potato crop of the settlers does not suffer from the abundant rains of the fall, they will receive from it some support for the winter, for it has a fine appearance.

Apart from the liberality of the government, I may notice as an element of prosperity to the new settlement, the proximity of the chantiers of Ange Gardien, where several of the colonists were employed at the time of my visit at \$1.35 per day. Mr. Cameron, the Grown timber agent, assures me that they will find work at this rate, during the whole winter season.

In fine with the elements of prosperity above noted, and thanks to the solicitude of the government, the small Belgian settlement will plant itself firmly at Suffolk, and the work of settlement will be pushed forward with vigor by the present settlers, and by those who will not fail to join them in the future.

Since my return to Quebec, I learned through Mr. Siméon Lesage that orders

to commence the road in the manner above indicated had been sent to Mr. Lévis, of St. André Avellin, and that the settlers will commence by establishing small chantiers on their respective lots, which will tend to improve their position.

I have now only to thank the Government, in the name of my fellow countrymen of Suffolk, for the solicitude which it has unceasingly shewn them, since their arrival in the country, and to express the hope that this solicitude will be continued to them in the future.

I remain, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

P. J. VERBIST, Priest.

Ste. Pétronille, (Island of Orleans), 16 September 1872.

MR. J. B. CHARTIER'S REPORT.

1MMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION AGENCY FOR THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Coaticooke, 23 November 1871.

To the Honorable Ls. Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Quebec,

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you the report of my operations as Immigration and Colonization Agent for the Eastern Townships, from the 1st of January to the 20th November 1871.

During the first months of the year I was occupied in finishing the pamphlet "La colonisation dans les Cantons de l'Est." At the same time I continued to answer letters, which came to me from all quarters, asking information as to the advantages of settling in our townships. I also received a great many visitors from the States, who had left old parishes in the Province; still there was very little land actually taken up, because of the difficulty of inspecting land at that season of the year. It is a rule with me not to insist on any settler being in haste to settle until he has made a choice satisfactory to himself. I count less on the number than on the quality of the settlers, convinced that if we have only good settlers who succed and are contented, the good reports made by them will be a means of attracting colonization and, that before long, colonization will make great headway.

In the beginning of April I commenced distributing the pamphlet "La Colonization dans les Cantons de lEst, and I have pleasure in telling you, Sir, that it was every where received with the greatest favor, by the press, the clergy and the people. Applications for this pamphlet crowded in upon me. In the months of April and May, I distributed 5000 copies. The total number distributed now amounts to 7000 copies.

The effect of this pamphlet was soon felt. From the first week in May visitors commenced to arrive at Coaticooke to get verbal information and to inspect the farms. This influx of visitors continued without interruption to the middle of October. Since then, the number has slightly diminished owing to the bad weather.

From the 1st of May, 765 persons came to me and received detailed information and made visits of inspection. A large number wished only to inspect lands alrea dy opened; the others inspected the wood-lands. All were satisfied. Some purchased lands immediately, others waited till later. The majority were fathers of families who wished to establish themselves where they could settle their children. These visitors came chiefly from the Districts of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Iberville, Three Rivers and Richelieu. Those from the United States came chiefly from the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The places in which the greatest number of lots were purchased are, Barnston, Barford, Hereford, Clifton, Ditton, Chesham and Stoke. It is to my knowledge that 45 families returned from the United States to settle in these different places. About 100 families came from the different parishes. The purchasing of land already opened has not ordinarily the effect of expatriating the vendor. The case sometimes but rarely presents itself. In general the intention of a man in our

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townships who sells a farm already opened is to settle elsewhere in the bush. Some also sell fine properties well stocked, so as to realize capital, to take to manufacturing.

I also gave information about the factories of Sherbrooke and Coaticooke to about 60 poor families, who came to settle in these localities to gain their livelihood.

I could have brought back hundreds of families from the United States, had I found that they fulfilled the conditions required; I am convinced that if we intend to encourage a movement, in favor of return, which ought to continue, we must counsel the return only of those who are in such a position that their success is certain.

If our townships were known, it is certain that we would have settlers by hundreds and thousands; but unfortunately I am not prepared to send information every where. I took a trip to the United States; but I was obliged to return at the end of ten days on account of the number of persons desirous of seeing me at Coaticooke. During the rest of the summer it was impossible for me to absent myself. Even in winter, visitors will be too numerous to permit me to leave, even for a short time. I saw enough however during my visits to the parishes and the United States to convince me, that colonization would be benefitted by the appointment of a lecturer who would disseminate information by visiting both the parishes of the Province of Quebec and the principal Canadian centres in the United States. The pamphlet when explained, would be better understood. This visit would cause our townships to be known in places where from uncontrolable causes writings do not easily reach, or if they do reach are interpreted in a manner to make them of no use.

I wish to speak of places where there are men having a certain influence which they use to the detriment of our Province and the profit of our neighbours. I am in a position to state that emigration has considerably decreased in those places in which I was enabled to make myself heard or read. The return movement in these localities largely compensated for the losses caused by the departure of those, who will not believe us, without having seen for themselves.

I also settled a Lorraine family composed of six persons. I procured for them a farm slightly cleared on advantageous terms. These immigrants are content and intend to invite a certain number of families of their friends to join them in the spring. Their capital was about \$900. I have full confidence in their success, as they appear to be laborious, and economical. I myself employed a Belgian immigrant as gardener. He decided to settle in the Province.

An Irish family composed of 3 persons also addressed themselves to me. I found them employment immediately. They are satisfied with their position.

Allow me to state, Sir, that in my opinion, and in that of many competent men who have seen and judged for themselves, European immigrants on their arrival should not be directed to uncultivated lands. Even had they pecuniary means, their success would be doubtful unless the land is different from that in the eastern townships. In the townships, the immigrant on arrival should go to service, so as to accustom himself to our mode of farming, our climate, and our way of living. It is only after acquiring this experience, that the immigrant can make a judicious choice.

I will add a word concerning Colonization Societies. Some of these Societies are making efforts worthy of great praise. The society of Bagot, for example, through energy and self sacrifice has made considerable clearings and prepared for the set-

tling of from twenty to thirty settlers, in less than two years. The Society of St Hyacinthe also honorably exerted itself. Other societies have done nothing or next to nothing. It would be desirable that these latter should allow us to make settlements in their reserves, when settlers arrive who wish to make clearings immediately. A large extent of land in the township of Chesham, being already under location tickets in favor of Canadians residing in the United States, it is desirable so as to allow our fellow countrymen to commence their clearings without delay, that the road be continued with all possible speed.

The object of all my efforts is to introduce among our people as well in this Province as elsewhere the idea of colonization. I did not so much try to bring settlers in great numbers as to habituate those with whom I came in contact to speak of the townships, to examine the advantages which they offer, to compare the results attained either in the United States or in the parishes on lands too small for large families, in one word to convince them after this examination that they will find in the townships greater advantages and guarantees for the establishing of their children. I have pleasure in stating that the result surpassed my expectations, and that with the aid of a lecturer, I think, I could before long nearly stop the emigration of families to the United States and establish a considerable return movement to this country.

The whole nevertheless submitted,

I have the honor to be,

 Sir

Your very obedient servant,

J. BTE. CHARTIER, Priest,

Colonization and Immigration Agent for the Eastern Townships.

Mr. CHICOINE'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. Sir,

I have the honor of submitting the report of my operations as Emigration Agent for the Province of Quebec.

My appointment being only of recent date, I find it difficult to interest you with the practical results I have obtained so far; I will however lay before you some of my observations.

The principal objects of my mission were to visit the various points of the Province, to give lectures on agriculture and colonization and to point out the most favorable localities wherein the immigrants could settle. I was also instructed to enquire into the working of Agricultural and Colonization Societies, and to see that they complied with the laws under which they exist.

I have already visited nearly one third of the counties of the Province and must say that I was very well received everywhere. To judge from the good dispositions shown at the public meetings which I called, and the correspondence and relations that I had with several persons of the localities through which I passed, I do not hesitate to state that the observations that I made and the information I gave, will have the effect of spreading very useful ideas upon agriculture and colonization. There now seems to be among the farmers of the old parishes an anxious desire to settle on waste lands; and if, as it is to be hoped, this desire is efficaciously supported and spread throughout the whole Province, it will have the effect of producing good practical results.

As you may have seen from the special reports that I sent you from time to time, a large number of persons forwarded me applications, offering employment to the immigrants expected from Europe. Several farmers asked for farm laborers; it is to be regretted however that considering the large number of immigrants who came to settle in the Province, I could scarcely supply half the demands made upon me. Still, Sir, there are serious obstacles to provide against even through immigration, to procure for our farmers the help they require. The low wages offered, owing to the present condition of our agriculture, are generally insufficient to bring farm labourers here. Belgian immigrants, who, on their arrival here were sent to work on farms, left after a few weeks for Montreal where they found employment in the industrial establishments at much higher wages than they obtained here. The farmers then should take into account the scarcity of skilled laborers in this Province and should not fail to encourage the various branches of manufactures. The stream of immigration towards the United States as long as it will last, must take with it some of the laborers who might otherwise come to us from Europe. And here I cannot avoid drawing your attention to a remarkable fact still existing, but nevertheless true; it is, that certain people instead of being devoted to their country, endeavour by all means to induce Belgian families, settled in this country since the spring to emigrate to the United States. There is therefore nothing surprising that strangers should be carried away in the same current of immigration, when they are induced to do so by Canadians themselves.

I have had an opportunity of studying the working of several of the Agricul tural and colonization Societies; as soon as I have completed my visit through out the province, I will have the honor of submitting to you a report which shall

comprise all my observations on the working of agricultural societies and upon the state of agriculture in the different counties.

There were good grounds for anticipating happy practical results from the "Colonization Societies, Act," but unfortunately experience has demonstrated that in general the people of this Province did not know how to profit by all the advantages which that law might have contributed towards the advancement of Colonization. More ardor than is generally manifested in our day is necessary to bring about the valuable results which that law renders possible. It was due to indifference that in many counties no societies were organized and that two thirds of those which were organized only served at first to shed a passing lustre without giving afterwards an amount of work corresponding with the sums of money placed at their disposal by the Government or by private parties. And if it is only right to admire the real good done by certain societies, the harm done by others in uselessly locking up extensive tracts of our public lands, must also be taken into account.

In a visit which I made to the Eastern Townships to examine the places adapted for colonization, I satisfied myself more and more of the immense advantages which that section of the Province offers to those desiring to settle on public lands. As I pointed out in the notes addressed to you, the portion of the public domain remaining to be cleared, includes lands of as good quality as could be desired for agricultural and industrial purposes. Water power is abundant and auriferous deposits sufficiently rich to amply repay their judicious working have been discovered. I deemed it my duty to make a special report to the Commissioner of Crown Lands upon this auriferous region; in that report I allowed myself to point out to him what I considered to be the best way of profiting by it for the greater advancement of colonization.

I am happy to state that throughout the whole course of my trip, I observed the satisfaction with which the settlers greeted the energetic policy of the Government, in regard to the cancelling of sales, the conditions of which had not been complied with,— a policy, from which colonization will derive a new impetus, freed as it will be from one of the greatest obstacles which it has hitherto encountered.

I also noticed with pleasure that the number of Canadians returning from the United States to settle in the Eastern Townships is daily increasing. The settlement of the Townships of Ditton and Chatham has been especially made by this class. In Ditton alone there are 15 Canadian families actually working in American factories, who have retained lots and send home each year the fruits of their savings to cause clearances to be made, and thus hasten their return to their native soil. The Revd. M. Gendreau, Missionary at Cookshire, devotes himself to these brave Canadians with a zeal worthy of the admiration and gratitude of all true friends of the country.

I may be permitted before concluding to recommend specially to your consideration the desirability of completing as soon as possible the Ditton and Chatham road, which is to run through excellent lands that would readily be cleared so soon as settlers can obtain easy access to them.

As regards Colonization roads, I may also be allowed, Sir, to suggest that you should give orders to have the lines of such roads sown with hay seed as soon as they are opened. This, in my opinion, would be an excellent means of improving them, of preventing brush wood from growing up, and would at the same time afford provender for the animals of settlers on their arrival in the forest.

Thewhole respectfully submitted.

J. A. CHICOINE,

Immigration and Colonization Agent.

St. Hyacinthe, 30th June, 1872.

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Since my last report, I visited the Counties of Leatharn 1881. Chateaughay, Napierville and Laprairie, giving lectures in all the principal localities of these Counties. I regret that illness prevented me, from continuing these visits, because I succeeded in obtaining most satisfactory results. My lectures consisted in trying for sound creasons to prevent our fellow citizens from entertaining the idea of emigrating to the United States and to induce them if they are obliged to remove to visit the Eastern Townships, concerning which I gave them useful information. It produced the desired effect. Since the month of April a great number of heads of families from these counties, arrived here to whom I gave every possible facility for the exploration of this part of the country.

The majority possessed some means, and wished to increase their farms, so as to facilitate the establishment of their children. Some purchased immediately, and, other proposed purchasing to a future time white the remainder proposed to return, as soon as they could advantageously dispose of their property

I regret to inform you, that very few desire to settle on the Crown Lands, in view of their great distance, from the markets. They prefer purchasing lands already cleared. This however does not decrease the population of our Province, for those who thus sell do not emigrate. Certain numbers of them expend the money thus acquired to enter the forest to open up new lands; others sell out to devote themselves to other branches of industry. Very little immigration in the south eastern townships occurs. Agriculture and factories are making rapid progress.

I affirm, Sir, that your efforts have been successful, and that you have gained a most important point. It has caused a great change in the minds of our people, who notwithstanding their apathy and indifference to good advice begin to look towards the Eastern Townships and notwithstanding the current of emigration to the American factories, they now begin to see the advantages they may derive in settling in the eastern townships. With a few more efforts. I trust you will succeed in your object. They are now beginning to perceive that this country offers them more advantages than they can find in a foreign one. With industry, they will find they can obtain here the same benefits as they expect elsewhere. Taking into account the rapid increase of the villages and towns in the eastern townships. I observe great progress.

On the other hand, the return of a good number of families from the United States has been of great assistance to us; because those, who have returned to settle in our townships, are perfectly satisfied, and, do not desire to go back to the other side of the line. If some dogo, it is only forta time, it is return as isome it is possible.

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"I visited, in the month of June last, about thirty Cauadian centres of population and the object of my visit was to ascertain if it, would be possible to find out the class of people most needed here. I found that there, were a good, many families, respectable in every way, who were disposed to return, if we could give them the necessary assistance. They are mostly, all inclined, to take farms, if they had the means; but few of them have made any sayings. I, did not feel inclined to induce them to return on such conditions, fearing that the first difficulties they might encounter, and which are not inconsiderable, would discourage them.

I regret to inform you that the class of people of whom we are not most need, that is servants and farm labourers, are difficult to be had. Those desirous of returning want to take lands a some of them will succeed; but the majority will fail, and this state of things is an obstacle him my way and makes the atribut of differtaking the task.

I still believe that the Provincial Colonization, Society, if it will perform its duty, will have the effect of bringing back to the country, many of our countrymen. By concentrating our efforts and resources we could materially assist the settlers in overcoming the first difficulties. This society did not do what was expected or hoped from it this year; however by continued perseverance it will give good results in the enditoring.

My operations up to the first of July last are as follows:

Through my exertions about fifty families of the old parishes settled on the townships of Stanstead, Barnton, Halley, Compton, Barford, Harford, Clifton and Eaton; about twenty-five families returned from the United States and have chosen lands in the same Townships. Fifty five families, at least, settled in the village of Coaticooke, and over seventy five in the town of Sherbrooke. A great deal of land was purchased in the townships of Ditton, Chesham and Newport, by persons who intend settling there next year.

I am in constant correspondence with hundreds of our expatriated fellow countrymen, who wait only a favorable opportunity to return. I also received letters from heads of families of all parts of the Province, requiring information, and informing me of their determination to come back as soon as they shall have disposed of their property.

I assert that the work of colonization is in as fair a state as can be desired considering the circumstances and the malicious efforts to parallize this movement made by traitors to this country.

I append a few notes on the Agricultural Societies, which I visited by your orders.

Chateauguay.—The society is in debt to the extent of \$140.50. There are 166 members at \$1.00 each. The society receives at present \$130. It owns a thorough bred horse for which was paid the sum of \$1648; a Percheron horse for which was paid \$1200. Great improvement has been made in horned-cattle. Sheep are fine. Farming operations are carefully performed throughout nearly all the county.

Napierville.—This society has 158 members paying \$260 per year. Clear of debt. About \$50 in cash. A Clyde horse for which was paid the sum of \$1800, which received the medal of honor. The county is well provided with farming implements.

Beauharnois.—This society has 347 members, paying \$247 per year. Clear of debt, \$1558 in cash. A Percheron horse for which was paid the sum of \$1393. A Clyde horse for which was paid \$1623. Two Ayshire Bulls, 14 arpents of meadow land, with buildings for exhibitions and stables. Estimated value \$2000. It is the intention of the managers to place an Ayrshire in each parish of the County. Receipts of the year 1871 amounted to \$3172.00. Given in prizes \$987.00. A ploughing match is held every year, vegetables are raised in great quantities. A large number of improved farming implements.

The great success attained by this society is mostly due to the zeal and activity of their Secretary, M. Bisson, Notary of St. Louis de Gonzague.

Laprairie.—This Society is in debt in the sum of \$19.60; a Suffolk horse for which was paid \$1500.00. 175 members paying \$225.00. Exhibitions are held according to the programme of the best cultivated farms. Fine sheep and pigs.

The whole humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. B. CHARTIER, Priest

REPORT OF JOHN H. O'NEILL, Esquire.

SPECIAL AGENT OF EMIGRATION, FOR QUEBEC, TO IRELAND.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

Sir,

By order in Council, dated the 21st Feb. 1872 and approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd of same month, I was appointed by the Government of Quebec to act as special agent of Emigration for Ireland.

As such I was accredited to Lord Kimberly, Secretary of State for the colonies by Lord Lisgar the then Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. Instructions, to govern me in the fulfilment of my duties, were given to me on the 29th day of February 1871, and, on the same day, I left Quebec in the capacity of agent of Emigration for Quebec, for Ireland. I proceeded from Quebec to Portland viá Grand Trunk, and at Portland embarked on the steamship Hibernian, one of the Allan line, for Liverpool, which port I reached on the 14th of March. I left Liverpool on the evening of the 18th of the same month and arrived in Dublin on the morning of the 19th. On the 21st of March very flattering notices of my arrival were published in the Dublin Press; slips of which were printed and spread broadcast throughout Ireland. This publicity resulted in my being adressed by hundreds of intending emigrants, to all of whom, I sent letters and addressed copies of the pamphlet published by the Government of Quebec.

Before proceeding further I deem it right, so that my labors can be judged, to give a digest of my instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Among other things, I was instructed to prepare at once for my voyage, that I might get Emigrants ready for passage on board the first ships coming to Quebec.

The object of my mission was explained to be, to bring to this Province, as much as possible, the farming classes; and those having a knowledge of the various branches of industry connected with agriculture.

I was further instructed to devote my-particular attention to such intending emigrants as might be possessed of means.

As to the means to be followed by me, my instructions trusted to my own jugdment and my devotion to the best interests of the Province.

Means to be followed were however indicated and these were: To circulate the pamphlet, published by the Government on European Emigration, and to comment on the information which it contained. By doing this it was justly considered I would get Quebec known as a suitable and desirable field for enterprise.

One paragraph of my instructions I beg leave to insert here as exhibiting the good faith which should prevail in dealing with the anxious classes abroad.

"To sum up my most earnest recommendations, I will say that, I wish "nobody to arrive here, allured by expectations which he could not realize. The

"official namphlet may be looked at as a safe guide on that point, and whoever "will perded it exrefully, do matter what happens him, will nover have a just "cause of recrimination against us."

The instructions speak for themselves, and it is needless to point out that, in Europe, to deal in any other way with the subject of emigration to Cahada, than in the fair and candid manner set forth in the instructions given me, would be to injure our chances of attracting hither jutending emigrants.

OUEBEC AS AN EMIGRATION FIELD.

Never at any time did I exaggerate the advantages held out by Quebec to the emigrant. There was no necessity for any high coloring, the resolutes of the Province are so great that I felt that a mere recital of what had been, and what could be done by men of energy was quite sufficient. I constantly forced upon the attention of the intending emigrant that Quebec was a mere field for exertion, that it gave opportunities for the men who are adapted to them, and know how to use their opportunities to make success for themselves in life.

I pointed out, that is round numbers the Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 miles or 129 million of acres, 10,078,931 acres of which had been conceded in flefs and seignories. 8,950,953 acres were held in the Townships in free and common soccage, and 6,400,359 are divided into farm lots which the government was prepared to dispose of, and shawed that 102,969,757 acres of land still remained to be surveyed. Of the 6,400,000 acres of land surveyed and divided into farm lots. I showed that nearly two thirds were fit for settlement, and that half the lots were accessible by good roads. These lands, I established could be purchased at prices varying from 20 to 30 and 60 cents per acre. I also shewe I that along eight of the great colonization roads free grants of one hundred acres were given to applicates for the same, who had attained the age of 18 years: and mentioned that at present 84,050 acres of land were set aside as free grants; but that, if found necessary, the Lieutenant Governor in council might increase the same.

GONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

Deeming the conditions of settlement of the highest importance I called attention to the fact that: The purchaser, either by letter or personally, might purchase lands upon the following conditions: By paying one fifth of the purchase money at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent, per year. To take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on and becupy the same either himself or through others for at least two years from the date of sale. To place under gultivation in the course of four years at least ten acres for every 100 acres held by him, and to erect on his farm a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 feet by 20. The crown land agents throughout the Province I remarked were anthorized to sell land upon these conditions and to grant a location ticket to any person who claims the same, provided the applicant has reached the age of eighteen. The inducements of free and cheap cultivible land offered by the Government to intending emigrants, I considered great inducements to settle in Quebee and I have every reason to know they were regarded so by intending emigrants.

Having exhibited the conditions of settlement, I deemed it advisable to point out to intending emigrants what protection was granted to settlers in Quebec. I called attention to the fact, that by the act of 1868, to protect the settler against the

reverses which in the beginning may overtake him, provision is made, that no mortgage shall be valid on the land granted ito him; and that his farm, shall not be liable to be sold judicially for any debtscontracted by him previous to his entering upon it, and for the ten years following the granting to a settler of his letters patent the following among other things are declared to be exempt from his letters patent the following among other things are declared to be exempt from his letters patent the following among other tamilies are declared to be exempt from seizure and sale by virtue of a writ of execution emanating from any Court in the seizure and sale by virtue of a writ of execution emanated from any Court in the seizure and forks, spoons, spinning wheels, weaving looms to, the fuely meat inives and forks, spoons, spinning wheels, weaving looms to, the fuely meat and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggionay and regetables for family use two horses four cows, six sheep four piggions are considered. The fuel man and other four piggions are considered to the support of finese animals during the winter, and regetables from any contribution.

As many questions concerning the climate were put to me. I alluded to its effects upon the vital principle of man and the vegetative principles of the earth. I did not hesitate for a moment to say that the climate of Quebec was the most healthy in North America, and I called attention to the fact, that the people here were the same robust full formed and florid complexioned people that I met within western Europe. I also called attention to the fact that all over Canada, wheat, harley, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips and all the fordinary vegetables grow in abundance. The same may be said of citrons, melons, marrows and tomatoes, tall of which grow in the open air: Hope and tobacco I pointed out were common, and hemp and flax, indigenous plants, cultivable to any extent in nearly every part of the Dominion. Indian corn is a large crop and Lacticed, as a climatic fact, that grapes ripenin the open air in Quebec, and that strawherries, raspberries. currants and plums, &c., grow wild. I called attention to Canadian orchards and mentioned the admitted superiority of the Quebec apple, the well known Fameuse. Upon the strength of the statements that cereals, hay and root crops and fruits grow in abundance and perfection and the further fact that it is admitted that our people are a most vigorous race, I submitted that our climate tould that be a bad one. While on the subject of climate, I asked the intending emigrants to look around and ask himself: Where are the chief seats of agriculture, manufactures and commerce? And he would find activity in every branch only in the cooler regions of the earth and not in those climates which are too enervating for the continuous labor, necessary in great industrial pursuits. I gave statistics which established the progress of agriculture in Quebec, and shewed that today the hymper of acres of cultivated land was double what it was in 1851. The first of the state of the s

Knowing how anxious the intending emigrant is about the education of the young; since the great motive of his emigration is to establish his race in more comfortable circumstances than he enjoys. I spoke of our system of education, and am happy to state that what is written of it in the Pamphleton Quebed, draw forth the warmest compliments upon the school system of this Province. I may here mention, that at the request of the Revd. BulleGanvrah; paster of St. Patrick's, Quebec, and a member of the Councilief Public Instruction, for the Province, I tratemitted to Archbishop Manning a copy of our Education Law.

As lo taxation in the Province, I showed that the public charges are defrayed almost wholly from the revenue arising from customs duties, that every direct

tax is applicable alone to local improvements, in which the payer has a direct interest.

I also pointed out that the municipal affairs of each parish are conducted by five or seven councillors, elected yearly by the rate payers, and showed that with us, to have a vote, a person must have attained the age of twenty-one years, possess a property yielding at least four dollars per annum or be the lessee of an immoveable property paying a rental of not less than twenty dollars a year. The municipal system, is the annual delegation by the rate-payers of their powers to the councillors elected, who thereby become a legal corporation having to administrate, for the common good, the affairs of the municipality.

WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE. HOW TO ACQUIRE LAND.

These two questions were constanly asked me and I answered them in this way:

- 1st. Who should emigrate? The class likely to succeed, are practical farfarmers, agricultural laborers, mechanics and girls over fifteen years of age. Agriculturists having a little capital may easily, on reasonable terms, purchase farms with some little improvement. A person who has no capital, but energy, may have an uncleared farm, and by hiring for wages for a part of the year and working his farm for the other part, within at least two years will have made sufficient headway to live from the produce of his own land.
- 2. Moneyed Mfn. I called the attention of monied men to the completeness of our system of enregistration, and shewed that capitalists, who desire to lend money upon the security of real estate run no risks whatever in doing so. The average interest paid upon first mortgages or preferential loans, I remarked, is between 6 and 8 per cent per annum. I also said that our banks, telegraph, insurance, navigation, gas, and manufacturing companies, all pay at the very least 8 per cent to their shareholders, and dividends are declared semi-annually; and did not fail to remind capitalists that our capital stock companies are as secure as any in the world.
- 3. SMALL MILL OWNERS will also find Quebec a favorable field, for of late, we have become large manufacturers. Having indicated the principle articles manufactured in the Province, I remarked that our factories were far from being adequate to supply the needs of the country.
- 4. Families with STATED INCOMES would find living in Quebec much cheaper than elswhere, good society, and every possible facility for educating and starting their children in life.
- 5. MECHANICS AND WORKMEN WERE reminded that the shipping, railways, canals, growing town and cities, with their buildings, water pipes, gas works, and harbours made Canada a great field of industrial enterprise. On every occasion I called attention to the fact that a knowledge of minerals and botany, are of infinite value with us.
- 6. Those who were anxious now to acquire land were answered that the owner of a cleared farm with us has no hesitation in selling his land, because with the proceeds of the sale of the "old homestead" he can acquire bush farms for himself and his sons. Internal emigration from the front to the back settlements, with us, is daily going on; and the European farmer who cannot afford to buy a well-cleared farm, and yet hesitates to take a bush farm, can, for a very small sum, buy a partially cleared farm in one of the new settlements. Farms may also be had on shares; but did not hesitate to advise, that I thought the best thing to do, is to buy an improved farm or a partially cleared one. In this con

nection I remarked that owing to the liberal arrangements of the Government, there is easy access to all parts of the Province of Quebec, to day; markets are every where within reach, for every description of agricultural produce, and every description of farm produce is certain of a market.

GENERAL STATEMENTS CONCERNING QUEBEC.

Speaking generally of Quebec I used the following language.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having 129,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, performed effectively that one best service, which a Government can perform for the land purchaser—making an effective survey. Having divided into farm lots 6,400,000 acres of land, it next caused the greater part of this territory to be traversed by great colonization roads; founded colonization societies, to promote emigration and to give assistance to the emigrant; laid the basis of a wooden railway scheme, which even in less than two years has done great things; gave two millions of acres to build a large arterial line of railway, the North Shore; spends thousands and thousands of dollars upon education; so that our system is unrivalled in point of excellence and downright fair play. Well, believing that it was due to those who desired a knowledge of our country, and with a view to theopening of our incult lands, the Province of Quebec published a book on emigration. What is written in this book is guaranteed by the Government of the Province; and, for the due execution of all therein that refers to the intending emigrant, officials have been appointed, who meet the emigrant upon his landing at Quebec, and in every parish throughout the length and breadth of the Province. And the same may be said of all the Provinces of the Dominion. And the Dominion Government and the various Provincial Governments, at a great cost, have an instructional organisation, whose agents in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, and other countries, are prepared and bound to furnish books, pamphlets, &c., and to give information to those who may address them on the subjet of emigration. A system so arranged and guaranteed carries with it, as it ought to do, a feeling of confidence and of security which throws into unfavourable contrast the emigration schemes of laud-jobbers and speculators. Notwithstanding the vastness of our land operations, there are no questionable titles. The boundaries of the purchaser's farm, when he buys from the Crown, are fixed; and so are the boun deries fixed of those to whom, their means being limited, a free grant is given. The divisions of the land are accurately laid down, and the occupier is saved from a world of anxiety and trouble, because he knows that his titles are sure and his rights secure. Those who settle in Canada fix their home in a climate whose excellence is unsurpassed the world over, and there are few, who have ever lived any time in the country, but are willing to reside in it as a final home.

THE QUESTION OF EMIGRARTION.

Throughout the British Islands their is no disposition to encourage emigration either to Canada or elswhere. But in spite of the efforts made to check it, emi-Where I to attempt to answer the question "Why do you gration will go on think so?" I should undertake that which does not necessarily demand a special treatment in this connection and which would perhaps lead me into a mere. assertion of opinions. My belief is that the very best emigrants this or any country can have, will come from Ireland. Those who emigrate from that country are good practical farmers and nearly all have a little capital. The indemnity accorded by the land act to the Irishfarmer for his improvements. makes it so that the out going farmer can add to his savings the amount of his indemnity. Few leave Ireland to day who have not some money. They are, besides; farmers in the true sense, and men whose physique enables them to endure with ease the hardships attending the first couple of years of settlement in 361

Canada, whose quick, minds and patient, industry, can readily devise means and apply them to overset difficulties, and whose above it indures make light of burthers that would crush less gifted ment, where not consider the ment were the very

I know not why it is, but the Irish or Scotch agricultural laborers leave home in greater numbers than the English agricultural laborers; and, from what I can see agriculturists for some time yet will come to its principally from Ireland and Scotland. Of course agriculturists from England will come, but I rather think that the english farmer thinks be can get on as well in England by howying and selling." The market in England for all manner of farm produce its so great/that what is understood as the filledy man, "has no motive for the winds of the control of the contro

Nor does the english agriculturist suffer from any very pressing social or collitical inequalities. The english operative is a more likely emigrant than the english agriculturist, but to the departure of either from England, there will always be opposition. And I think that opposition has been some what quickened by the action of those who in their over zealousness, interfere in cases where it were wise and sound policy to remain passive. But the opposition is far from insurmountable and the best way to overcome it, is to present our country such as it is; put in that way, it cannot fail to attract hither, many who are in uneasy circumstances in the old world. In no case should our representatives or those of Canada interfere in local difficulties, such action will set in opposition to canadian emigration, men who are in a position to thwart the best intentions of the government that seeks the development and settlement of our country. Therefore it were prudent to take no step though it insured momentary triumph, which in the long run must prove injurious to our best interests, and the object of the government. For my own part, I took it for granted, that there existed a feeling hostile to emigration, but remarked that in spite of that hostility of able men, people would emigrate, and pointed out the wisdom in that case of openly dealing with the question of emigration. gration. In a letter, written a short time after my arrival in Ireland to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, I said ; "If information, concerning the various fields of emigration, were clearly put before the people, many, who now emigrate would stay at "home, because they found, on reflection, that, after all the home field of exertion "was the one best adapted to them. There are many who go to the wrong place now "who would go to the right place then, because they know they must not take $^{\prime\prime}$ their journey at hazard, but must see the elements on which they are to work $^{
m out}$ "success before they start; and finally, there are many who stay at home now." who would then emigrate, because the benefits of the new field of exertion would "be more distinctly brought before them by the success of those who had considerately and carefully entered on it." The letter in which these words occur was subsequently published in the Waterfard Chronicle of April the 5th with most complimentary allusions to it, and later, on the 5th of may, was reproduced in the Cork Examiner with flattering allusions to Quebec as a field for Irish emigration. Thousands of slips of the letter were published by the Messrs. Allan and circonlated by their agents throughout Great Bretain and Ireland; and finally the aletter was published in pamphlet form. In warious forms it received the largest circulation and was looked upon as the true way of treating the question of emigravition. As it was my first letter I confess I was somewhat flattered with the reception it received, and can assure you, that it was followed by letters, from all quarters, from intending emigrants. To every applicant I sent a pamphlet on Quebec and . A letter concerning the questions asked me.

Between the date of my arrival in Ireland, on the 19th of March, and the publication of this letter in the Dublin Freeman's Journal on the 29th of the same month, I had received many letters; but it was from the publication of this letter that my work commenced. On the 29th of March the Evening Mail (Dubliq) pub

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lished in its columns a laudatory article on the school system of Quebec and pronounced the Canadian manageral system was alsy superior to the system that abtains in Ireland. The Waterford News of the 5th of April was also unbounded in its praises, of our school system, and did not heritate to tell those who had made up thou, minds to emigrate to key Capada. The Whiterford Wall of the 8th of April column to emigrate to "Go, to Canada." The series telling all who were determined to emigrate to "Go, to Canada." These "telling all who were determined to emigrate to "Go, to Canada." These "telling all who were determined to emigrate to "Go, to Canada." These "telling all who were determined to emigrate to "Go, to Canada." These "telling all who were determined to the fast of May the Instance of the series with editorial comments taxorable to the May the Dublia Bordined Post published my telling a very flattering account of our country, and subsequently took the english commiss singers of emigration to task, for a very infortunity sentence in their report which it deemed to be to the detriment of Canada, Again on the 17th of May the Waterford News took its stand in favor of Quebec, but I frequently televized in their report which the Cork Canstitution of the 24th published in a file published a stort review of Quebec and its system of, emigration. The Borthern Whig of Belfast published a lover of mine which was sport flattering. On the 18th of Jane' the Londonderry Standard, and in the Londonderry Standard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard, and in the Indonderry Scandard of the 18th of Standard of the Indonderry Scandard of the Indonderry Scandard. The Mesers, Alian caused housands of my letters to be pr

owners of the Dominion line; caused certain of them, to be published by the Mesars. Allan, still their Agents throughout the Bittish Islands. You may judge of to information concerning Quebec, when I tell, you, that in Irelands of our hundred of the agents of the Allan line in Irelands information, concerning Canada. All the agents of the Dominion engaged: the exact number of their agents I do not know was not printed when I left; but I should judge them to have number of two hundred, which number in their own interest Now, apart from the thousands of slipe of my letters which were to dit Ireland, the pamphlat on Quebec was largely circulated I sionally through the agency of a person, paid so much per hundre to entherings in the country parts. This mode of spreading info and the spreading of the placards sent me by the Department, means that could be adopted, as the results proved. In various c Canada and Quebec brought under the notice of the people of

Canada and Quebec brought under the notice of the people of from Canadan papers recounting its strides in agriculture, manufactuses and commerce were published in the various newspapers, and, in hat a few of them, the habit was discontinued of publishing under United States items things relating to Canada; instead a special heading was given to Canadian summaries. In this way, Quebec was brought prominently under the notice of the people, and I am happy to be able to testify, that the more the pampirles on Quebec and my latters made the people acquainted with our Province, the more was it protonness that that section of the Dominion of Canada wherein the true dectrine of agreeing to disagree was practised, to the true wherein the diffrant elements who dwell within its limits.

THE QUEBEC PAMPHLET.

I cannot tell what advantage this pamphlet has been to Quebec. It is so free from exageration, and what it says is so concisely and plainly put that every man who read it, and I took care that many should, knew at once all that it was necessary to know of our Province. It placed our political, social and material condition clearly before the emigrant, and the candid spirit that pervates it, was such a marked contrast, to the bombastic and puffing sheets that are circulated by land jobbers and others, and generally in matters of emigration, that it at once drew attention to Canada and Quebec as a field for emigration. The pamphlet was not unknown in Ireland, for the year previous to my going there, and just after its publication it receeived its just and fairest criticism from the Irish press. I am glad here to be able to testify to the good it has done. True, its circulation is most expensive; yet though it were still more expensive I cannot but say that in the long run it were best to circulated it in its present form, because of the good it does; and only such a candid and full book can counteract the effusions of land jobbers and experimenters upon the fortunes, of those whose actual necessities beginten their anxieties after the future, and too often lead them to the couclusion that any change must be for the better. Following the spirit that I deemed fair alike to canadian emigration, the Province of Quebec and intending emigrants I stated the case of Quebecin its true light, and begged of those who thought of emigrating not to suppose that struggle, toil and disappointed hope are the fixed characteristics of one hemisphere, and success wealth and happiness these of another. My maxim throughout was that the new country was merely "a field for exertion" In acting thus I believe I was true to Quebec, to those who addressed me; and true to the spirit which prevails in the pamphlet on European emigration published by the Government of this Province.

CONCLUSION.

My mission was not to promote emigration from Ireland, but to call the attention of intending emigrants to Quebec, as a field for enterprise. I have every reason to assert that the widest publicity was given to information, concerning the Province of Quebec; and I can state that great numbers of Irish emigrants took the direction of Quebec satisfied to share in the work of opening our Province. I told many of them of the difficulties that in the beginning they would meet with, but I told them, and urged upon them the consideration, that a thousand times better face difficulties on the land, for their own sakes and their childrens, than flock to the large cities where labor was not always certain, but trials and temptations certainly so. I fixed upon every agriculturist's mind who addressed me by letter or otherwise, to place himself upon the land; and I have reason to know that numbers directed their steps to those portions of the Province which they judged best for themselves. That many left Ireland for sections of this Province I know for certain; the work of settling them here belonged to the various agents of the districts for which these emigrants were bound, and I have no reason for believing but that these agents did their duty.

The emigration from Ireland this year was larger than usual. The decrease in emigration to Canada was amongst the English and Scotch. The numbers of Irish being in excess of last year. Close upon three thousand Irish emigrants left Ireland for Canada directly; and owing to the competition among agents of the american steamship companies, who also ticket for Canada, quite as large a number left for Canada viá New York, as left for Canada viá the Canadian route. From the 1st of January 1871 to the 31st of July of same year the number of Irish emigrants who left Irish ports was 49,155. Now then, from the 1st of January 1872 to the 31st of July of the same year the number of Irish emigrants that left Irish ports was 54,995 shewing an increase of 5,840. By far the largest part of the emigrants went to

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the United States because in the majority of cases their passages were prepaid by friends established in that Country. Of the voluntary emigrants, those who were not beckond away by friends, Quebcc got its share and Canada as a whole a large share. I would not be rendering justice to this Province or to myself did I not state that I gave great aid in directing emigration from England; for, as a rule, my letters appeared in news papers which are well known to have a large english circulation. When you take the statistics of emigration you must remember that in 9 cases out of 10, the man who buys a ticket at a port in England for America is put down as an Englishman, no matter what his nationality. This is the rule. The presumption is that a man belongs to the nationalty of the place where he purchases his ticket and the bulk of the S. S. agents follow this mode. And I do not hesitate to say that a large Irish emigration leaves english ports every year. I mention this to show the information concerning Quebec given; for the papers addressed by me, are papers having besides a large Irish circulation, a very large circulation in England.

A Report on what I did in the interests of Quebec in Ireland, is not a place for reviewing the condition of affairs in Ireland: were it, I should have much to say concerning a country, which notwithstanding all it has endured and gone through, can exhibit to mankind a community, whose virtue and freedom from crime, is the admiration of the civilized world.

And were I called upon to note what strikes me particularly about Irish emigration I should at once declare that it means in the truest sense the spread and maintenance of the Irish race; for it matters not to what quarter of the globe the Irishman may go, there also will be found the Irish woman. Since May 1851—the period when enumeration commenced—to the 31st of July last, by the report on Irish emigration, from Irish ports, 2,139,489 emigrants left Ireland; of whom 1,138,431 were males, and 1,001,058 were females.

I feel now that I have given a true statement of my efforts on behalf of Quebec; the testimony of the Irish and English newspapers, which were sent to the Department, approve of what I did, and speak of my work in complimentary terms, for which I have very much to thank them. But, before concluding I must mention that my address as agent for Quebec was to be found in the newspapers throughout Ireland and that between four and five hours of each day I devoted to correspondence, answering letters alike from Ireland and England.

I think I could have done much more had I left here earlier, but one thing I must say, my efforts were untiring to make our Province known as the great central Province, the heart of the Dominion, and the one offering the greatest inducements to capital and labor on the grounds of its immense resources still undeveloped, and its institutions of which I think we may will be proud. I may here mention that I took with me 30 cases of the pamphlet on emigration, which were duly circulated to all the agencies throughout Europe. Each of the cases contained between nine hundred and one thousand pamphlets. Above all things I took care that the pamphlets distributed by myself, reached those who were likely to need the information which they vouchsafed to give. I now Sir beg to submit to you my report trusting that you may discern therein what was my principal aim, to follow my instructions and thereby do my duty alike to the Province of Quebec, and those who contemplate a removal from Europe.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

. JOHN H. O'NEILL, Special agent for Quebec to Ireland.

Quebec, December 15th 1872.

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Department of Agriculture and Public Works,

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Quebec, 25th November, 1871. January Involved to 1997

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Ottawa, 5th August, 1874. Sir, I am he are not in give with all I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General, in council, has in accordance with the "Emigration Act, 1869" convened a conference of delegates of the respective Governments of Capada and of the Provinces. The conference will assemble on the 18th province, at the Bureau of the minister of agriculture in this City; ed. Louis is to the common of the minister of agriculture, in the city; ed. Louis is to the control of the minister of agriculture, in a color of a city of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the city of Secretary of State for the Provinces. The Honorang and the common and the Honorangement of the Honorangement Sir N. F. Belleau; Hannahook off to have upper off to look a off to the home ton up Lieut. Governor, Quebec.) (Certified.) P. LORDIER. C/L/CCopy of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council dated 27th January 1871, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 28th January 1871. No. 23. Respecting the increase of the) descripted the manner of the contract ... calary lof C. E. Belle, Esq. | han in sid out) of a roung of give to a conagent of Woods & Forests. The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, in a report bearing date the 27th January 1871, sets forth that the duties assigned to C. E. Belle, Esq., by order in council No 104, dated the 7th May last, impose upon him a large amount of additional labor. And the Livering of the That in virtue of his office, as agent of woods and forests, he is bound to discharge the duties of agent of Immigration and colonication, without remuneration other than his salary as agent; of woods and forests, but that nevertheless it would be but just, to compensate M. Belle for the additional labor and responsability.

The Monorable the Commissioner therefore recommends that a sum of \$400 per analyse, be allowed to M. Belle, in remuneration of his services as agent of immigration and Colonisation, and that this salary be allowed him from the 7th May last. The Committee concurring the above report and submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. (Certified,) F. FORTIER, P. 10R1H 16. To the Honorable, the Provincial Secretary, | Company Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Company | Compan &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a report of a committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 31st january 1871, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor the 3rd february 1871. No. 32.

On the appointment of and Immigration agent on the Continent of Europe.

The Honnorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, in a memorandum dated the 30th january instant (1871), recommend that Edward Barnard, Esq., of Montreal, be appointed Immigration agent for this Province, on the Continent of Europe, at a salary of \$300 per month (300), to count from the day of his departure, the said agent further to receive his outward and homeward travelling expenses, his other travelling expenses being included in his regular salary, the said Edward Barnard, to act in conformity with instructions to be given by the Commissioner.

The committee concur in the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner, and submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Certified,)

F. FORTIER,

C. E. C.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

Copy of a report of a committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 31st January 1871, approved by the Lieutenant Governor, the 3rd February 1871.

No. 33.

Respective the appointment of an Emigration Agent, for the British Isles.

The Honorable the Commissioner of agriculture and Public Works, in a memorandum dated the 30th. January instant, (1871) recommends that William E. Jones, Esq., of Richmond, be appointed Emigration agent for the Province, in the British Island, and especially England and Scotland, at a salary of \$300 per month, to count from to day of his departure, to said agent to receive further his outward and homeward travelling expenses, his other travelling expenses being included in his regular salary, the said William E. Jones to act in conformety with instructions to be given by the commissioner.

The committee concur in the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner, and submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant Governor.

(Certified,)

F. FORTIER,

C. E. C.

To the Honorable,
The Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 28th Sept., 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith, a copy of an order in Council of His Excellency the Governor-General, together with a copy of a memorandum of the Honorable the minister of Agriculture, on the terms of agreement therein mentioned respecting immigration, between the Government of the Dominion and the various Provinces, as represented at the Immigration conference, held in this city on the 19th, 20th, and 22nd instant.

Will you have the goodness to submit these documents to the immediate consideration of your Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

G. POWELL,

For the under Secretary of State.

The Honorable
Sir N. F. Belleau,
Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in council, on the 25th September, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 23rd September, 1871, from the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, submitting the subjoined terms of agreement in reference to Immigration matters between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, adopted at the recent conference held by their respective representations, subject to rectification by those Government respectively, and recommending that the same receive the sanction of Your Excellency in Council, and be communicated as having been so sanctioned, to the said several Provincial Governments.

The committee advise that the said terms of proposed arrangement be sanctioned and be communicated, as having been so sanctioned, to the several Provincial Governments

(Certified.)

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE, Clk. P. C.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, etc., etc., etc.

The undersigned has the honor to report, that at the Immigration Conference lately, convened for the 19th instant, and which met on that day and was continued by adjournment over the 20th 21st, and 22nd, instants the Province of Ontario was represented by the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, the Province of Quebec by the Hon. Pierre Jacques Olivier Chauveau, Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, Attorney General, the 369

Hon. George Irvine, Sollicitor-General, and the Hon. Joseph Gibb Robertson, Treasurer,—the Province of Nova-Scotia, by the Hon. E. P. Glynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Hon. William Gaivie Commissioner of Public Works—the Province of New-Brunswick by the Hon G. F. Hathaway, Provincial Secretary,—the Hon. W. M. Kelly, Commissioner of Public Works, and John Pikard, Esq., M. P.,—the Province of Manitoba by the Hon. Henry J. H. Clark, Attorney General,—and the Province of British Columbia by Thomas Lett Sthalschmidt, Esq.;—and tht the subjoined terms of proposed arrangement in reference to Immigration matters, between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, were there and unanimously adopted, subject to ratification by such governments respectively.

The undersigned recommends accordingly that the same receive the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and be communicated as having been so sanctioned, to the said several Provincial Government.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) CHRIST. DUNKIN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, } Ottawa, 23 Sept. 1871. }

- 1. The Dominion will maintain an effecient system of Immigration Agency in the United Kingdom, on the continent of Europe, and, if deemed requisite, elsewhere beyond Canada.
- 2. It will maintain efficient Quarantine Establishments at Quebec and Halifax, at St. John, in New-Brunswick, at Victoria, in British Columbia, and wherever else the same may be deemed requisite.
- 3. It will maintain efficient immigration offices at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Halifax, at St. John, in New-Brunswick, at Miramichi or some other point contiguous to the line of the Intercolomial Railway, in Manitoba, at Victoria, in British Columbia, and wherever else the same may be deemed requisite.
- 4. It will maintain a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the Crown Lands in Manitoba and the North West Territories.
- 5. It will disseminate such information with reference to the Dominion generally, and to Manitoba and the North West Territories in particular, as may be deemed requisite for the advancement of immigration.
- 6. Such grants as shall be deemed requisite in aid of immigration will be asked of the Parliament yearly.
- 7. The several Provinces will maintain an efficient system of immigration Agency within their respective Territories, and will connect the same, so far as possible, with a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the uncultivated lands therein.
- 8. They may appoint such Immigration Agents in Europe and elsewhere beyond Canada as they think proper; and such agents, on requisition to that effect, will be duly accredited by the Dominion Government.
 - 9. Each Province will disseminate such information as it may deem requisite 370

for the advancement of Immigration; and to that end will furnish to the Department of Agriculture and to the Immigration Agents of the Dominion full information as to its system of settlement and colonization, the lands assigned for free grants to settlers, if any, the conditions of such grants, and all other information and documents deemed requisite for the the advancement of Immigration

- 10. To prevent disappointment of intending Immigrants, no Province will alter the terms of its system as so communicated, without reasonable notice; and if possible, the information in question will be so communicated before the winter of each year, and will not be restrictively changed during the ensuing season of navigation.
- 11. Conference of Delegates of the Dominion and Provincial Governments will be convened from time to time, at the office of Minister of Agriculture by the Governor in Council, at the request of one or more of the Provincial Governments, or without such request: and it is understood that such a conference will be so convened for some date during each session of Parliament.

APPENDIX No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTRE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Honorable Louis Archambrault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

Sir,

In conformity with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my report for the 18 months expired on the 30th. June last upon the works and public buildings under the control of this Department.

*PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Earth works and costly retaining walls, necessitated by the widening of Mountain street and the demolition of Prescott gate, were done last fall. The grounds in front of the building were levelled and planted with trees this spring. It was necessary to renew the gutters and water conductors of the building; these comprise the most expensive repairs done to the building during the eighteen months elapsed.

THE OLD CHATEAU ST. LOUIS

SEWELL HOUSE

SPENCER WOOD.

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT MONTREAL.

McGILL COLLEGE.

Only the ordinary repairs were made to these buildings.

BUILDINGS LEASED FOR PUBLIC OFFICES.

WORKMAN'S BUILDING, MONTREAL.

This building was leased for the new Registry Office, with the privilege of purchasing it before the expiration of the lease. It was found necessary to build a fire-proof vault, to fit up steam heating-apparatus and to make other repairs to this building, so that it could be used.

HEBERT, CARON AND MCGREEVY HOUSES.

There was nothing done to these houses but the ordinary repairs.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS IN THE OLD DISTRICTS.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—KAMOURASKA.—COURT HOUSE AT THREE RIVERS.—THREE RIVERS JAIL.

The Department only made the ordinary regains to these buildings.

MONTREAL JAIL

Apart from the ordinary expenses, the necessary work for the construction and placing of a heating apparatus was done. This apparatus works very well. Mr. J R. Poitras was instructed to prepare plans for the building of a new prison for women.

QUEBEC JAIL.

The new wing for the Hospital is completed. It was necessary to make several repairs for the proper maintenance of the building; amongst others to replace the concrete flooring of the kitchen by a stone paving.

SHERBROOKE JAIL.

The right wing which was commenced at the time of my last report has been completed.

COURT HOUSE OF SHERBROOKE.

The heating apparatus being no larger safe, the Department had it rebuilt.

QUEBEC COURT HOUSE.

The foot-paths had to be relaid. The retaining wall and stoop had to be rebuilt. The grounds in front of the building was planted with trees.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE.

The following work was done to this building: the heating and smoke censumer apparatus was completed and the side walks and portion of the floors were renewed.

AYLMER.

The reconstruction of this building is completed. The buildings which had been temporarily leased for the Court House and Jail have been given up to the proprietors.

PERCÉ AND NEW-CARLISLE.

These new buildings will be completed in a month or two and may be occupied in the month of November next.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL REFORMATORY.

The water work and plumbing connected therewith have been completed; and lhe building will shortly be given up to the Federal Government.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS OF THE NEW DISTRICTS.

MALBAIR, BRAUCE.

An enclosure wall and a wood shed are in course of construction at each of these buildings.

CHICOUTIMI, RIMOUSKI, ST. HYACINTHE, SWEETSBURG, JOLIETTE.

Small repairs have been made to these buildings. The enclosure wall at St. Hyacinthe has been finished.

ARTHABÁBKA, BRAUHARNOIS.

The fitting of the Court-Room has been improved. The enclosure wall of the Arthabaska jail is finished.

MONTMAGNY.

It was found necessary to repair the roof and other parts damaged by the wind.

ST. JEAN, SOREL.

The roof which had been covered with slats, is now covered with tin. At St. John the enclosure wall is finished.

In order to complete the report which I shoul give on the above mentioned buildings I submit the following tables, which detail the sums paid during the eighteen months ending the 30th June last.

Works, during the eighteen months expired the 30th of June last.

Names of buildings.	Repairs and Mainte- nance.	Building of enclo- sure walls.	New buildings.	Re-buildings.
Parliament House Old Château St. Louis Sewell House Spencer Wood Old Government House, Montreal McGill College Normal School for young girls, Quebea. Workman House Hébert " McGreevy " Caron " Court House and Jail of Arthabaska do " do " Aylmer do " do " Beauce do " do " Beauharnois do " do " Malbaie do " do " New-Carlisle do " do " New-Carlisle do " do " Ste. Scholastique. do " do " Ste. Scholastique. do " do " Sveetsburg Montreal Court House Sherbrooke Court House Three Rivers Court House Montreal Jail	34 50 2044 10 1378 95 517 90 56 80 206 85	\$ cts. 3288 85 35 56 12808 91 11994 43 5963 21 100 00 5564 63 79 00	\$ cts. 298 57 7296 25 200 00	\$ cts.
Quebec Jail	3482 05 8 46 \$32326 25	15066 81	7725 48 13279 73 1929 91 55443 28	8093 56

COLONIZATION BRIDGES.

I prepared plans and specifications for a number of these bridges; of which here is a list and description:

Names of bridges.	Lentgh in feet.	No. of Spans.	Piers,	Abutments.	Counties.
Deiden on since Possella	140	4	-	1	Com
Bridge on river Beaufils	116	4	4	1 1	Gaspé.
" " des Echourles	96	2	1 .	i	"
" " Marsouis	96	ĩ	*	2	"
" " Yellow point	84	î	ļ	_	cc .
" " Little Cascapédiac	2136	55	54	2	Bonaventure.
" " Grand do East branch		3	2	2	"
" " West branch			· 2 ·	2	66
Kearney Bridge on river Nouvelle	262	3 2	ī	2	46
Allard Bridge on do do	248 · · ·		l ī	2	"
Bridge on river Port Daniel.	. 280	2 2 2	ī	2	"
" Bonaventure, principal branch	316 [.]	2	Ī	2	4:
cc cc cc · · · · 3rd branch	152			2	"
" " East branch	308	3 3	4	<u>-</u>	ш
« « « 2rd «	260	3	42	2	"
" " Salmon River	164	1	l .	2	Compton.
" " du Nord, St. Colomban	232	1	1	2	Two Mount.

The building of these bridges is under the special control of the Superintendant of Colonization Roads and I take the liberty to refer you to his report for further details.

BATISCAN BRIDGE.

The rebuilding is finished and the bridge has been given up to the municipality.

JACQUES-CARTIER BRIDGE, BETWEEN LES ECUREUILS AND CAP-SANTÉ.

This bridge is in ruins and the Department has closed it.

WOODEN RAILROADS.

I examined the Sorel, Drummond and Arthabaska wooden railway throughout for twenty six miles and I had the honor to report that it is well built and that it can be put into operation.

The whole humbly submitted,

P. GAUVREAU, I. D P. W.

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Magdalen Islands, Kamouraska, Court House and Ga I of Three Rivers, Gaol at Montreal, Quebec Gaol, Court House and Gaol Sherbrooke	37: 37: 37: 37: 37: 37:
COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS IN THE NEW DISTRICTS.	
Malbaic, Beauce, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, St. Hyacinthe, Sweetsburg, Jo iette, Arthabaska, Beauharn, is, Montmagny, St. John, Sorel	3_37 37
BRIDGES ON COLONIZATION ROADS.	

Proposed erection of Bridges

ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Quebec, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.

• **3**

ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Quebec, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.

_	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	· I. LEGISLATION.			
1	Legislative Council :		·	
	Indemnity to members and mileage	15,065 00 22,686 00		
1	Legislative Assembly :		37,751 00	
	Indomnity to members and mileage			
3	Expenses of Elections	52,400 00	93,400 00 2,000 00	
4	Parliamentary Library	••••••	5,000 00	
ŧ	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery:			
	Salary; covering ordinary contingencies		800 00	
•	Printing, binding and distributing the Laws		5,500 00	
7	Law Clerk:			
	Salaries of office	2,600 00		
	messenger)	845 00	3,445 00	
	Total Legislation			147,896 60
	II. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
ı	Public Departments; Salaries and contingencies:	•••••	138,120 00	
	Total Civil Government			138,120 00
	Carried over		***************************************	286,016 00

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

_	SERVICE.	\$ ots.	\$ ots.	\$ ots.
	Brought forward			286,016 00
	III. Administration of Justice, &c.			
9	Admininistration of Justice	***************************************	298,437 00	
10	Police, covering statutory appropriation and including Provincial Police		45,700 00	
11	Reformatory Prison St. Vincent de Paul, Maintenance		30,000 00	
12	Prison Inspection		3,400 00	
	Total Justice, Police and Reformatories, &c.			377,537 00
	IV. Education, &c.			
	Education.			
13	(Covering Statutory Appropriations.) Superior Edudation	71,000 `00		
14	Common Schools	145,000 00		
15	Schools in poor municipalities	8,000 00		
16	Normal Schools	42,500 00		
17	Salaries of School Inspectors	20,500 00		
18	Books for prizes	2,500 00		
19	Journals of Education	2,400 00		
20	Superannuated Teachers	5,300 00		
21	High Schools, Quebec and Montreal	. 2,470 00		
22	Compensation to Roman Catholic Institutions for grant to High Schools	4,940 00	304,610 00	
	Literary and Scientific Institutions.			
23	Medical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal	750 00		
24	School of Medicine, do	750 00		
25	Natural History Society, do do	750 00		
\$6	Montreal Historical Society, do do	400 00		
36 }	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, do	100 00		
27	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec	750 00	•	
28	Aid towards publication of "Le Naturaliste Canadien"	400 00		
281	Académie de Musique, Quebec	100 00		
	Arts and Manufactures.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,000 00	
29	Board of Arts and Manufactures		3,000 00	
	Total Education	•••••		311,610 00
	Carried over			975,163 99
	4	,,	1 4-4144	

Estimates of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

_	SERVICE.	_	_	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
	Brought forward			975,163 00
	V. AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.			,
	Agriculture.			
30	Agricultural Societies, &c., covering statutory appropria-	50,000 00		
31	Board of Agriculture	4,000 00		
- 1	Agricultural Schools, two French and one English	2,400 00		
1	Immigration		56,400 00 20,000 00	
.,0	Colonisation.		20,000 00	
34	Colonization Societies (covering statutory appropriations)	12,500 00		
	Colonization Roads, 1st class	90,000 00		
36	do 2nd do	18,000 00		
37		7.000 00		
		7,000 00		
38	Colonization Railways (capitalization of annual payments)	15,000 00	149 500 00	
l	Total Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization		142,500 00	218,900 00
	VI. Public Works and Buildings.			
39	Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings		34,343 00	
40	Inspections and Surveys	i ,	4,000 00	
	Public Departments; towards purchase or alterations of		50,000 00	
42	buildings (revote)			
	Montreal Registry Office, provided the City of Mentreal gives an equal amount (revote)		8,000 00	
43	Powder Magazines		5,000 00	
•	Chargeable to the Building and Jury Fund for each district concerned.		,	
44	Rents of Court Houses and (laols	541 00		
- 1	Insurances of do	3,000 00		
		20,029 00		
	Repairs of do Gaol for females, Montreal, provided the City of Montreal pays a quarter of the cost (revote)	·		
ا	Montreal Gaol, to there are the height of walls and for a	1		
-80	guard house (revote)	5,000 00	,	
ì				·

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

~	SERVICE.		_	_	Total.
	Brought forward VI. Public Works and Buildings.—Con		\$ ots. 68,570 00	\$ ota. 101,343 06	\$ ets. 1,194,063 00
49	Sherbrooke Court House; to construct a room for (revote)	r Library	800 00		
50	Three Rivers do do a wing		3,000 00		
51	Court Houses and Gaols, New Districts (revote).		5,000 00		
	Total Public Works and Build	dings		77,370 00	178,713 00
	VII. CHARITIES.				
52	Beauport Lunatic Asylum	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	110,700 00		
53	St. John's Lunatic do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,000 00		
54	Belmont Retreat Inebriate Asylum	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	400 00		
55	Mariue and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec	•••••••	4,000 00	135,100 00	
	Miscellaneous.			150,100 00	
56	Corporation of the General Hospital, M	ontreal	4,000 00		!
57	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Catholic,	do	3,000 00		
58	do Protestant,	do	1,000 00		
59	Indigent Sick,	do	3,200 0 0		
60	St. Patrick's Hospital,	do	1,600 00		
61	Sœurs de la Providence,	do	1,120 00		
62	St. Vincent de Paul Asylum,	do	600 00		-
63	Protestant House of Industry and Refuge,	do	800 00		! !
64	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum,	do	640 00		
65	University lying-in Hospital,	do	480 00		
66	Magdalen Asylum (Bon Pasteur),	do	720 00		
67.	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,	do	320 00		
68	Sœurs de la Charité,	do	890 00		
69	do for their foundling hospital (as long as there is none in Quebec),	do	400 00		
70	Protestant Orphan Asylum,	do	640 00		
71	 Lying-in Hospital, care Sæurs de la Miséricorde	, do	480 00		
72	Bonaventure Street Asylum,	do	430 00		
73	Nazareth Asylum for the Blind and for destitute children,	d o	830 00		
74	Dispensary,	do	320 00		
	Carried over		21,380 00	135,100 00	1,372,776 00

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

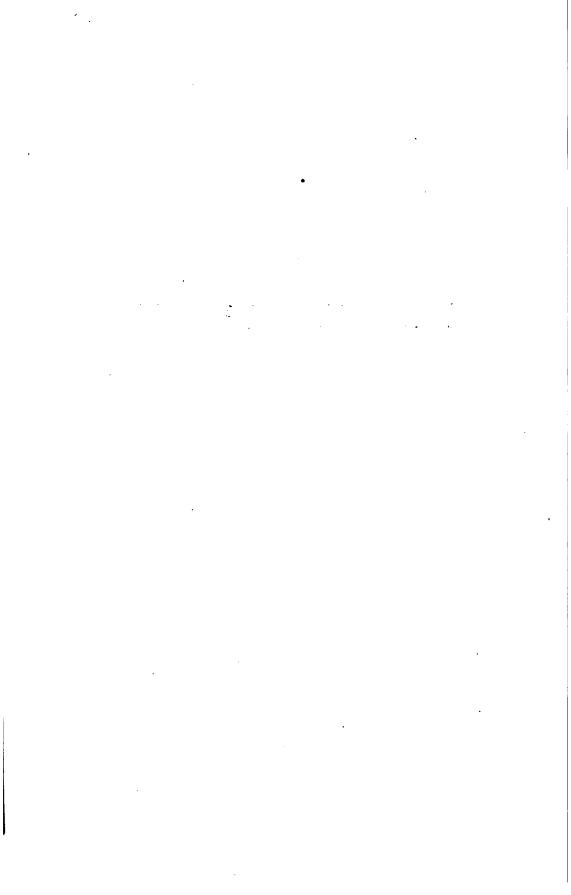
-	servic.	DE.		_	Total.
	Brough	it forward	\$ cts. 20,380 00	\$ ots. 135,100 00	\$ cta. 1,372,776 00
	VII. CHARITIES.	-Continued.			
	adies' Benevolent Society for phans (including late House		850 00		
76 H	ouse and School of Industry,	do	320 00		
77 St	Bridget Asylum,	do	300 00		
78 Fr	rères de la Charité de St. Vin	cent de Paul, do	500 00		
79 H	ospice de Bethléem,	do	400 00		
80 H	ospice de St. Joseph du Bon l	Pasteur, do	200 00		ļ
81 Pr	rotestant Infants' Home,	do	400 00		<u> </u>
	haritable Ladies' Association Catholic Orphan Asylum,	of the Roman Quebec	800 00		
83 In	ndigent Sick,	do	3,200 00		
84 As	sylum of the Good Shepherd,	do	800 00		
85 H	ospice de la Maternité,	. do	480 00		
86 I.a	adies' Protestant Home,	do	420 00		
87 M	ale Orphan Asylum,	do	420 00		İ
88 Fi	inlay Asylum,	do	420 00		
89 Pr	rotestant Female Orphan Asy	lam, do	420 00		
90 St	t. Bridget Asylum,	do	500 00		
91 Di	ispensary,	do	2 00 0 0		
92 H	opital St. Sauveur,	do	1,000 00		
93 In	adigent Sick,	Three Rivers	2,500 00		
1	murs de la Charité, for foundi	ing hospital, Three Rivers.	200 00		
1	eneral Hospital,	Sorel	500 00		
96 St	t. Hyacinthe Hospital,	St. Hyacinthe	500 00		i i
- 1	Cospice Youville,	St. Benoit	200 00		
- 1	sile de la Providence,	Côteau du Lac	200 00		
99 H	lospice St. Joseph,	Beauharnois	200 00		
1	lospice Ste. Marie,	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.	200 00		i .
	sile de la Providence,	Maseouche	200 00		
	lôpital St. Jean,	St. Jean	200 00		
- 1		d over	37,910 00	135,100 00	1,372,776 00
I		7	lt	İ	l

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

-				
	SERVICE.	_		Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts. 37,910 00	\$ cts. 135,100 00	\$ ets. 1,372,776 00
	VII. CHARITIES Continued.			
103	Hospice La Jemmerais, Varennes	200 00		
104	Hospice des Sœurs de la Providence, St. Vincent de Paul	200 00		
105	Hôpital de la Providence, Joliette	200 00		
106	Hospice de Laprairie, Laprairie	200 00		
107	Hôpital St. Joseph, Chambly	200 00		
108	Asile de la Providence, Ste. Elizabeth	200 00		
109	Sœurs de la Providence de l'Hospice ND. de l'Assomption	200 00		
110	Asile de la Providence, Ste. Ursule	200 00		
111	Hôpital Ste. Anne Lapocatière	200 00		
112	Sœurs de la Charité, Rimouski	290 00		
113	Hopital de St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	200 00	44 54 1 00	
114	Reformstory Schools	5,940 00	40,710 00	
115	Industrial Schools	6,000 00		
	Total Charities		11,940 00	187,750 00
	VIII. MISCRLLANEOUS SERVICES.		:	
116	Quebec Official Gazette		9,100 00	1
117	Arbitration under Constitutional Act	ļ	5,000 00	
118	Miscellaneous		20,000 00	
	Miscellaneous Services			84,100 00
	IX. COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT AND OTHER CHARGES ON REVENUE.			
119	To meet demands on Municpialities' Fund, C. S., L. C., cap. 110, sect. 7		5,000 00	
120	Registration Service	25,000 00		
121	Surveys	22,000 00		
122	General expenditure by Crown Lands Department (including Jesuits Estate, Clergy Lands, Crown Domain, Seignlory of Lauson and Woods and Forests)	49,276 00	0.000	
123	Stamps, Licenses, &c		96,276 00 4,000 00	
	Amount of Estimates of Expenditure for year ending 30th June, 1874			105,275 00 1,699,902 0v
124	To cover special warrants for expenditure already made belonging to fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872. See Public Accounts, 1872, page 85		111,131 19	
	٥			

STATEMENT

Shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.



STATEMENT

Shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.

	•		
-	SERVICE.	-	Total.
	Civil Government Salaries.	\$ ots.	\$ ots.
	Lieutenant Governor's Office.		
1	Private Secretary	1,400 00	
1	Aide-de-Camp	1,000 00	
ı	Messenger	400 00	
	Executive Council Department.		2,800 00
1	Clerk of the Council	2,000 00	
1	Clerk	800 90	
2	Messengers at \$400 00	800 00	
(Provincial Secretary's Department.		3,600 00
1	Provincial Secretary	3,750 00	
1	Assistant do	2,000 00	
3	Clerks at \$1,200 00	2,400 00	
1	Accountant of Contingencies	1,000 00	
2	Clerks at \$800 00	1,600 00	
1	Clerk	600 60	
1	Messenger	400 00	
1	do	100 00	11 050 00
	Provincial Registrar's Department.		11,850 00
1	Deputy Registrar	1,600 00	
ŧ	Clerk	1,100 00	
1	do and Messenger	500 00	
		<u> </u>	3,200 00
	Carried over		21,450 00
	, s	•	

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legistature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.—Continued.

===			
	SERVICE.	_	TOTAL.
		\$ "ts.	\$
	Beauth forward		21 00
	Or ar Law D periorent.		
		1	
	Asterney General		
1	Sai do Greed	2.500 00	
	Law Pecus Association	-,	
1	[c:a]		
l	46	800 te	
1	Niess nger	460 00	
	Treasury Department.	·	10,309 0
1	Treasurer	3,750 00	
1	Assistant Treasurer	2,000 00	
1	Auditor	2,000 00	
2	Book-keepers at \$1,400 00	2,800 00	
1	Clerk	1,200 00	
1	do	1,200 00	
1	do	1,000 00	
1	do	909 00	
2	Clerks at \$800 00	1,600 00	
2	do at \$600 00	1,200 00	
1	Messenger and house-keeper	500 00	
1	Messenger	400 00	
			18,550 00
	Crown Lands Department.		•
1	Commissioner of Crown Lands	3.750 00	
1	Assistant do	2,000 00	
	Deputy Surveyor General	2,400 00	
1	Accountant and Cashier	1,600 00	
	Carried over	9,750 00	50,950 00
	4		

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.—Continued.

_	SERVICE.	_	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Crown Lands Department.—Continued.		
.;	Surveyors and Dra tght:men	2,800 00	
1	Clerk	1,800 00	
:	Superintendent of Woods and Forests	1,500 00	
1	Clerk	1,400 00	
1	do	1,340 00	
1	do	1,240 00	
1	do	1,200 00	
2	Clerks at \$1,100.00	2,200 00	
3	do at \$1,080 00	3,180 00	
1	Clerk	1,000 00	
1	do	900 00	
3	Clerks at \$800 00	2,400 00	
3	Messengers at \$450 00	1,350 00	
	Agriculture and Public Works Department.		32,060 00
1	Commissioner	3,750 00	
1	Assistant Commissioner	2,000 00	
1	Secretary and director of colonization roads	1,200 00	
1	Engineer and director of works	1,800 00	
1	Assistant do	1,300 00	
1	Book-keeper	1,300 00	
1	Asat. do	1,200 00	
1	do director of colonization roads	1,200 00	
1	Registrar	1,000 00	
2	Messengers at \$400 00	800 00	
			15,550 00
	Carried over		98,560 00

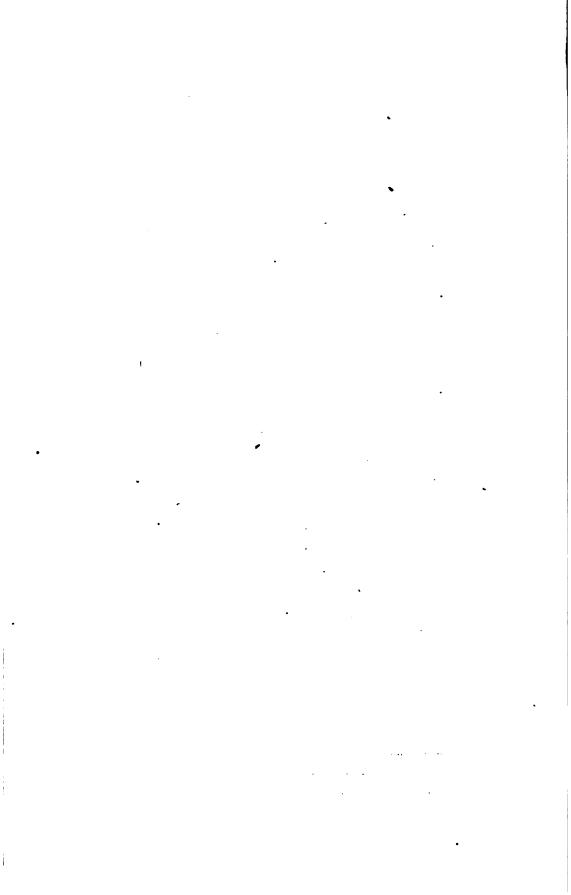
STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.—Continued.

		,	
<u>-</u>	SERVICE.	<u></u>	Total.
<u></u>		S ots.	S cts.
	Brought forward	******	98,560 00
	Public Instruction Department.	!	·
1 Minister of	Public Instruction	1,000 00	
1 Secretary .		2,200 00	
1 Assistant S	eoretary	1,600 00	
1 Accountant		1,000 00	
2 Clerks	at \$1,200 00	2,400 00	
1 Clerk		800 00	
1 do		660 00	
1 Messenger.		400 00	
	_		10,060 00
	Total Salaries		108,620 00
Contingenc	ies of Public Departments	-	29,500 00
	Total Civil Government		138,120 00
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		\$ ets.
Chariffe' Calaria	Old Districts, Law Foe Fund		16,000 96
	nd Clerks of Circuit Court, Crown and Peace, Law Fee Fund	ļ	87,900 00
	s, Law Fee Fund	I	·
• •	ry Fund		6,000 00
	itions	1	3,000 00
	ent Expenses		6,000 00
Prothonotaries	d)	·	140,000 00
			1,300 00
	es and Contingencies	ŀ	18,000 06
	Clerks of Crown and Peace, New Districts	i	1,350 00
•	ourts	1	747 00
-		1	400 00
•	tols	1	2,640 (0
•	ates		12,000 00
Miscellaneous		1_	4,000 00
	Total		298,437 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

For the financial year ending 30th June, 1874.

-	SERVICE.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ ota.
	II. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
81	Public Departments, Salaries:		<u> </u>	
	To meet increase			3,500 00
	III. Administration of Justice, &c.			·
113	Reformatory :			
	For removal of inmates, &c., of same, and to meet expenditure for temporary accommodation of same			10,000 00
	V. Agriculture.			
313	Board of Agriculture :			
i	To assist in establishing model farms		5,000 00	
313	Stone breaking machines		8,000 00	
1	Bridge across the Ottawa River	***************************************	3.000 00	
	Provided Ontario and the township in which such bridge is situated furnish each a like amount and the Dominion \$6,000.			16,000 00
Í	VI. Public Works and Buildings.		l I	
51	Court Houses and Gaols, New Districts :			
	To pay for work done under contract			5,000 00
	VII. CHARITIES.			,,,,,,
691	Sisters of Charity, Quebec, for old and infirm persons			200 00
-	4 The following grants were comprised in the vote of \$40,710, but the names were over looked."	***************************************		250 00
113]	St. Johns \$200 00			
	Ouvroir de St. Hyscinthe 200 00			
	Hospice Yamachiche 200 00	ĺ		l
				84,700 00



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated the twentieth day of November last, praying that he would be pleased to lay before the House copies of all correspondence, between the Governments of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in relation to the award rendered by 'the arbitrators of Ontario and of the Federal Government, in September 1870, respecting the division, between Quebec and Ontario, of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada, and copies of all orders in Council passed, and of all proceedings had and taken, by the Government of the Province of Quebec, with a view of obtaining a decision, upon the validity of the said award.

(By order,)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 2nd December 1872.

Quebec, ?5th November 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you herewith a copy of an order in council, approved on the 6th November instant, relative to the authentication of the record of proceedings had in the arbitration between Quebec and Ontario; also a draft of a Certificate to be appended to said record, and entered in the book containing the same. If the said certificate meet the views of the Government of Ontario, I have to request that it be entered and the book forwarded here, for the purpose of affixing the great seal of this Province thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated fifth November 1872, and approved by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the sixth November 1872.

On the authentication of the record of proceedings in the arbitration between Quebec and Ontario.

The Honorable, the Treasurer of the Province, in a memorandum dated the fourth of November instant (1872) recommends that, considering the correspondence which has taken place with the Government of the Province of Ontario, with reference to the settlement of the record of proceedings in the matter of the pretended arbitration and award between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for the purpose of obtaining the determination of Her Most Gracious Majesty, under the advice of the Judicial Committee of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, without in any way consenting to the reference to the said Judicial Committee, but protesting against the same, it be admitted for the purpose of the said reference, that the printed copy of the proposed record, as mutually agreed upon between the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario and the Solicitor General of the Province of Quebec, be approved of, on the part of the Province of Quebec, and that a Copy of the same be authenticated under the Great Seal of this Province, according to the form appended to this memorandum.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for the Lieutenant Governor's approval.

(Certified,)

F. FORTIER, Ck. Ex. C.

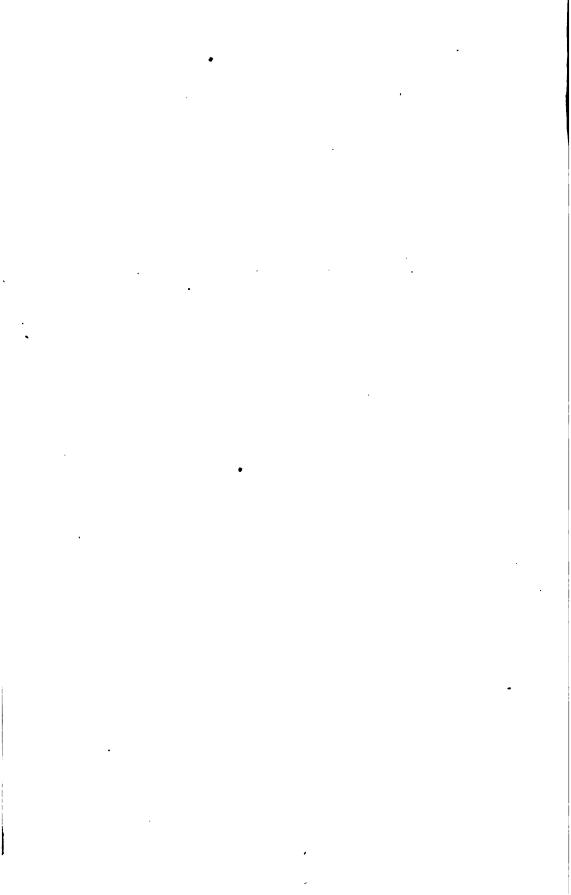
To the Honble.
The Secretary of the Province,

&c., &c., &c.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the record of proceedings, in the matter of arbitration and award, under the 142nd Section of the British North America Act of 1867, between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, as approved of, on the part of the said Province of Ontario by the order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thereof, in Executive Council dated the day of and on the part of the said Province of Quebec, by the order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thereof, in Executive Council, dated the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

In testimony whereof and under and by virtue of the said order in Council, the great seal of the said Province of Quebec, is hereunto affixed.

Witness, the Honorable Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight, Lieutenan Governor of the Province of Quebec, at Government House, in the City of Quebec, this day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy



RETURN

To An Address of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the twentieth day of November last, praying that he would be pleased to lay before the House, copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Quebec, respecting the laws passed by this Legislature and virtually set aside, as unconstitutional, by the Courts of Justice in this Province, mention whereof is made in the speech from the Throne, as the opening of the Session, and copies of all Orders in Council, passed by the Government of this Province, with the view of having the constitutional question, so raised, decided by the Highest Tribunal of the Empire.

unfar oil lo zquo boilds to obt P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

10 M 10 M

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 2nd December, 1872.

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l mon St. Jacques Montreal, Ph.Or. de (1972)

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To the Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, Attorney General of the Province of Quebec,

SIR,

In conformity with resolutions passed at one of the meetings of the Union St. Jacques de Montreal, held on the 3rd October 1872, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed.

Edouard Mercier, Esoc, Chairman, Moved by A. Narbonne, seconded by A. Lapierre:

10. That whereas by a judgment rendered by the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Appeal, at Montreal, on the 20th of September last, in a cause under the number 45, of the records of that court, wherein the Union St. Jacques was appellant, and Dame Julie Belisle, veuve Tourville, was respondent, the latter was succesful, and the act passed by the Legislature of Quebec, to relieve the society, was declared to be unconstitutional.

20. That whereas the said Society has obtained leave to appeal from such judgment, to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, but that as the costs of such an appeal would be great, the seciety does not feel justified in undertaking the same itself.

Bo. That the Government of the Province of Quebec, being interested in the maintenance of the acts passed by the Legislature, be informed of the above facts, and also that the society is prepared to take the requisite steps to prosecute the said appeal, provided the Government will become responsible for the costs and expenses, to which the society may become liable.

40. That to arrive at such end, the society empowers the Government to use its name, and to employ such counsel to represent it as it may deem advisable.

50. That copies of the present resolutions be transmitted to the Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, with a request that he submit the same to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(True certified copy of the minutes.)

ED. MERCIER, Chairmain.

L. JOS. TESSIER, Secretary.

Union St. Jacques, Montreal, 4th October 1872.

The whole respectfully submitted,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your mo.t obdt. Servt.

L. JOS. TESSIER, Sec. Union St. Jacques

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 14th October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the Petition of the Union St Jacques de Montreal having been taken into consideration, His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the appeal in the cause, wherein the society was appellant and Dame Julie Belisle, respondent, be carried on at the cost of the Province, and that the Law Officers of the Crown select Counsel to conduct the proceedings before the Privy Council in England.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ph. J. JOLICOEUR,

Mr. L. J. TESSIER, Recording Secretary, Union St. Jacques, Montreal. Asst. Secretary.

Copy of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 9th October, 1872, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, the 10th day of October 1872.

Respecting the Union St. Jacques de Montréal.

The Honorable the Attorney-General, in a report dated the 8th October instant, (1872) sets forth that by a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in appeal, at Montreal, on the 20th September last, in a cause wherein the Union St. Jacques de Montréal was appellant and Dame Julie Belisle, respondent, the Act of this Province, 33 Vic. ch., 58, (An act to relieve the Union St. Jacques de Montréal), was declared unconstitutional.

That the Society has obtained leave to appeal from this judgment to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, but that taking into consideration the great expense which such appeal would entail, it does not feel disposed to incur the risk.

That the Society declares itself prepared to take the necessary steps to prosecute such appeal, provided the Government will bear the cost thereof.

That in view thereof, the Union St. Jacques, by resolution dated the 3rd of October instant, has given full power to the Government to retain counsel to represent it in England.

The Honorable the Attorney-General, considering that the Government of this Province is interested in the maintenance of the Acts passed by the Legislature, recommends that the appeal in the above mentioned cause, be carried on at the expense of the Province and that the law officers of the Crown select counsel to conduct the proceedings in Appeal, before the Privy Council in England.

The Committee concur in the above report and submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Certified,)

F. FORTIER, Clerk. Ex. Council.

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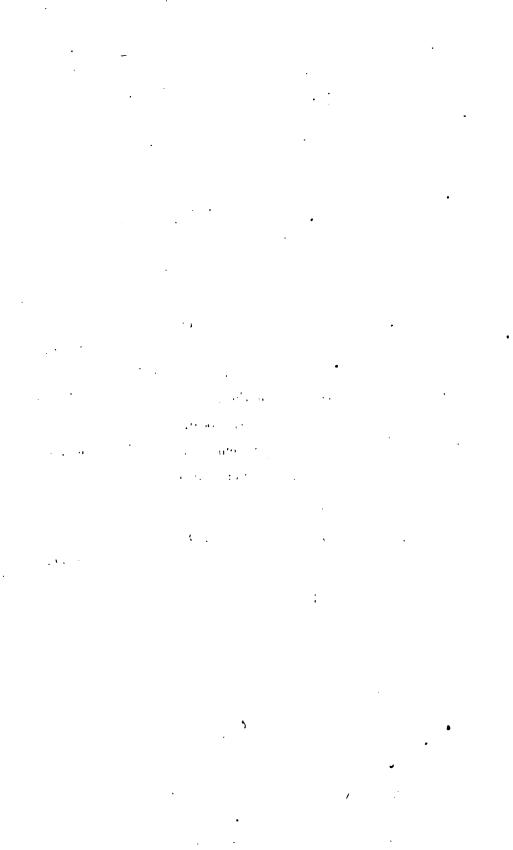
To an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated the twelfth day of November last, praying that he would be pleased to lay before the House a statement showing the names of all persons, who have been appointed by the Government of the Province of Quebec, as agents or other employees in the Department of Emigration, since the 1st January 1870, the date of their appointment, the locality in which they were placed, the amount of salary, or other remuneration paid to each, and the instructions given to such agents or employees.

(By command,)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Secretary.

Secretary's office, Quebec, 16th December 1872.



DEPARTMENT OF

AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec 16th December 1872.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you the return to an address of the Legislative Assembly, demanding a statement showing the names of all persons, who have been appointed by the Government of Quebec as Agents or other employees of the Emigration Office, from the 1st of January 1870, &c., &c.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

E. MOREAU,

Secretary.

P. J. JOLICOEUR Esq.

Assistant Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

C. E. Belle Esq., Agent for Woods and Forests, at Montreal, also appointed Immigration Agent at the Port of Montreal, by an order in Council (No. 104), bearing date the 7th May 1870, and by another Order in Council, dated 7th January 1871. He was allowed an additional salary of \$400 per annum, to commence from the 7th May 1870.

The amount paid to Mr. Belle, from the time of his appointment to this date, including the expenses of the Emigrant Shed for the immigrants at Montreal, the salary of an employee to find situations for the immigrants and his travelling expenses is \$7.784.00; \$200 were allowed to Mr. Belle this summer for a secretary, to write his immigration correspondence.

James Thom, Esq., Immigration Agent at Quebec, appointed by an Order in Council, dated 9th May 1870 at a salary of \$100 per month during the season of navigation.

Instructions. To receive at the Port of Quebec Immigrants sent by the Euro pean Agents of the Province of Quebec, and to keep within the Province emigrants arriving via the St. Lawrence, intending to settle here, with power to employ an agent at the rate of \$1.25 per day, during the season. In April last, an extra as sistant was given to Mr. Thom, when the wages of both assistants were raised to \$1.50 per day.

The amount paid to Mr. James Thom from the 9th May 1870 to date, including necessary disbursements, that is to say:—the expenses of the Emigrant shed at Levis, the expenses of transporting the emigrants to their several destinations, office expenditure and the salaries of two assistants—, is \$8483.30.

Mr. L'Abbé J. B. Chartier, Curé of Coaticook, appointed Immigration and Colonization Agent for the Eastern Townships, by an Order in Council, (No. 112) dated the 25th May 1870, at a salary of \$1000 per annum, exclusive of travelling expenses.

Instructions. To visit from time to time Canadian centres of population in the United States; to induce those of our fellow citizens to return to the country, who might chance to succeed in commerce, or as settlers; to obtain information with reference to Immigration, such as the demand for skilled labor, laborers, farmers and farm lads, of farms to be sold or leased; to settle advantageously immigrants sent to him. The Commissioner further instructed him to inquire into the working of the Colonization and agricultural societies in all the Counties, which he might visit

The amount paid to Abbé Chartier from his appointment to date, including expenses of three trips to the United States, his travelling expenses in the Province, those for the settling of immigrants and the printing of his pamphlet entitled. "La Colonisation dans les Cantons de l'Est, is \$4216.57.

- Mr. E. Simays, Immigration agent for the Federal Government, authorized by an order of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, dated 29th April 1871 to incur certain expenses and disbursements for the transport and settling of Belgian immigrants in the Township of Suffolk, in the County of Ottawa, as well as to clear a part of the road leading to the settlement, so as to render it of more easy access and to build a traveller's rest. These expenses amount to \$289.76.
- W. G. Wills, Esquire, Immigration Agent of the Federal Government, at Ottawa; disbursements and expenses incurred for the transport and settling of immigrants, sent into the County of Ottawa, by the Department of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, from the 1st April 1870 to date amount to \$402.66.

Edward Barnard, Esquire, of Montreal, appointed Immigration agent for the European continent, by an Order in Council (No 32) dated 31st January 1871, at a salary of \$300 per month, from the date of his departure, the said agent to receive besides, his expenses in going and coming; his other travelling expenses being included in his stated salary. His instructions read as follows.

- "The object in view of the Government in intrusting you with this important mission is to attract to this Province an immigration of Agriculturists. The various industries, connected with agriculture, such as the manufacture of hemp and cloth, the cultivation of the sugar-beet, the manufacture of cheese, "&c., &c., may also provide excellent subjects for immigration. You should above all seek after persons, who would have a little money in their possession, "on their arrival in Canada. Unless a man has no family and has the means of gaining his livelihood on arrival here, he should not think of emigrating without some capital.
- "You are too well aware of the obstacles, which immigrants, without means, "must necessarily encounter, not to refrain from encouraging them to settle in "this province. We need families, who are either in a position to purchase farms "partly cleared, or who are able to incur the expense connected with settling for "the first time in the forest; that is, with sufficient money to await their first har-

"vest, or else young people, acquainted with agricultural pursuits, who can at once find employment with our farmers, with a view of subsequently establishing themselves on their own account. Well qualified and recommended farmers would be very easily settled on leased farms; they could also procure employment as farm bailiffs.

"The rural parts of Belgium and of the North of France are probably those in which you will find immigrants most suited to this Province; there, above all, you should concentrate your exertions. The Provinces of Eastern France, laid waste by the last war, should also supply a large number of families, desirous of extricating themselves from the painful situation, which the conclusion of peace cannot fail to bring upon them. Here also you should make an effort. The Province of Quebec possesses both in France and Belgium many influential friends, who cannot fail to be of great service to you in the accomplishment of your mission. Be sure to visit them, take their advice and endeavour to interest them in the success of your undertaking.

- "I need not here point out in detail any special steps to be adopted. I commit these to yourself, relying upon your discretion, your zeal for agriculture and your devotion to the interests of the Province.
- "You must sedulously distribute the pamphlet, published by the Government, on European Emigration, and comment upon it, whenever occasion presents."
- "By conveying to them the information contained in it, I do not doubt that you will impress upon populations, speaking the french language, the special adwantages which the Province of Quebec holds out, and thus determine a large number of intending emigran's to turn their steps towards it. I am however extremely desirous, that no one should be induced to come, lured by false hopes, which he cannot hereafter realize. The pamphlet will serve you as a guide on this point, and those who become acquainted with its contents, come what may, will not be in a position to reproach me on this score.
- "Be careful to select a moral and law-abiding population, send as many of this class as you can, assuring them that they will experience at our hands careful solicitude for their wants, and always bear in mind, that it is far better for us to have few immigrants, provided they are of the right stamp, than to incure the danger of having thrown amongst us an element, which might prove dangerous and hurtful to our people."

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

L. ARCHAMBAULT,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Mr. Barnard's mission began on the 31st December 1871.

For it, Mr. Barnard was paid the following sums;

phlets, circulars, placards, &c., &c,.....

996.82

About the middle of June last, Mr. Barnard was entrusted with the task of giving lectures in the rural parts, with the double view of arresting emigration and of facilitating the settlement of immigrants. The following sums were paid him.

For services rendered at the Montreal emigration agency, during the absence of Mr. Belle \$130.50.

Lectures according to the special instructions of the Honorable, the Commissioner \$480.00.

W. E. Jones, Esq., of Richmond in the Province of Quebec, appointed immigration agent for the British Isles (England and Scotland) by Order in Council, (No 33) of 31st January 1871, at a salary of \$300 per month, exclusive of his expenses in coming and going, his other expenses being included in his regular salary.

Instructions: The same as those given to Mr. Barnard and cited above, except as to the scene of his operations.

The amount paid to Mr. Jones for salary, travelling expenses, posters, circulars, pamphlets, postage, &c., is \$2989.89.

- Mr. J. McK. Maguire. Semi-official mission entrusted to him verbally by the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works to distribute the pamphlet. "The Province of Quebec and European Immigration" and other placards in England, Ireland, and Scotland during the summer of 1870; for this task he was paid \$800.
- J. H. O'Neil, Esquire, of Quebec, advocate, appointed Immigration agent for Ireland, by Order in Council (No. 46, dated 23rd. February 1872 at a salary of three hundred dollars a month, to commence on the day of his departure, over and above the cost of his trip across the ocean and return; his other travelling expenses being included in his regular salary.

Instructions: the same as those given to Mr. Barnard, as above set forth.

Amount paid to Mr. O'Neil from his appointment up to date, as well for salary as for travelling expenses, cost of printing and postage \$2250.00.

James Whyte, Esquire, of Cookshire, appointed Immigration agent, for England and Scotland, by an order in Council (No.58) dated 27th February 1872, with a salary of three hundred dollars a month, to commence on the day of his departure over and above the cost of his trip, in going and returning; his other travelling expenses being included in his regular salary.

Instructions: the same as those given to Mr. Barnard and above set forth. Paid to Mr. Whyte for salary, travelling expenses, cost of printing, and lectures \$3148.69.

Mr. l'Abbé Verbist, of Antwerp, in Belgium, appointed Immigration agent for Belgium, Germany and France, by an order in Council (No. 24) dated 17th January, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a month, which should cover all travelling and other expenses connected with his agency, less however the cost of his trip across the Atlantic and return.

Instructions: the same as those given to Mr. arnard.

Amount paid to Abbé Verbiste, as well for salary as for travelling expenses, fees, and disbursements, made on a visit to the Belgian Colony at Suffolk \$1017.44.

J. A. Chicoine, Esquire, advocate of St. Hyacinth, appointed by an Order in Council (No 45) dated 21st February 1872, temporary Immigration agent, at a salary of \$1200 per annum, over and above his lawful travelling expenses.

Instructions: To facilitate the distribution of immigrants expected in this Province, during the forthcoming season, and to obtain for them immediate employment; to endeavour to procure all the advantages which our people may derive from Immigration, as well from the stand point of agricultural as industrial progress; to record all applications for labor; to note all properties offered for sale or lease, and to enquire into the working of Agricultural and Colonization Societies.

The amount paid to Mr. Chicoine, since his appointment, up to this day, as well for salary as for expenses and disbursements made on behalf of immigrants, and travelling expenses \$1330.32.

Léon Charles Clément, Esquire, of Des Eboulements. Notary Public, in the County of Charlevoix and Edward Bernard, Esquire, of Varennes, were both appointed by order in Council (No 254) dated 17th September 1872, Immigration Agents, with instructions similar to those given to Mr. Chicoine. Mr. Clément was specially directed to visit that section of the Province, below the City of Quebec, on both shores of the river St. Lawrence, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum over and above his legal travelling expenses; Mr. Barnard's salary was twenty dollars (all expenses for boarding and travelling included) for each lecture given by him in his official capacity, as agent, provided these lectures did not exceed two a week and were held in different localities.

Edward Richard, Esquire, M. P., of Somerset, appointed Immigration agent the 18th November instant

Instructions: The Honorable Commissioner proposed 1st to circulate amongst our population valuable ideas upon agriculture, with the view of encouraging our farmers to become attached to the soil, and to stay as far as possible the emigration now going on in many of our parishes; 2ndly, to make known to them the advantages our population may reap from the immigration coming to us from the best cultivated countries in Europe; this immigration, when properly chosen, should furnish us with that skilled labor, of which our farmers so much stand in need; it will moreover enable us to locate in our older parishes, farmers who will bring, in addition to their little capital, a knowledge of agriculture, which cannot fail to be of great value to us; 3rd. to inquire into the working of Agricultural and Colonization Societies in the Counties visited by the lecturer.

In the event of your accepting this office, the honorable commissioner trusts that you will take note on your way of such information as may be useful in the locating of immigrants, as well as applications for skilled labour, farm laborers, farmers, farm servants, salaries offered, lands for sale or lease, size, conditions, and other important information.

Your will please keep a register in duplicate of the information obtained by you, and all questions relating to immigration, in order that you may forward one of these duplicates as you proceed with your labors.

I hope that you will succeed in making known to the people, whom you visit, the advantages they will secure from the immigration which is expected here next spring; you should further end-avour to secure the assistance of colonization societies, and induce agricultural societies to promote the settlement of families of sturdy farmers, who will set a good example by the establishing of farms, which may be looked upon ere long as model farms. Upon the whole we rely upon your well known zeal for the promotion of agriculture and colonization.

The Honorable Commissioner wishes that you will deliver your lectures on sundays, after divine service, and he will allow you for your trouble, travelling expenses, &c., &., ten dollars for each lecture, provided that one only is given in the same locality; you may give two each sunday, one after Mass and the other after Vespers, in the event of your being able to travel from one parish to another in the interval.

These instructions are to avail until the first of March next, after that date the Honorable Commissioner reserves to himself the right to propose others, if it is necessary.

Ls. ARCHAMBAULT,

Commissioner Agr. and, P. W.

Department of Agriculture and Public Works. 30th November 1872.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS

AND ASYLUMS!

FOR THE

YEAR 1872.

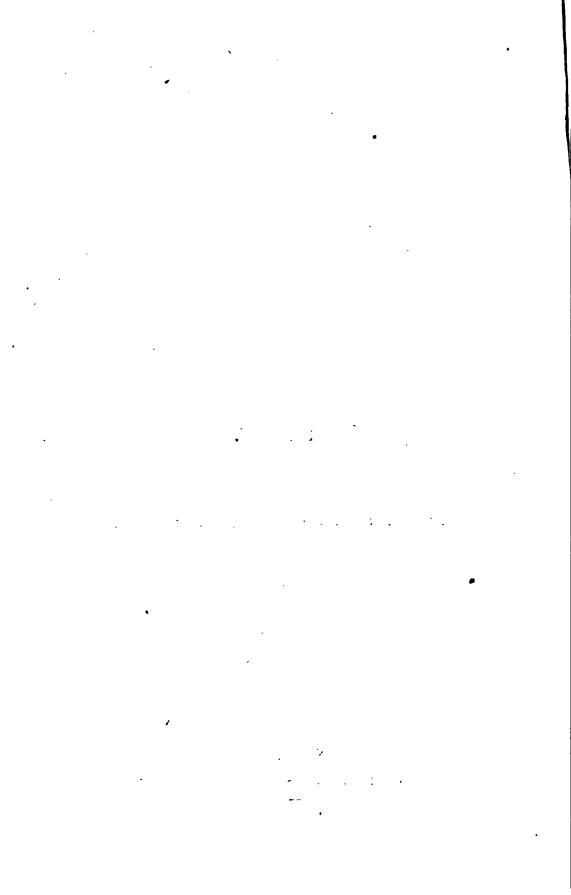
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE



MONTREAL

FROM THE STEAM PRESSES OF LA MINERVE

1873



To the Hon. P. J. O CHAUVEAU, Minister of Public Instruction, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,

I nave the honor to transmit for the consideration of His Excellency the fifth report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c, &c, in conformity with chap. 23 of the Statutes of the Province of Qu bec, for the year 1872.

THE REPORT CONTAINS.

- to. The general report of the Inspectors.
- 20. The special report of the Inspectors.
- 30. The report of L. L. L. Desaulniers, as Inspector of the Catholic schools of Reform and Insdustry.
- 40. Annual reports submitted to the Board by the following institutions:

Beauport Asylum.

St. Johns. do

Belmont Retreat.

Reformatory of St. Vincent de Paul.

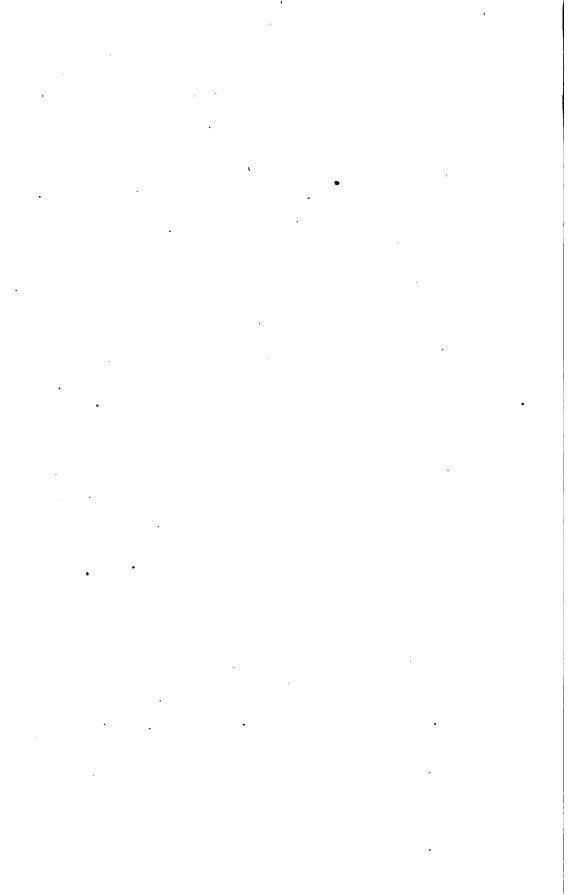
50. Report of the Protestant chaplain of the Quebec Gaol.

I have the honor, to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. L. DESAULNIERS.
C. B. I. P. and A.



FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight, Lieutenant Governor for the Province of Ouebec.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We have the honor to submit to your Excellency the present report, showing the state of the various institutions placed under our control.

As in the past, we have the honor to submit to your Excellency, the statistics of last year, but regret being unable to append those of this year.

The reason why they are not published this year is because the heads of the institutions are only bound to furnish them in the month of January of each year, and consequently they cannot be obtained before next month.

If this useful information (which is perhaps the most interesting portion of our reports,) were forwarded to us two months sooner, instead of keeping them carefully in our office for eleven months, we could publish them at once, in the place of giving information twelve months old; we would then have the satisfaction of giving to the public an account of the prisons, together with the state, the number and condition of the prison population for the year itself. When the legislature met in the spring, the month of January no doubt was suitable for the transmission of these documents, but now that it meets in the fall, it is no longer so.

This is one of the difficulties caused by political changes, which time alone will remedy; but until such time arrives, we cannot avoid being one year behind in the publication of the statistics, consequently we lay before you those of the year 1871, as regards common goals.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing the principal Statistical information contained in the Sheriff, answers to the questions put to them by the board of inspectors for the year 1871.

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DETAILED STATEMENT showing the principal statistical information contained in the Sheriffs' answers to the questions put to them by the Board of Inspectors for the year 1871.—Continued.

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According to this table, the total number of prisoners in 1871 was 4021, comprising 2965 men and 1056 women, against 4515 of which, there were 3186 men and 1320 women, showing a difference of 494. The cost of rations for each prisoner, in the various prisons, ranged from 8 to 212 cents.

There were only 24 deaths and 6 escapes.

Unfortunately the insane form a considerable number of the prisoners. The Montreal gaol alone furnishing 74 and the others 40.

The column indicating the civil status of the prisoners shows a proportion of 40 per cent, married, and of 60 per cent, unmarried.

As regards the habits of the prisoners there are 1075 temperate and 2941 intemperate. These figures indicate particularly among the prisoners in the cities that the more indulgence shown to them, the more they abuse it by using intoxicating liquors. On the contrary most of the prisoners in the country district are more temperate than otherwise.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time, in all the gaols of the Province, amounted to 618.

The difference in the number of those able to read and write and those unable to read or write is 101. The former numbering 2061, the latter 1960.

There were 2206 prisoners residents of the Province and 1815 from other countries.

The total number of old offenders imprisoned in 1871 is 919 against 964 in 1870. They are composed partly of individuals from the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

Of these Montreal furnishes 615 and Quebec 198 thus leaving 106 from the other parts of the Province.

Notwithstanding the large number of old offenders, we have still the satisfaction of informing you, that it is gradually decreasing, and this decrease would be more rapid, if, instead of sending them to the common goal, where they remain barely a sufficient time to obtain the strength they had lost through their vices, they were sentenced to a longer period of imprisonment in a divisional prison.

DIVISIONAL PRISONS.

The more experience we acquire, and the more we examine into the working of the common gaols, the more convinced are we not only of the desirability but of the urgent necessity of establishing this class of prisons.

It is the only place where habitual prisoners, or amateurs of prison life have sufficient time to correct their vicious habits, and to substitute the desire to lead a virtuous life to following an evil one. It is only in these institutions that they can be cured of their evil tendencies and obtain virtuous ideas and, consequently. ffect a complete retormation.

We are aware that in recommending the establishment of divisional prisons it would create an additionnal charge on the public treasury, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the injury done to society, by all sorts of criminals, through their robberies, &c., costs more than if incarcerated. Society would feel benefited by putting this dangerous class out of the way of doing

evil, besides the great and most important advantage to it would be their moral reformation and abandonment of their evil courses. However expensive it may be to maintain institutions of this kind, the Province cannot overlook the necessity of providing for them.

It is generally admitted that society is bound to take the necessary precautions to see that those confined to prison do not leave worse than when they entered, and that the gaols are not schools of vice and immorality, and further that prisoners become good and useful citizens. To obtain these results, we must have divisional prisons, as the common gaols are wanting both in the staff of officials and the necessary machinery.

Now that nearly all our gaols are fluished, that the enclosure walls, with the exception of two or three, are completed, and that the large sums of money voted for these purposes are no further required, we believe now is the most favorable opportunity to consider the necessity of having the prisons in question.

In Ontario, in the capital of that province, they are now using their efforts and are building a prison of this description, with a first grant of \$150,000 voted by the Legislature. Let us not therefore be not too much surpassed by them for the same purpose.

All the districts of this Province are already provided with gaols; two or three of them are fine buildings; the others, although plain, answer for the purpose and will last for a long time. There is always something wanting in many of them, such as discipline, very difficult to maintain and hygiene but generally speaking we ought to be satisfied, with the existing state of things in these institutions.

The District of Montreal, owing to its large population, is in need of a larger prison or the building of another.

For the purpose of better observing the rules of discipline, and to put an end to the inevitable disorders, where, the two sexes are living together, it has been decided to build another prison, for the exclusive use of females;

The plans are prepared, and, as soon as certain matters are settled, the building shall soon be commenced.

This last prison completed, all that remains is, to organize the divisional prisons, and to attain this end, all that is required to do, is to repair the interior of the old Montreal gaol and to construct small buildings to serve a swork-shops, and to finish the magnificent Quebec gaol.

The gaols of the rural districts, particularly of the 13 new districts are all built on the s me plan. They have a fine exterior appearance, and do not on entering present the dismal aspect as in the old gaols. Instead of being chilled by damp air and suffocated more or less by nauseous odors, we can breathe fresh air added to good and sufficient light.

The prisoners have room to rest themselves, room to work and large cells to sleep in.

There is a corridor on each side of these prisons, and between them are the the cells and common hall.

The enclosure walls are nearly every where finished and are of great advantage in utilizing the time of the prisoners, and are evidently necessary in many other respects; but they are built so as to prevent access to the prison only on two sides, the other side is open to all.

Owing to this state of things it would be necessary to divide the common toom by a solid brick wall so as to prevent any communication to it from the where no enclosure wall exists.

To remedy this defect, and to prevent escapes, until other means are adoubt we ordered that the doors of the common rooms on the unprotected side of prison be always closed, and that the cells situated on the side of the enclose walls be the only ones used.

These precautions although good will not prevent all danger owing to bad condition of the doors and locks.

If however, it is decided not to separate the rooms as we advise, we trust the present doors be replaced by iron or thick wooden ones.

The women's wards are situated on that side of the prison which extends by youd the enclosure wall, and when there are any there, they are sent to the upper storys, so as to prevent all communication with the outside.

MONTREAL GAOL.

The prisoners present at the time of my visits on the 9th of March were 127 men and 107 women—total 2341; and on the 14th of October, 135 men and 121 women—total 256.

The number of prisoners, in this gaol is gradually decreasing.

In 1868, there were 400 prisoners, while now they number 250 or 300.

As soon as the women's prison is built, this one can easily be converted in a a divisional prison and will be spacious enough to provide for the classification of the inmates, say for 300 prisoners.

The cultivation of the splendid piece of land, on which the goal is built, is at last commenced. Thanks to our efforts, they now see, that it is better to derive some revenue from it than leaving it lie waste, as it has been for such a length of time.

We are convinced that with a little good will, they will obtain from it a great deal of produce, needed by the institution, and, while aiding it in a material point of view, it will also powerfully contribute to elevate the moral standard of its inmates.

The heating of the building is effected with much more facility and economy than in the past. By means of steam, which spreads throughout the whole building, all the appartments are kept at an even temperature. The upper gallerist of the eastern wing are not very strong, it is even dangerous to walk over them. We think it necessary to either strengthen or rebuild them.

QUEBEC GAOL.

The prisoners present at our visits were:

On the 23rd February, 54 me2 and 40 women—total 94.

On the 27th June, 59 men and 39 women-total 98.

On 13th December, 60 men and 39 women—tolal 99.

The prisoners here, as in Montreal are less numerous than heretofore, and,

were it not that so many poor people become voluntary prisoners for the purpose of getting shelter and food, the number would be still less.

The hospital wing is firished. It is in proportion with the other portions of this fine building, and the rooms are the most convenient of any other prison in the Province.

There are rooms separated from the others, specially adopted for special cases, such as fevers, &c., &c.

The dining rooms are large and very conveniently situated. The kitchen is at the end of the wing.

As long as this gaol has not a larger number of prisoners, there will be no necessity of hastening its completion, it being large enough as it is.

If it is intended to convert it into a divisional prison, which we hope it may be, it would be necessary to build the western wing, in order to have space enough to accommodate both sexes.

It is difficult to heat such a large building, and the expense for fuel is enormous. The chimneys are in such bad order that, at times, it is impossible to remain in some of the rooms without being suffocated by smoke.

We trust the Government will adopt the same system of heating this gaol, as it has done for Montreal, that is, by steam.

The chapels, which were so long used as hospitals, are now fitted up for their original purpose. They have been well cleaned, and elegantly ornamented, and amply provided with furniture and every thing necessary for both Catholic and Protestant worship.

Table No. 1. Shows the nature of the work, and the number of days the male prisoners, condemned to hard labor, were employed.

Table_No. 2. Shows the same for the female prisoners.

Table No. 3 gives the amount received from sale of picked oakum, &c., &c.

	No I.	No. of day's work.		Ио. 2.	No. of day's	
NUMB	White washing.	267	LUMBER	Picking Oakum.	2628	
ER of M	-sM Zaribne?!A snos	1210	of Fem	.gaidas W	1451	
ale prisc	Cutting wood.	1373	NUMBER of Female prisc	(a) Sewing.	705	
NUMBER of Male prisoners sentenced to	Picking Oakum.	1518	oners se	Scrubbing.	576	
tenced	Levelling yard.	1003	oners sentenced to Harn Labour in the Quebec Gaol, and where employed, 31st December 1871.	Wards Woman.	619	(a)
to Har	Opening sewers.	607	to Har	Сраги отеп.	791	Articles of clothing made up: 15 doz. shirts und frocks 11 do punts 174 ults khoes
No. 1 Hard Labor in the Quebec Gaol and where employed	Kitchen and Hall	892	'n Labo	Nursing Chi'dren.	234	of clothing made up shirts and frocks punts shows
No.	Разуаде, теп зweepers dc.	895	No. ur in th	Knitting.	35	nade up
. 1 Quebe	Vards mon.	887	. 2 he Que	.llsH gainid	508	
c Gaol	Keeping grounds in repairs.	43	bec Ga	Разгаде Women.	201	
and w	Employed in new	73	ol, and	Not for hard la-	276	6.1.75 2.08 4.10 4.11
here er	Shoemaking.	380	where	Sick or excused.	1017	61,75-811,25 2,00-12,00 40-12,00 1,75-11,00
nploye	.Bailoting.	78	emplo	Confined in cells.	134	
31st	Glazing win. dows.	42	ýed, 31			
Decem]	Броуед. Броуед.	125	st Dece			
December 1871.	Sick or excused	1730	mber 18		•	
	Confined in cells.	152	871.			

No 3.

STATEMENT of Oakum Picked and sold, Hair and Fibre Picked, and cash received to December, 1871.

Da	ite.	Names.	C.	Weigh	t.	Prize	Amount paid Sheriff.
							. \$ cts.
March	29	William Drum	Picked.	Fiber.	1,616	a \$1.60	25 85
**	29	William Drum	,	Hair.	900	a 2½ c.	22 50
April	5	L. Leclerc	10			a \$5.50	55 00
"	6	L. Leclerc	10			41	5 5 00 .
	6	L. Leclerc	10			"	55 0 0
44	10	L. Leclerc	10		·····	u	55 00
"	13	L. Leclerc	10			u	55 00
"	13	Wm. Charland	37			"	203 50
June	2	Wm. Charland	10			-41	55 00
Octob.	6	L. Leclerc	8		•••••	"	44 00
**	23	The Ursuline Convent	Pic	ked. Ha	ir. 44	2 <u>}</u> c.	1 10
Nov.	3	J. and W. Reid	20	2		5 .50	112 75
		c	175	2	2.560		\$ 739 70

THREE RIVERS GAOL,

There were on the 27th of August 16 prisoners—11 men and 5 women; and on the 12th November there were 11 prisoners—8 men and 3 women.

This gaol is in need of great repairs. The north west gable end must be clap-boarded if not, it will have to be rebuilt in two or three years.

The enclosure wall, which is only 12 feet high should have been at least 18 feet in height. The main gate of the yard is half rotten, and cannot prevent the escape of any of the prisoners.

It is also requisite that the closets should be separated from the gaol, or at least placed at such a distance that the odors from them should not be felt in the institution.

SHERBROOKE GAOL.

At the time of our inspection on the 24th. May, there were 4 prisoners, one of whom was a woman, and on the 25th October, there were seven male prisoners. Exclusive of the Quebec gaol, it is one of the finest in the Province. It is completely finished. All that is required are locks on the doors of each cell, in the women's ward-

Two large reservoirs were built to catch the rain water, which are found very useful as they dispense with the necessity of drawing water, which would be very expensive.

CONSTRUCTION OF GAOLS.

The gaols of Percé and New-Car'isle, commenced about two years ago, were completed this year.

These gaols were long needed. They are well built, two storys high exclusive of the basement.

They were both built on the same plan, with the exception of a few alterations. owing to the local wants. Perce gaol was constructed on a larger scale, seeing that more room was required.

The basement is occupied by the guardian and his family, above it is the gaol and the different offices of the Court House, and on the upper story are the rooms of the superior and circuit courts together with Judges, chambers and Jury rooms. Although they possess a fine exterior app arance, there are some defects that must be remedied. The division is defective and the guardian's apartments are too much under ground. The architect, in order to build a grand gaol, evidently overlooked the comfort of those, who were to live in the basement story, and the result is that they occupy rooms which are damp, dark, and unhealthy.

The iron grating of the cell doors could be easily torn down by any of the prisoners who wished to do so.

The outside doors are too numerous, and badly placed;—such are the general defects of both gaols. We will now specialy allude to the defects peculiar each of them.

NEW CARLISLE.

This gaol is divided into two wards, containing four cells each. One is occupied by the male and the other by the female prisoners.

The gaoler often finds himself in an embarassing position, on account of this division. We think it would have been better to have reserved two or three cells only for the wome and leave the balance for the men, as there are more male than female prisoners in the country gaols

Both doors of these departments are so near the enclosure wall, that any of the prisoners either coming or going out could easily leap over the wall into the yard. Escapes are regarded as an amusement in this locality.

These doors should be replaced by one only, and it should be placed in the passage that divides the two wa ds.

The sink for carrying off the filth has been badly placed, in the middle of the yard, and a few feet from the gaol; there is nothing so injurious to health and cleanliness. It was easy enough to put it outside of the enclosure wall, and this should be done at once.

This gaol is at about a hundred feet from the street and a few arpents from the shore of the Bay. The ground being high at the road continues to rise gradually from 2 to 3 feet in the hundred from it to the shore, so that the gaol is placed several feet below the level of the road.

Hence the humidity and insalubrity of the basement story, where are situated the gaoler's apartments.

Instead of digging up the ground, which was already low enough, it would have been a thousand times better to build on its surface and fill up the exterior walls of the prison with earth, in sufficient quantity, to prevent any injury from our cold frosts; by so doing it would draw off the water from the gaol instead of inundating it as the slope would have been thereby reversed. Furthermore it would be much easier and less expensive to cart the earth from another place to the gaol instead of taking it here to cart it elsewhere as has been done.

The enclosure wall should be raised at least ten feet higher.

PERCÉ GAOL.

Is ten feet lorger than that of New Carlisle, but is nearly similar in all other respects. It is situated on a fine piece of land, facing the river. To look at it from a distance, one would imagine that it was on a very high ground and that no better site could have been selected. Being situated however on a slope, like that of New-Carlisle, it suffers from the same causes, that is, from rain and the thawing of the snow, when mild weather sets in.

There are and always will be complaints regarding the site chosen, on the part of those residing in the basement story. A canal at least from 4 to 500 feet in length had to be made to drain off the water, so as to render this portion of the building, occupied by the gaoler more healthy.

This gaol is divided in the same manner as that of New-Carlisle, into two wards, but they have been botter subdivided. There are six cells for men, four single and two double; and for the women there are only two double cells.

Each ward has its door to communicate with the outside. These doors with their gratings fastened on only by a few nails are a sufficient inducement for the prisoners to attempt their escape.

One door alone placed in the passage, separating the two wards, where the turnkey sleeps, would be more secure.

REPAIRS TO GAOLS.

The repairs done to prisons this year were not large.

They consisted in repairs of maintenance, although some costly repairs had to be made in some gaols, such as that of Three Rivers, as has been already mentioned.

These of the District of Terrebonne and Beauharnesis require new floorings, as those now in use are well worn out.

The north east exterior walls of the goals of Arthabaska and Chicoutimi, as well as that of Three Rivers, require to be clapboarded, otherwise they will have to be rebuilt in a few years.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

If the establishment of divisional prisons is necessary, as we have pretended, in speaking of these institutions, the founding of a new asylum for lunatics is none the less so

The Beauport Lunatic Asylum is filled and the St. John's Asylum does not suit. All the inspectors, since the formation of a board of inspection have condemned this latter asylum, as unworthy of the Province, and in no way suited to the wants of an institution of the kind.

It is time therefore to choose another place to which we might transfer the staff of the St. John's lunatic asylum. This new place should be large enough to conveniently lodge three or four hundred patients, and to have room for the adjuncts indispensable to such an establishment.

There are, in various parts of the old district of Montreal, buildings, now unoccupied, but still in good order, which the government might, without doubt, procure on very easy terms. Now is the time to think seriously of this, as the buildings will fall into ruin, if left uninhabited; we think the Government will soon come to a decision on the subject.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

' At the time of our different visits, this asylum contained the following number of lunatics.

13th January-390 men and 399 women, making a total in all of 789 lunatics.

27th June-403 men and 411 women, in all 814 persons.

11th December-431 men and 435 women, total 866.

Nearly 3050 lunatics have been a lmitted into this asylum since its opening in 1845.

8 of the first patients are still there. 5 committed suicide, 3 by hanging, 2 by cutting their throats. 863 patients filled the rooms of this large asylum, towards the end of the mouth of november last namely 428 men and 435 women.

The City of Montreal supplied 126 men, 109 of whom came from gaol and 158 women, of whom 131 came from the same prison, making in all a to.al of 234 persons.

The City of Quebec supplied only 94 men, of whom 39 were from jail; and 93 women, of whom only 16 had been in jail, giving a total figure of 187 lunatics.

And the other towns, as well through their prisons as directly, figure only for the relatively insignificant number of 64 men and 52 women, total of 116.

The lunatics coming directly from the country reach only the figure of 144 and 132 women, making 276 patients in all.

According to origin the patients may be classed as follows.

261 men and 231 women, in all 492 patients of french origin.

166 men and 204 women, in all 370, of english, scotch and irish origin,

One only of other origin.

The number of men of french origin exceeds the number of women of the same origin by 30, while for the other origins it is exactly the reverse (with about the same difference), the women exceeding the number of men by 38.

The two large Cities of this Province have therefore sent to the asylum, the large number of 471 patients, or a little more than half of the whole number of inmates.

It would however be unjust to conclude that these 471 lunatics all belonged to the towns. Of the 295 who were sent to the asylum via the gaol, one third at least of not one half came from the country parts surrounding these two cities.

The same remark applies equally to all the other towns, but on a smaller scale.

It is to be regretted that we cannot procure information sufficient to state exactly, the number of lunatics coming from the cities, and those from the country parts.

The questions in use, defective on many points, are specially so with reference to lunatics, coming from the prisons, for they neither give their nationalities or residence. This want will soon disappear, for a new series of questions will soon be used in connection with the books now introduced to preserve the history of the patients.

This asylum has no superior in respect of interior economy and good government. The institution is nearly perfect, especially for the past two years, and personal cleanliness is so carefully observed, that hardly any odor is perceived, even in rooms overcrowded with patients.

During the course of this year, 61 cases were discharged either cured or improved, exactly one third of the admissions.

And that which is remarkable, of the 3050 patients admitted since the opening of the asylum, 1500 or very nearly one half have been discharged, being either cured or improved.

This large asylum is at present so full, that it would be prudent not to send any more, or at least for the future to send very few patients. This is an unequivocal indication of the necessity for a new asylum, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Montreal, or elsewhere in the western part of the province.

TABLE showing the	g the n	umbe	or of pe	atients	.rema thei	emaining in the Asylum on the L their religion, their nationality.	in the	Asylitheir	um on	the 2 ality	number of patients remaining in the Asylum on the 23rd November 1872—whence they came, their religion, their nationality.	overal	er 18.	72—W	hence t	they o	ame,
	Quebec Jatt	Jeff.	Montreal Fail.	ireal ii.	Other Jails.	Jails.	City of Montree	City of Montreel.	Cuty of Casteo.	City of Quetec.	Other towns.	OWDS.	Gountry.	itry.	Religion. Cath Pro	ien. Prot.	ofal.
	M.	Þ	K	¥.	z.	B	·M.	W.	×	≱	S.	×	×i.	W	Ä	¥.	T:
Patients of French origin	16		93	. 3	47	. 53	₽~	15	, ,	36	o in mail	13	න <u>්</u>	96	491		492
Patients of E gli-b, Scoth and Irish origin	23	=			, 6	11	* 6	12	50	1	,	၈		· %	215	155	370 .
Patients of other origin					**		1,		,	•							-
Total	36	91	109	131	56	36	. 17.	27	3 · B		60	16	181	132	707	156	863

ST JOHN'S ASYLUM.

This asylum was opened in 1861.

At our last visit it contained 79 patients: 39 men and 40 women.

There have not been any cases of snicide. 47 lunatics are of frunch canadian origin and 32 of other origins. 17 came from the towas and 62 from the country.

Of the 47 of french cauadian origin, 23 are of the male and 24 of the other sex.

Of the 32 of other origins there are 16 men and 16 women.

Of the 17 from the towns, 10 are men and 7 women.

And there are 29 men and 33 women of the 62 from the country.

This asylum is always in a clean state, the more remarkable, as it is difficult to thus keep a miserable ruinous habitation, which is continually in need of repair.

The medical superintendent must possess great devotion in administering the affairs, of such an institution, with so much perseverance, and his subalterns must also have firmness to keep watch, with so much fidelity.

REFORMATORY PRISON ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

This important Institution was visited at the following times.

7 March, there were 162 children.

27 May, there were 158 children.

21 October, there were 167 children.

At the visit of the month of march there were only 6 of the eldest in the punishment cells

Every thing went on well and the guardians were satisfied:

The large amount of work made in the saddlers' work shop, was rapidly sold at a good profit.

In the month of May there were only 4 prisoners in the colls, a punishment for attempted desertion. The other children gave none or little trouble. The warden of the house was overjoyed.

All the work shops were in full working order, with the exception of the tinsmith's shop, which was, one might say, abandoned.

The bakery, managed by one of the boys, very intelligent, and of good disposition, furnished the bread used in the institution and it was both of good quality, well made and well baked. The employment of this young lad saved the house the expense, which would otherwise have been necessary, of em. loying a baker, and he taught five of his companions, as well as any tradesman, to whom would be paid at least thirty dollars per month.

The saddler's shop continued at the time of this visit (27th May) to make a large quantity of good work. A sufficient quantity was sold to bring into the Institution a net profit of \$694.72. There were 14 prisoners in this shop. Their chief was pleased to say that, in general, they deserved praise for their good conduct and diligence.

All appear to be content, and the mention, even of their work seems to inspire them with a legitimate satisfaction with themselves. The thought of having well done, made them blush, and the sight of their work, inspired them with happiness. It was, without doubt a movement of the soul towards that which is good, the return of the heart towards virtue, a commencement of conversion.

The sight of such dispositions gives true pleasure. For once the young delinquent is taken with the love of what is good, the desire to practice it interests him and there being but one step from the desire to the action, he can be depended upon; his reformation is, properly speaking, commenced.

The children are now divided into two classes, during recreation, that of the old and that of the young. The older boys have their yard and the youngers theirs

This separation should long ago have existed, and would have, if the material condition of the establishment, had permitted it.

At the time of the October visit, the interior of the institution was in about the same state as on the former visit. But notice had already been received, that, in the month of January next, the criminals of the Province of Quebec, now in the penitentiary of Kingston, would take the place of the delinquents, and that, consequently, the latter would be obliged to leave the establishment.

This news caused, without doubt, a certain consternation among the employees. It was an announcement of some sort of change in the social position and economic condition of them, and it is known, that such changes cause disquiet, equally in those who hope to be rayored by the change and in those who fear to suffer from it.

The establishment of a reformatory prison in this country dates from the month of October 1858.

This institution was then established at Isle aux. Noixi, because it was then thought that an island, rather than any other place, would best suit the wants of such a prison, and also because there were there certain unoccupied buildings, which could be made ince of:

During the several years of its existence in this island, the institution had to struggle against all kinds of difficulties.

The beidnings were in no manner suited to its wants, the staff of officers was far from answering the nature of the service, and the Institution itself was in such a state of moral disorder, that the warden himself succumbed to it and resigned his position.

Mr. Prieur was then named warden. It was necessary for him to possess a great deal of courage and much energy to take the management of the prison under such circumstances. However, neither the opposition of a portion of the press, nor the recriminations of the officers of the lastitution itself, appalled him. He went resolutely to work, and, by kindness and persuasion, he quieted the greater number of the prisoners, and had only to punish a few of the most recalcitrant.

This severity, although necessary, gave rise to new troubles. He was blamed beyond measure; he took no notice however, and finally he succeeded in reestablishing order and in causing the rules of discipline to be observed.

This occurred in 1861 at the time when the government, on the recommendation of the then inspectors, entertained the project of transferring the establishment from Isle aux Noix to St. Vincent de Paul.

The convent of the Reverend Ladies of the Sacred Heart had been purchased, and the personal of the Institution were to be installed in the course of the month of January 1862.

Thus, after only four years residence at Isle aux Noix, when the inmates were beginning to be calmed and the prisoners were submitting more willingly to the established rules of discipline, it was necessary to move and to be exposed, in consequence, to new difficulties. What did really occur? The prisoners became turbulent, impudent and sometimes even menacing. Having neither gratings to the windows nor enclosure walls, it was necessary to be doubly vigilant, so as to supplement by this the absence of other means of protection.

By toil, care, and perseverance, the chief of the prison, for the second time succeeded in raising the character of the Institution and reestablishing quiet.

He commenced to foresee a more happy future, when all at once a disastrous accident destroyed those fine hopes.

Between the 6th and 7th of August 1864 about 42 of the clock in the morning, the building, in which the prisoners were then asleep, was burnt to ashes, and two of the poor children perished in the flames.

This great misfortune was assuredly not of a nature to advance the progress of the institution. The prisoners had necessarily to suffer, as well morally as physically on account of the unfortunate condition to which they were reduced.

There was left only one building of 70 feet in length by 25 in depth of one story in height to lodge the whole of them. It was hardly sufficient for half. A second story was consequently added to this building, and the Institution had to continue its work, as well as possible, in this small lodging, which was used at once for dormitory, refectory and infirmary.

It was only in the month of March of the year 1867, three years after the fire, that the material condition, and even more the moral condition of the Reformatory was improved. The spacious dormitory of the new building, whose construction was particularly hastened, seeing the pressing necessity for it, was placed at the disposal of the institution, and 120 prisoners immediatly occupied it. The rest of the new building, including the warden's apartments, the offices, chapels schools rooms, infirmary, and refectory, were not ready for two years later, that is to say in 1869.

Towards the end of the same year (1869) this important institution changed its chief for the second time, and fell under the management of a third warden.

Three years only elapsed, from the time when we entertained the hope that the days of trial had passed, and that nothing was to be done, but to press forward with greater ardor the moral and intellectual improvement of the children, and to look after, more than ever, the material advancement of the establishment, when

all at once, rumor, then the public journals, announced that in the month of January 1873, the prisoners would be obliged to leave their asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, for the future destined to the use of another institution, to go elsewhere, submit themselves to an entirely new direction, but probably if not certainly, to one more able to direct them in the path of right, honor, and virtue.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. L. DESAULNIERS,

President.

H. H. MILES,
Inspector and Secretary.

E. MOREAU,

Inspector.

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Quebec 20 December 1872

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SEPARATE REPORT

OF

L. L. DESAULNIERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

MONTREAL JAIL.

Inspected this prison on the 9th March and 14th October.

At my first visit there were 107 women and 127 men, making in all a total of 234 prisoners.

At the time of my October visit there were 135 male and 121, female, in all 256, prisoners.

The prison and books were in the best possible order.

QUEBEC JAIL.

I visited this prison the 23rd February, 27th June and the 13th December.

On the 23rd of February there were 54 men and 40 women.

In June there were 59 men and 39 women.

In December there were 39 women and 60 men, 99 in all.

There had been one escape. 17 women and 10 men were in hospital. Of the 99 prisoners, 47 had been committed at their own request.

THREE RIVERS JAIL.

Visited the 27th August and the 19th of November? At my August visit I found 16 prisoners, of which 5 were women.

In the month of Nevember there were 11 prisoners, of which 6 were women

There had not been any escapes.

SHERBROOKE JAIL.

The inspection of this jail was made on the 24th of May and the 25th of October.

The first time there were 3 men and 1 woman. The second time there were 7 men.

One escscape and no sick.

ST. HYAQINTH TAIL.

I visited the prison of this district on the 23rd of May and 26th of October. At my first visit there were 2 prisoners, and at my second one only.

The enclosure wall is finished. The prison is well kept. The principal door of the yard and that of the hangard have no padlocks. The chimnies should be made higher, for without this they will never draw well.

One escape.

SOREL JAIL.

This prison was inspected in the 11th March and the 11th November.

At the time of my first visit, I found only one prisoner, and at my last there were 10, viz—9 men and 1 woman.

At the time of my November visit, I had to investigate into certain complaints brought against the gaoler. A special report of this investigation was immediately forwarded to the Government.

One prisoner escaped twice and two escaped once, but all were immediately recaptured.

This prior is very well kept. I suggested the planting of trees in front of the building, there is ground enough to make a fine parters.

Neither escapes nor sickness.

St JOHN'S JAIL.

I visited this prison on the 15th of October. I found only one prisoner.

The present books were remarkship/clean.

The enclosure wall is completed. The warden at his own expense, planted some very fine trees in front of the building, which adds greatly to the appearance of the establishment.

There were no escapes and the health of the prisoners had been good.

The window bolts have nearly all been broken, and the lead to hold the bars of iron steady has nearly all fallen out.

MONTMAGNY JAIL.

The inspection took place on the 27th June and the December.

There were 2 male and 1 female prisoners in the month of June and in the month of December there were

This prison is always clean. The new jailer, M Alfred Tremblay, and turnkey, M. Auguste Poirier, are, as their predecessors were, entirely, devoted to the duties of their station.

One escape.

KAMOURASKA JAÍL.

I visited this prison on the 25th of June and found 1 female prisoner. This prison has not as yet an englosure wall, nor has it a day-room.

If the population of the District of Kamouraska were not so moral, the present prison would certainly be insufficient. The space occupied by the prison, in this middling sized building, crowds the officers of the Court. They have not half the space that they require.

This state of things can only be/temporary; some change in one way or the other must be made before long.

Neither escapes, nor sickness.

PEAUHARNOIS JAIL

I visited this prison on the 8th, March and the 23rd October. On my firt visit there were 3 prisoners and on my second there was only one...

On my last visit I found the prison cleaner than in general, without however being too clean. The warden and turnkeys of this jail are two much occupied with a store that they have in the town.

The year passed happily without any escapes. An exceptional year on this head, I think.

No escapes.

rimouski jail.

My visit to this prison was made on the 23rd June.

I found 2 male and 3 female prisoners. One of the women had with her two small children.

The sink pipe of the basements throws a very disagreable smell into the apartments of the warden, and this because it falls into the latrine drain, at a point much too close to the warden's apartments. These two pipes should be separate as far as the bottom of the hill, on which the prison is built, and be joined not nearer than 75 feet from the building.

I found that the prisoners were allowed to smoke and even to play cards. I, therefore, draw the warden's attention to that part of the rules which forbids any thing of the sort.

I recommended the warden to be more careful than he seemed to be, and I insisted that the cell doors should be kept constantly closed during the day.

This prison is in general clean.

There was one escape; but no sickness.

ARTHABASKA JAIL.

I visited this prison on the 27th of September. It then contained 3 prisoners and was very clean.

The North East wall will shortly fall if it be not clap-boarded.

The latrines have no doors and the prisoners when using them cannot conceal themselves, from the observation of those lodged in the wing facing them.

The fence round the prison property is not yet finished. This causes much embarassment to the warden and exposes his small crop to the ravages of straying animals.

No escapes, and no sickness.

AYLMER JAHL

I visited this prison the 21st of May and the 26th October.

At the time of my first visit there were 3 prisoners, of which one was a lunatic, on the point of being removed to the Asylum, and on my second visit there were 1 man and 3 women.

The warden, compelled, since the fire at the Court House, to live at a certain distance from the prison, had retaken possession of his quarters, at the time of my inspection in the month of May.

I thing that this warden is one of the best ledged of all the jailers; any way, he is better off than before the fire.

This prison is surrounded by a good enclosure wall, but there is no wood shed as yet. This building is however of well recognized utility.

I caused the rate for daily rations to be reduced. Instead of 20 cents per day, paid for each prisoner, the warden now receives only 15 cents. I expected to obtain a further reduction of a few cents. There is a leak at the junction of roof of the court house with that of the prison. This must, of necessity be repaired if greater damage is to be avoided. This prison is the most inconvenient and unconfortable of the prisons of the Province. It is too small and too dark. The windows are nothing but glazed holes and the cellings much too low, the doors so small and so low, that a man can scarcely pass through them. There is only one small room of about 10 x 15 feet for a common, room, in which all the prisoners are obliged to remain, from the morning until the evening.

The women have only theirs cells to live in. There they must stay day and night. On my visit in the month of October there were three. They were employed in sewing; they were sitting on their beds, and worked miserably for want of light. A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH

There were no escapes.

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ST. JOSEPH JALL.

I inspected this prison on the sixteenth January and the 28th of June.

In the month of January there were 1 male and 1 female prisoner. The prison is clean, someting better than in the past. It would be difficult to perform any work worse than that on this building. Although a large portion has already been rebuilt, it is not yet very solid.

In the month of June, I made a special visit to inquire into the circumstances, attending the escape of the prisoners Finley, Quinn and Kelley.

These three persons, accused of aggravated assault, with intent to murder, escaped by making a hole in the wall of their joint cell, and once out of this cell, by cutting one of the iron bars of one of the windows, and with the aid of ropes made from their bed clothing, let themselves down to the ground outside the prison.

These prisoners took the direction of the United States, and have not since been seen.

The warden satisfactorily proved that there had not been any negligence on his part, but he must have known; that he had made a great error of judgment and further, that he had entirely forgotten the rules of the prison.

A special report of this inquiry was at the time forwarded to the department

NEW CARLISLE JAIL.

I inspected this prison on the 19th of June, and found only one prisoner.

The new jail, not having been given over to the local authorities, the prisoner then in custody was lodged in a private house, in which four cells had been temporarily built.

See the general report for more details on this and the following prison.

PERCÉ JAIL.

I visited the prison of this remote country on the 14th June. It had been without prisoners, from the month of February last.

This old jail has truly served its turn. It no longer holds together and the exterior walls tumble down, notwithstanding the efforts of the warden. Fortunately the new prison was ready to receive every one destined to live in it.

It is to be regretted that the Sheriff holds so much to the use of biscuit for his prisoners. He refuses to give them bread, as is done in every other prison of the Province, even in that of New Carlisle, where it used also to be the custom of giving biscuit, where it was abandoned at the suggestion of the Inspectors and to the satisfaction of the prisoners.

Bread is less expensive, more agreable to eat, and more to the taste of every one.

REFORMATORY PRISON OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

I visited this institution on the 7th March and found 162 children.

I returned on 27th May and there were 158:

I made my last visit on the 21st of October and found 167 boys.

As the establishment is about to belong to another government, and conse quently to cease to be under our surveillance, I believed it to be useless to enter into the usual details of my visits.

I enquired therefore only into the general state of the institution. I was glad to be able to see both by myself and from the evidence of the officers, that the prisoners conduct themselves in a manner to satisfy them, and that there were hardly ever any serious infraction of the rules of the house.

The children attended, with good will, to all such work as was given them to do, and in some of the workshops, work has already been performed to a considerable amount.

All enjoyed good health, and no one seemed to wish to destroy the harmony and good order which prevailed. It, was then, one of those happy times of quietude and of general satisfaction, which semtimes are enduring, but which also, from time to time, are the precursors of disorders and misery.

The work has already been commenced, which is necessitated by the new use, which is to be made of this establishment.

L. L. DESAULNIERS.

Quebec 15th December 1872.

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For 1871 and for 1872,

Being a postion of the 4th Annual Report of the Inspectors but accidentally omitted when that was printed in October 1872.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums.

QUEBEC GAOL.

In addition to the visits of the Board, in which I joined and which have been reported by the Chairman, I have several times, usually at intervals of a few weeks, visited this prison, it being near my place of residence. During the last part of 1870 and early in 1871, I paid special visits, being then engaged in assisting to prepare the revised Prison Regulations, ordered by the Government to be furnished for approval, conformably to statute chapter 23, 31st Victoria. 31st Victoria.

In may 1871, I visited and inspected the Prison throughout, accompanied by the Deputy Warden of the Reformatory Prison, who was then in Quebec, in quest of two escaped prisoners, belonging to that institution, I found everything in good order antilthe gentleman referred to, as accompanying me, expressed himself avorably concerning the internal arrangement and the management. The works (outside wall, leveling surface of the yard, new hospitals and chapels, and the basement floors, &c.,) being more or less advanced towards completion, this will be the best equipped prison in the Province. In the basement, the main kitchen, having contiguous appartments for storing bread, meat and vegetables, and feel for the magnificent cooking apparatus, which is to be used, also the adjacent refecteries, for the snall and female prisoners respectively, will leave little or nothing to be desired in the way of accommodation for feeding the inmakes of the Gaol

The average number of prisoners has been less than in former years, but concurrently with such diminution, the ratio of the number resorting to gaol as a house of refuge, to that of the whole number of prisoners appears rather to increase than decrease. This class of inmates almost constantly includes upwards of one third of the whole. Respecting the chief officials of the goal, Mr. McLaren and his assistant. Mr. Mulholiand, and the matron, I have only to report, as

heretofore, that they continue zealously and successfully to perform their duties under the direction of the Sheriff. The interior, on all the occasions of my numerous visits, I found glass and orderly. The position of the matron. however, is rendered too arduous, by her not being yet provided with an assistant.

In the spacious new hospitals, the sick inmates, both male and female, have the advantage of as careful professional attention, as if they were the private patients of Drs. Tessier and Robitaille, the Physicians of the Gaol. Although the hospitals, as to space, warming and lighting, and most of the other provisions, appear to the admirable yell am of opinion that if fortagious diseases should break out, the want would be felt of adequate means of completely separating the bad cases. I think, also, that the Board should recommand the supply of a more complete and more extented stock of medecine, as empty bottles and unfurnished apoth-cary's shelves, are the objects which too conspicuously attract the notice of one visiting the offices, set apart for the use of the doctors.

Powards the fall of 1871, there were less than 100 prisoners, of whom the number of meles exceeded, that of the females, and upwards of 30, including 12 aged and infirm persons, and one insane woman, in the hospitals.

In former reports to the Board, I have mentioned the inconvenience experiened in consequence of the free escape of smoke from the too extended horizontal stone pipes in the corridors, which, as well as the contiguous cells, are infested with that evil. The corridors and cells, are by that cause, frequently rendered unwholesome, both for prisoners and gaol officials, and the walls in the interior of the building are thus made to require cleaning more frequently. With respect to heating, the Quebec Gaol is now behind the Montreal prison, where steam-warming apparatus has been introduced:

mangle and hot water bath was certain wants reported, particularly scales, new mangle and hot water bath was a second or a second or the secon

The report of the Rev. Mr. Sykes, Protestan Chaplain is appended.

MONTREAL GAOL.

I visited and inspected 'this prison,' several times during the year 1871, and more particularly in January, April, at mid summer, and in September. It is not easy to make a thorough inspection of both ma'e and female wards and the other parts of the premises at one visit, so that whenever I passed through the city towards other institutions, I used the epportunity of completing, what may have been omitted on the previous occasion. On January 29th and 30th, having attended the chapel service, I inspected the male wards in company with the Protestant Chaplain, the Rev Mr. Bathwick. There were then 2 3 prisoners, of whom 145 males and 128 females. Of the inmates 12 were insane, and a like number of boys under 14 years of age. I found among the prisoners three former inmates of the St. Vincent de I aul Reformatory, named Holden, Cosher and Brennan; aged respectively 18, 19 and 20. They had relapsed into criminal habits, and were evidently on the high road to ruin, as they did not seem to feel degraded by repeated committeents to gaol, since their discharge from the Reformatory. They declared themselves, in each case, unable to read and write, and had partially learned trades. Mr. Payette, the had gaoler, informed me that at the court, prisoners have turned out to be former inmates of the Reformatory, and that during the past 6 years, he has known of 25 to 30 instances of such prisoners, sentenced to

confinement for crime in the Montreal Gaol or the Penitentiary. This information was given to me, in answer to a question, suggested by the cases of those three young men, one of whom had been 3 years and the others 2 years at St. Vincent de Paul,

When I visited the prison in April, there were 260 prisoners, of whom 139 males and 121 females, 15 insane including 9 men and 6 women. In the middle of June there were 243 prisoners, including 22 insane; in July, 257 including males 134, females 123, and 22 insane women. I only visited the female wards on the last named occasion and found very few in the hospital. A large number of the prisoners were regular frequenters of the gaol and few or none under 16 years of age. One of the insane women was constantly noisy and dangerous, so that it was necessary to keep her shut up in a cell. Always when I visited the prison, I found the place kept clean and as orderly as could be expected, and though not occupied by larger numbers than it was possible to receive, yet, as classification is attended to, some wards were much overgrowded. At one of my; visits, enquired particularly, concerning the escape of two prisoners early on the morning of January 1st 1871, and from the information given by Mr. Payette, had reason to conclude that some of the goards, if not implicated, or couniving, had at least not performed their duty in the active way need d in executing the orders of their superiors on such eccasions. But for the most part, the statt of the prison consists of persons who have passed the time of life, for displaying much bodily activity, under any circumstances. A fact which renders the carrying out of strict prison discipline at Montreal more arduous, than it should be for the younger turnkeys and guards. Of the whole number on the staff, it is my opinion that 6, including several old and faithful men, from 60 to 70 years of age, ought to be either superannuated or provided with other and lighter employment, in order to render the prison more sequre and to relieve Mr. Payette and his deputy,—the latter 63 years old and 24 years in the service,—from the too great anxiety and extra difficulties occasioned by not having throughly efficient subordinates. It was Mr. Payette's expressed desire, on several occasions, that this matter should be taken into consideration by the Board, with a view to its being adequately represented to the Government.

From the experience of the Montreal gaol, the new system of summary trial, at the demand of prisoners has been found to work well so far. The Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Bathwick, speaks hopefully of his work, in the establishment, and several times, when I attended his services in the prison chapel, I thought the prisoners sensible of the value of the opportunity of joining in worship and singing, though the congregations were not quite as large as in former years.

Mr. Payette and his deputy, also Mrs. Hill and her assistant, as heretofore merit the approval of the Board, for the faithful manner in which they perform their respective duties; I, also, have to report that in Mr. Laurier's particular office, every thing connected with the books and registers is properly attended to, by him and his assistant, so that on every occasion, my requests for statistics and other information were responded to, with much promptitude and clearness.

The new heating apparatus, so far as can yet be judged of, will prove to be a most useful improvement in the interior of the prison.

AYLMER GAOL.

I visited and inspected this prison in the end of November 1870, and again about 6 months later in April 1871.

On the former occasion, I was deputed to conduct an investigation, into the circumstances, attendant upon the escape of a noted prisoner, who, it was suspected, could not have broken jail without connivance and outside assistance. whole of the facts, and the depositions of sworn witnessess having been already reported to the Board, and the recommendations, of the Board on the subject, having been acted upon by the government, it is unnecessary here to make further mention of this matter.

I found that the Gaoler was forced to reside with his family outside the primises, during the time occupied in rebuilding the Court house, lately destroyed by fire, and the meals of the prisoners had also to be prepared in another place and thence carried into the prison.

Mr. Murphy, the Gaoler, is an aged public servant, being more than 73 years old, and, although vigilant and mentally vigorous, is almost incapacitated for his duties; so far as these depend upon bodily exertion. The remarks made in my report concerning the staff of the Montreal gaol apply also to the case of the head gaoler at Aylmer.

Among the prisoners, in November 1871, there was a man convicted of a capital crime, lying under sentence of death, but imbecile or insane. His case has been reported to the Attorney General... The interior of this prison is very inferion to that of the namer gaols of the Province, and locks, fastenings, &c., unsnitable.

I have nothing special to report concerning my visit of inspection made in April 1871. . '

Mr. Murphy and his family were still living outside the premises, but at all times, he or his assistant remained in the prison to look after the inmates, of whom there were five including two insane.

BEAUHARNOIS GAOLA

Visited and inspected Aug. 18th and 19th 1871. There were three prisoners, one of whom was said to be a dangerous lunatic. The previsions are given to the inmates in daily rations instead of portions for each meal. I examined all parts of the prison and found it clear and well kept; but these is danger of escape through the lost door at the top of the building. The gaster, Mr. Pridham and the furnkey are both underpaid, considering the wages which able bodied men can carr in officer employments. One of these functionaries is always in the premises. I found the alleged dangerous lunatic quite rational in conversation, and there appeared to me to have been some, irregularity in his commitment, so that I thought he was illegally detained and that he ought to be 11.7.29 1 0 97 7 .0

I inspected the register and other books kept, also the outside premises, yard, shed, &c.

The pump is not in good working order, and the arrangement for supplying water very defective. It is too complicated and the repairs constantly required are too expensive. The locks are also defective.

IBERVILLE PRISON (ST. JOHNS).

I visited and inspected this prison in March 1871. There were very few inmates, and I have nothing special to report concerning them or the prison itself.

ST. HYACINTH GAOL.

I visited and inspected this Prison July 7th, and 8th, 1871. There were 3 prisoners. There have never been more than 9, except once, within several years. One prisoner complained that he had not enough to eat. The other two were at work.

The walls of the yard were being built; it will be necessary, however, for the security of the prisoners to have a partition wall inside the gaol, to shut off access to the part were there is to be no wall on the S. W., and where there is a connection with the main building.

Mr. Choquet, the gaoler, shewed me the books and registers, kept by him; considering the general rates of wages in the surrounding country, the gaoler, at \$200 per annum and the turnkey at \$7 per month, represent that their services are inadequately paid for, which I agreed to report to the Board.

The interior of the prison was clean and well kept.

ARTHABASKA GAOL

Visited and inspected July 8th, 9th, 1871. There was only one prisoner, and for several years past the number has been limited to 2 or 3 at a time.

I found it difficult to ascertain all the particulars. I desired and could not examine the books, as the gaolor happened to be absent at the time of my visit. The solitary prisoner was an insane man, thought to be dangerous, and therefore was kept with his hands tied.

The yard wall is very massive, considering the extent of the inclosure.

On my return to the R. R. station, about 2½ miles distant from the gaol, I met the gaoler, Mr. Dominique, who explained the cause of his absence, and I took the opportunity of stating to him my view of the urgent need there was to obtain the removal of his insane prisoner to an asylum, where he could be properly cared for. He promised to report the same to the Sheriff. I also mentioned the defect (similar to that at St. Hyacinth gaol) in connection with the outer wall and the main building, and the need there might he of a partition inside. I was informed at the same time that no regular hooks and registers were kept in the prison, as they had scarcely been wanted.

THREE RIVERS GAOL.

Visited and inspected throughout August 22 and 23, 1871.

There were 5 prisoners of whom one was epilectic, and another an insane woman. From absence of means of providing properly for her custody and care, within the gaol, this poor creature was necessarily placed in an apartment, where light and fresh air were very deficient. I urged upon the gaoler's attention the necessity of steps for her removal to an asylum, and he assured me he believed the Sheriff had made an application in her behalf, or was about to do so, I found the interior of the gaol clean and well kept. Outside there is no covering for the fuel, or for the prisoners to work in, nor had any thing yet been done with respect to the recommendations on page 32 of the Inspectors Reports for 1869.

The gaoler, Mr. Magennis, the turnkeys and the matron appeared to me to have all been particularly attentive to their respective duties. I examined the books and found them regularly and well kept. This gaol, like that of Beauharnois, is made use of, as a kind of Police Station, for receiving offenders in the night time.

SOREL (RICHELIEU) PRISON.

Visited and inspected August 18th 1871.

Of the three prisoners, one was insane, and in a very dirty state, whom I recommended to be removed to an asylum, as soon as the necessary steps could be taken.

I found there had been some difficulty in the way of the regular performance of the duties of the gool, but that the walls and cells were clean, though not all the water closets. The turnkey neither lives nor sleeps in the premises, but comes and goes according to his own judgment of the need of his presence, usually about 20 minutes, in the morning and the same in the evening.

As this subject was brought under my notice, I recommended, provisionally, and pending any reference to higher authority, that the turnkey should spend most, if not all his time, on the premises and not leave them without permission. But his emoluments amount to only \$7½ per month, on which no man can subsist.

In the yard, I found cord wood piled up against the wall, also a pile of slate, which I told the geoler must be removed. About 70 cords of wood are used both for gaal and court house, at about \$5½ per cord.

There is no regular matron, but when the services of one are required, they are at 20 cents per day with board. The books, which the gaoler had charge of, were examined and found to be regular.

MALBAIE PRISON.

Visited and inspected August 9th, 1871.

Only one prisoner, an aged man of 76, confined for debt. He had been imprisoned during 13 months, the debt and costs (contrainte par corps) amounting to \$84. The gaol was clean: 8 of the lower cells were used by the gaoler for different purposes, pantries, dairies, &c. Being detained waiting for the steamboat, I went a second time to view the outside premises. It appeared that though the ground is favorable, as to descent, for the working of the drain, yet the drainage was at times imperfect. I found the old prisoner at work in the yard for the gaoler, appearing to be contented. In this prison, there are seldom more than 3 or 4 prisoners at the same time. The largest number at any one time was 14, but when that was, I could not ascertain further that it was not within the last four or five years.

ST. THOMAS GAOL (MONTMAGNY.)

I visited and inspected this prison on 12th and 14th August 1871.

There were only 3 or 4 prisoners. The Sheriff went round with me. The place was clean and orderly. The gao'er, who also acted as Deputy or Assistant Sheriff, was under orders from Government to immediately vacate his office

which he did before I left St. Thomas. The Sheriff also shewed me the register and books kept, which appeared to be regular.

I have nothing special to report concerning the prison.

KAMOURASKA GAOL.

Visited and inspected August 11th and 12th 1871.

There were 4 prisoners, of whom two were females, one being insane. The Sheriff accompanied me through the premises, which were seen to need repairs. The drain also was stopped up, and, in consequence, the air inside the prison was not good. On viewing the premises outside, the want of repairs was very conspicuous. It is an old structure, of which the front wall seems as if it would fall, unless soon attended to. There is no outer wall and the contiguous ground, attached to the gaol, is limited in extent and with narrow frontage. I recommended the Sheriff to lose no time in urging that the drain, the plastering inside the building, and the front wall should be repaired.

The other walls, except the front, seemed to be sound. I was informed, that although there were then only 4 prisoners, it was usual to have more, from 6 to 8, and occasionally from 12 to 14. At this time the want of an outside wall, enclosing a yard was very apparent, as the public can readily approach the windows, and doubless the prisoners have opportunities of holding communication with persons outside. In fact, as then laid out, the interior arrangements are incompatible with the object of the reclusion, prescribed by law, and it seems impossible to secure this, even in the case of the worst class of prisoners, under existing circumstances. One of the prisoners, incarcerated at the time of my visit, was there on a grave charge, that of murder. I also urged the above point as demanding the attention of the Sheriff as much or more than the other matters reported.

Two of the four prisoners were sick.

The interior as to cleanliness, &c., was as well kept as seemed practicable under the above circumstances.

RIMOUSKI GAOL.

Visited and inspected Aug. 4th, 6th, 1871. There were 6 prisoners, 4 women and 2 men.

The gaol has space for about 16 prisoners, which is about the largest number of prisoners, confined at the same time in it.

There is no turnkey to assist the gaoler.

Mr. Martin and a matron at 276 per day, when her services are needed.

I examined the register and books kept. There was no Doctor's book. The drainage, from the prison being very imperfect, and having heard that the place was unhealthy, I agreed to seek some information from the gaol physician, who handed to me the annexed report.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE RIMOUSKI JAIL.

To H. H. Miles, Esquire, Inspector of Prisons.

SIR.

I have the honor to forward you the report, you required of me on the sanitary condition of the prisoners detained in Rimouski Jail.

For several years, I have not had to treat, with few exceptions, any cases of serious illness. The most usual cases are affections of the liver and bowels and rheumatic complaints.

The first of these maladies is easily explained by the change brought about by the prison diet. Gruel or oatmeal, mixed with a little molasses, forms the chief ingredient of the food given to the prisoners. Therefore, to those who know the manner in which country people are fed, it is not surprising, that a prisoner, suddenly submitted to a diet, altogether different to that to which he was accustomed, when at liberty, is subject to frequent derangement of the bowels and stomach; add to this enforced idleness and you will easily understand why the liver should act irregularly. There is always diarrhea or constipation.

Rheumatic pains in the joints are partly due to the same cause, that is to say, to the enforced idleness. The prisoners, without exception, complain continually of shivering fits. They are not comfortable, unless at a high rate of temperature, and complain as soon as it is lowered. Since the prison was enclosed by a wall, I, in conjunction with the Sheriff, ordered the jailer to bring the prisoners out once or twice during the day for exercise, in the large court yard of the prison. There is another subject to which I wish to call your attention, that is the closets. Notwithstanding the greatest care and cleanliness possible, there exists, especially in the upper story, a most infectious odor, which at times renders certain rooms almost uninhabitable. At the request of the government, I suggested, some years past, a system of disinfection, which has not altogether succeded, and I am persuaded that this hot bed of infection will not disappear, unless a radical change be made in the closet system, at present in use. On account of the great precautions taken, there were only two cases of bihous or slow fever in the jail, last spring, although there were 40 cases of typhoid fever in the village, and one of the jailer's children died of the same disease.

I do not think it necessary to make any further observations; but if you teem it necessary to put any further questions to me, I shall always be willing to answer them.

I have the honor to be,

Your very humble servant,

T. DUQUET,

Physician of the Rimouski Prison.

August 1871

PERCÉ GAOL.

Visited several times in the latter part of July and early in August, 1871, being detained waiting some days. In the wretched old building, of which the upper part forms the Court-house, and which is to be abandoned, as soon as the new prison, now in course of construction, is ready, I found two prisoners, both males. There have been as many as 15 prisoners; usually, there are 2 or 3. There are two cells, or rather square rooms, on the same floor with the gaoler's family. The obstructions to an escape at any time were not to be seen, and the prisoners could hear all that passed in the other rooms, while they could also be readily communicated with from without, as the windows were within a few feet from the ground and quite accessible to passers by. The Gaoler's pay is \$20 per month, the Turnkey about \$30, and when there are female prisoners, the matron receives 50 cents per diem. The Turnkey is the Gaoler's son and the matron is his wife. There being no facilities for out door employment and no accommodation within, the prisoners cannot be made to take exercise or to work even if sentenced to hard labour. The food supplied to the prisoners consisted, previously to the time of my visit, of oatmeal, potatoes, fish, tea, coffee and biscuit. The last named article being used, contrary to regulation, in place of soft bread.

I examined the register, there being no other books kept. There have been 13 different prisoners in this gaol, since January 1st 1871. The majority being incarcerated for violation of engagements with employers. Outside the building, are places, for keeping the stores of provisions, &c., and on the same ground, very near to the gaol, is the Perce Post Office. The gaoler is also the Post master, having been appointed such in 1845, and having retained the office; in conjunction with the charge of the gaol, to which he was appointed in 1847: he also acts as Bailiff, as Deputy Revenue Inspector and as Secretary Treasurer of the Dissentient School Trustees. It is for the board to consider whether or not these various occupations are compatible with his office as gaoler.

I advised the gaoler, that, in my opinion, he could not continue to act in these other capacities, as he was subject to the authority of the Sheriff, and could not be absent from the gool premises without leave, and as the Sheriff, had complained of his being frequently absent, without his knowledge at the time. I should be pleased to be excused from reporting further concerning these details, but as principles are involved, which seem to me to be important, as it was subsequently made known to me that the gaoler was uninfluenced by the advice I had given, and as the Sheriff has complained, earnestly, of the relations subsisting between himself and the gaoler, I feel that it is due to the Board and to the public service, in connection with the penal system of the Province, not to shrink from reporting the facts as fully as may be requisite. Before the time of my visit, the Sheriff had applied officially to the Hon. the Attorney General to ascertain if the offices of gooler, and Bailin could be held conjointly by the same person. Having received a reply stating that the offices were not compatible with each other the Sheriff gave a written order to the gaoler, announcing the Attorney General's decision on the subject and requiring him to act as Bailist no more. Mr. Tuzo, as reported by the Sheriff, in a letter dated August 17th 1871, and accompanying a copy of his correspondence with the Attorny G-neral's Department, continued to act as Bailiff, and as further reported, to set the Sheriff's orders at defiance. I would suggest to the Board the need of supporting the Sheriff's authority, in all such cases, and with that view, to frame the new code of regulations, which are, being prepared for submission to the approval of Government, in such manner, as to leave no opening for any, misapprehension of the relation, in which the Sheriff and the gaoler stand towards each other; and also to define, explicitely, what other occupations, if any the gaolers in this Province, may exercise for gain, in addition to the charge of the goals.

I have only to add to this report, that the relations which have subsisted for some time between the Sheriff and gaoler at Percé and the acting on the part of the latter, in other occupations, which either cause him to go abroad, on other than prison business, or which tend to bring people to the gaol premises, for various purposes not connected with the duties of the prison, have, in my judgment, been productive of evil results, too considerable to be longer tolerated.

AMHERST GAOL (MAGDALEN ISLANDS.)

This prison, which is also within the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Gaspé, was not visited by me, as I found it impossible to go thither, without incurring too much expense and delay. Generally it has no prisoners as inmates. The Sheriff informed me that fuel there, as well as at Percé, was becoming scarce and dear, being at Amherst, from \$5 to \$5½ per cord. The cost of fuel (for both prison and Gourt-House) is stated to be about \$300 at each place. I also subsequently, made inquiries of the Sheriff concerning a rumour of an escape from the Amherst gaol, but was informed that it was unfounded.

NEW CARLISLE GAOL (BONAVENTURE.)

I visited and inspected this establishment, a private residence fitted up for temporary use as prison and Court-House, while the new gaol and Court-House were in process of construction, in the first week of August 1871. There were four prisoners. The premises being very ill adapted for the purposes of a gaol, although perhaps the most suitable, that could be procured at the time. I found that the prisoners were not kept in seclusion as required by law. It was easy for people, passing along two roads, near the concurrence of which, the temporary gaol was placed, to have access to communication with the prisoners, and if these had desired, to escape. I observed that the obstructions were insufficient to prevent them. The Sheriff, at my instance, promised to cause additional barriers to be provided, with the view of shutting off access to the prisoners and of ensuring their more safe custody. The surroundings, interior fittings, and the presence of the numerous family of the gaoler took away all aspect of prison accommodation and discipline, and, as at Percé the prisoners formed as it were, a part of the gaoler's family, being within sight and hearing of all that passed.

It would be useless, under these circumstances, to present any further details, concerning the management of this temporary gaol: As I was deputed to hold an investigation of the particulars of certain difficulties, which had long existed between the Sheriff and the gaoler, and which had been made subjects of complaint, both to the government and the Board of Inspectors, I proceeded to ascertain all the facts concerned. These particulars, it is unnecessary to describe here, as they have been transmitted in a report to the government, and as the gaoler subsequently sent in his resignation. But the circumstances afforded another striking instance of misapprehension and other evils, resulting from the absence of more explicit regulations, concerning the relative positions of the Sheriff and gaoler, leaving it open to the latter to set the authority of the former at defiance, with impunity.

I made the journey, between Percé and New-Carlisle, over land, in order to avoid detention waiting for the steamboats.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

Since the date of my last report, I have several times visited this institution, in addition to those visits made in company with the chairman, as elsewhere reported.

In the early part of the year, there were about 750 inmates, under treatment as lunatics. I visited the place on May along with the Deputy Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Reformatory I visited and inspected the Asylum on June 13th 1871, when there were 3s2 male patients and 368 females. A consi terable number of the inmates are of the classes of imbeciles, idiots, and epileptic cases; harmless and incurable. Mary Manning, whose case was reported on two years age, and whom it was recommanded to discharge and assist in returning to her friends in Ireland, is still in the Asylum. Towards the latter part of the year, the accommodations having been somewhat extended, a larger number of patients, approaching to and exceeding 800, were to be seen in it.

ST. JOHNS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited and inspected this institution on March 18th, 19th 1871.

There were on the premises 74 patients, including 35 male and 39 female, with vacancies for 5 females. There was no exceptional sickness, among the patients, butone of the guards died on the morning of the 18th, and I was informed that the assistant matron was very sick and not likely to live.

The poor drainage and other defects in these premise are very conspicuous at this season of the year; but Dr. Howard, the superintendent, continues to struggle nobly with the adverse conditions, under which he eas to conduct the establishment, especially as regards ventilation: without uncommon attention to which, it seems to me impossible for the premises to be made tenantable. Dr. Howard shewed me his register and books, from which he makes a monthly report to the government, direct.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Mr. Wakeham has recently obtained a licence to keep an Inebriate Asylum. in conformity with the provisions of an Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature, As it is too early to expect any results of moment enough to call for special report, it is necessary to wait for particulars, till next season.

I have however visited the establishment, since it was licensed, and have reason to believe that it will hereafter be found of essential service to the public and worthy of further encouragement from the government and Legislature.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The act passed in behalf of institutions of this class has not yet been fruitful, in leading to the opening of any by the Protestants, and I have therefore no visits to report.

HENRY H. MILES,

Inspector of Prisons and Asylums and Inspector of Protestant Reformatory and Industrial schools.

December 1871.

REPURT OF H. H. MILES TO THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS AND ASYLUMS, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

QUEBEC GAOL.

I have paid frequent visits to this prison, during the current year, in addition to those which were made by the Board of Inspectors, and more particularly on Feb. 23rd, Aug. 17th.

On Feby. 23rd, the number of prisoners was 94, including 40 men and 54 women, but of these more than one half (50) consisted of self-committed inmates, that is of prisoners who had made the prison their winter quarters, for the sake of shelter and food, at the public cost. Of the remaining 44, there were 5 awaiting trial and 39 undergoing sentences, for crime; there were 24 in hospital, 8 men and 16 women.

The heating arrangements were imperfect, as heretofore, and the corridors smoky; but Mr. McLaren had introduced a plan for locking the stove doors, which prevents the prisoners from feeding the stoves.

I found the fine large cooking apparatus, stated to be adequate to the cooking for 500 persons, at an insignificant cost for fuel, in operation, and the new kitchen accommodations completed, also the new refectories in the basement. For the male prisoners, who are made to work in the basement, the arrangement is defective, in consequence of the numerous stone pillars, on which the building is supported, interfering with the oversight of them, preventing the guards from taking in all; at one view.

In the military and other prisons, every man works in full view of the overseers, but this is impossible, in the basement of the Quebec gaol, and the prisoners can collect in knots, behind the pillars, so as to converse and amuse themselves, out of sight of the overseers and thus defeat one object of the sentences to hard labour. Fortunately, however, there appears to be space enough in one of the passages, through the basement, to admit of a remedy for the defect mentioned. On the several occasions of my visits, I always found the interior of the prison clean and well kept, and good order prevailing throughout the establishment, reflecting credit on Mr. McLaren, Mr. Mulholland and their assistants.

The large proportion of the inmates, which consists of persons not precisely criminals, but merely of those taking refuge, presents a serious difficulty and a hindrance to the perfect carrying out of a system of prison discipline. For such inmates, a less costly building and staff of officials would suffice, and I recommend the Board to devise some way of remedying this evil.

I have nothing of particular moment to report, concerning several visits which I made in the spring of the current year.

On August 17th I made a special visit and was accompanied by a gentleman belonging to the legislature of Prince Edward Island, who desired to witness our arrangements here, in view of utilising his observations in connection with the construction and management of a new prison in his Province. We found every thing tidy and orderly, and the gentleman who accompanied me expressed his satisfaction. In the female department, the matron Mrs. Mulholland discharges her duties, in a manner that could hardly be looked for, considering the difficul-

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ties occasioned by the want of an assistant. The prison regulations and consider ations of morality demand that the oversight of the female prisoners, necessarily dispersed in the wards, places for work in the upper parts of a vast building, in the basement, washing places, &c., besides the hospital should be entrusted solely to female officials, which is next to impraticable, unless the matron be provided with an assistant to act under her responsibility. The Board is sensible of the want and will doubtless recommend that it be supplied.

The head gaoler, being now supplied with the scales referred to, in a former report, states that he finds them very useful, in an economical point of view, preventing the possibility of overcharges or mistakes, in the weight of provisions vegetables &c., received from contractors for the use of the establishment.

The report of Rev. Mr. Sykes, the gaol chaplain, for 1872, is included, with others annexed, in the general report of the inspectors.

Respecting the department of the gaol Physicians, I have nothing to report further than that said in my last which is equally applicable for the current year.

Whatever may be the cause of the diminished number of prisoners, incarcerated in this gaol in 1872, as compared with former years, it is a fact that the accommodations for their reception, in respect of space, facilities for cleanliness, medical treatment, spiritual care and preparation of food, continue to be very much improved, while the old evils, which obstruct the carrying out of the sentences to hard labour, and the resort to gaols as places for housing the destitute and improvident, still remain to be dealt with, as heretofore.

MONTREAL GAOL.

I visited and inspected this prison, on several occasions in the current year (1872). More particularly in the end of January, at mid-summer, and in September.

The number of inmates appears to have diminished. In the end of January, I found 227 prisoners, of whom 121 were males and 106 females. There were 20 insane, consisting of 9 men and 11 women; six were untried prisoners. Of the insane, several had been interdicted some time before, and should have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

The new heating apparatus being now in full operation, is very powerful, as I found the interior was warm throughout; and I was informed that some little time would be needed to enable those in charge to adjust the working of it to the requirements.

When I again visited the prison in June, I found the number of prisoners to be 225, of whom 111 were male and 114 female. There were no prisoners under 16 years of age and no lunatics.

My attention was again drawn, at this visit, and also subsequently in September, to the desirableness of having the staff of this prison re-organized, with a view to securing the services of several younger and more able bodied men, after establishing some equitable provision for those who have already worn out the best part of their lives in the service; and I was informed that Mr. Laurie, the deputy gaoler, had made formal application to the government for a retiring allowance, he being in his 64th year and having served about a quarter of a century, and his health being impared by his lengthened and most laborious service, during that period. I cannot help remarking that the value of his past services are too well known to this Board, not to cause every member of it, to feel a deep interest in the success of his application. But there are at least five others in a

more subordinate position on the present staff, who are more or less entitled to consideration on similar grounds, and who ought to be replaced by more vigorous and younger men, in order that the work of the establishment may be performed with satisfaction and security.

The remarks contained in my last report, concerning the principal officials of the prison, might be repeated in this, as respects the faithful performance of their duties, so far as my opportunities of observation, during the present year, enable me to bear testimony.

When I visited the goal in September, I observed that thegalleries of the upper stories seemed to need repairs, in fact that, to guard against accident, they should be strengthened by means of new mat-rials. Of this I made personal representations to the Sheriff, and understood him to say that the want should be attended to, as well as the state of the locks throughout the prison, which are defective.

I have, as usual in former years, attended divine service in the Protestant Chapel, several times, according to opportunity, and I have every reason to believe, that the prisoners are benefitted by their attendance upon it.

I have also reason for believing that the medical service of the establishment, is faithfully performed by the Physicians of the gaok

BEAUHARNOIS PRISON.

I visited and inspected this prison in the middle of June. There were then 3 prisoners, of whom one was an insane woman. Another female prisoner was incarcerated on a charge of theft and desired to have the benefit of summary trial, to which she is entitled.

Most of the particulars contained in my last report of this prison might be repeated here.

I examined the registers and other books kept.

IBERVILLE PRISON (ST. JOHNS.)

I visited and inspected this prison on monday June 18th 1872. There were only 2 prisoners, a man and a woman, both incarcerated for short periods, for intemperance. Before these were committed there were no prisoners, for a time.

SWEETSBURG.

Inspected June 18th, 19th 1872. There were 8 prisoners, of whom one was a boy and three were women. I recommended that the boy be separated from the other prisoners.

One of the female prisoners is alleged to be insane, but she desires summary trial, for the offence of which she is accused.

The pump, for drawing water from the well outside, works very badly, and if a fire were to break out, there would be no means of extinguishing it.

There is a necessity for having the well deepened, as also for keeping the pump in good repair; but I suggested to the sheriff that it might be preferable to

construct a capacious cistern and make the supply of rain water from the roof available. At present, the position of the privies, as there is no enclosure, by an outside wall, is unsuitable. They are used both by the inmates of the gaol and by those who attend the Court house, when Courts are held; and they are so close to the prison, that in my judgment the well water is in danger of being affected. I reported to the Sheriff that I considered the provision for supply of water inadequate, and, that, for decency's sake, it would be desirable to remove the privies to another situation.

Repairs were needed to the gutter and pipes at the S. W. Corner, for the want of which there was much inconvenience.

I requested that some report, concerning the foregoing matters, should be transmitted to the Board of Inspectors.

Of the female prisoners, there were several whose imprisonment involved the wearing out of clothes in labour, and clothing was not provided for them, though they stood in need of it. I desired the matron to apply to the Sheriff, on the subject. The locks and fastenings are not stated to be in good order and reliable, which was not the case when I last visited this prison, I found the premises, both inside and outside of the cells clean and apparently well kept.

SHERBROOKE GAOL.

Visited and inspected 17th, 19th Feby, 1872. There were 7 prisoners, one very sick, and one insane woman. Four of the prisoners were young men, of 18 to 21 years of age. There is a spacious and fine yard, and the premises, inside and outside, were clean and orderly. The staff consisted formerly of the gaoler and 3 turnkeys, but the number has been reduced by the discharge of a turnkey. The regulations are well observed in this prison; the gaoler and a turnkey one being constantly on the premises. The chimneys draw badly, so that there is some inconvenience arising from smoke.

The chief defect of the establishment is the want of an abundant supply of water. I was informed that urgent representations were being made to the Government on this subject.

In my judgment, the services of a regularly paid chaplain are required for this prison, especially as Sherbrooke is now becoming a populous town. There is a physician for the prison to take charge of the bodily health of the inmates. There have been two escapes within a year. The front of the gaol is so close to the street, and the walls, at the E. and W. corners of the yard, are so connected with the main building, that there are greater facilities for the escape of prisoners than are apparent in other prisons. There is also a shed close in front of the building, which is unsightly, and I consider it desirable that steps should be taken for its removal.

The gaoler, Mr. Reade, and the matron merit the commendation of the Board, for their faithful discharge of duty, and the turnkeys are zealous and trustworthy men.

The insane woman, mentioned above, as one of the prisoners, was formerly an inmate of Beauport Asylum, whence she was discharged, some time since. I examined the Books and Registers kept by Mr. Reade and found all correct and well kept.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

I visited this prison for the first time in Jany. 31st, Feby 1st, 1872. There were only 2 prisoners, of whom one was insane, and whose removal to an asylum I recommended to be applied for without delay. As the gaoler's appartments are damp and untenantable, being underground, and the country level, he was obliged to have recourse to the space afforded in other parts of the gaol.

The cement, also, of the floors, in some parts, is fast wearing away, and it would appear that plank flooring would be preferable to cement of the quality used here.

I examined the books kept and found them regular.

THREE RIVERS GAOL.

Visited and inspected Sept. 20th, 21st. 1872. There were 14 prisoners, 9 being males and 5 females. Of the men 2 were imbecile, and of the female prisoners, 1 was epileptic and another imbecile. They had been all committed as insane and dangerous, though my own observations and the information I received, on inquiry into their cases, satisfied me that they were not dangerous lunatics. I recommended steps for their removal to an Asylum. Two boys, convicted of stealing, were placed with the men, which I recommended to be discontinued, as they were only 10 and 12 years old respectively.

There is a physician attached to this prison, namely Dr. Baron, but no paid chaplain.

Various and increasing defects in the buildings, inside and specially outside, presented themselves to my notice, but as I understand that steps are to be taken very soon to remedy these, I not need not report upon them specially.

MALBAIE PRISON.

Visited Aug. 21st 1872 and again on the 23rd, being detained in the place waiting for the steamboat. On this occasion, as last year, there was only one prisoner, a female 22 years old, in place of the old man of 76, who had been, by this time, discharged.

The place was clean. The lower cells were fully occupied by the provisions, implements, &c., of the gaoler's family. As the gaoler was absent, I applied to Mr. Duberger, the Prothonotary, for information concerning the statistics of this gaol. From this gentleman, I learned that the commitments extending from No. 63 to No. 75, between the end of 1868 and July 1872, were only 13 in number and the times of confinement usually very short, the two extremes being 2 hours and 5 months.

CHICOUTIMI GAOL.

Visited and inspected on the 24th August 1872.

The prison and Court-House are situated about a mile distant from the whar. There were four prisoners confined for minor offences connected with the excitement of electroneering. The premises were clean and apparently well kept. I examined the register. There is nothing of moment to report concerning this prison.

St. JOHN'S LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited and inspected this place on June 15th and 17th 1872.

I found 75 lunatics in the establishment, 36 being males and 39 females. There were vacancies for 4 males and 1 female.

Since January 1st, there have been 4 patients discharged, of whom the super intendent states that 3 were perfect cures and 1 ameliorated; also two deaths of patients, belonging to the class idiots. The deceased had been inmates 6 years and 7 years, respectively, and one of them was a deaf mute.

Dr. Howard still perseveres in giving particular attention to improved processes for ventilating the Asylum, through the conjoint use of mechanical means and the operation of the laws, which govern the circulation of air, distribution of heat &c., without effective ventilation. I am of opinion that these premises must of necessity have been abandoned, as unfit for the purposes of an asylum, and that much credit is due to Dr. Howard, for having so long and successfully combated the obstacles opposed to him.

As contagious disorders, scarlet fever and especially small pox, had for some time been very prevalent, I inquired for the number of cases in the asylum. But there had been no maladies of an infectious nature, up to the time of my visit, within the premises, which struck me, as being worthy of record and an instance of preservation from contagion, for which, under Divine Providence, some considerable credit is due to the superintendent and his assistants

Dr. Howard informed me that the infection, which causes so much loss of life, in Montreal and elsewhere, in the winter and spring of 1871-72, might have been expected to attack the inmates of the Asylum, rendering it essential for him to suffer no relaxation, in carrying out precautionary measures.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

I have visited and inspected this institution several times, during the current year, both in conjunction with my colleagues, and alone, as occasion required.

The average number of patients has been about 850, although, sometimes, there have been upwards of 880. I have nothing particular to report of a different nature, from what has been represented in former reports; but I feel it due to Dr. Landry, Dr. Roy, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Vincelette, the superintendent and also to the house surgeon, to state that the results of my visits to the Asylum have confirmed my conviction, that no officials can be found having more at heart their respective duties in the conduct of a vast and important public institution. In some matters of detail, not altogether under their control, defects have presented themselves, as heretofore, during the past year. On days when the weather does not permit most of the patients to take the air and exercise, outside, the too crowded state of the wards is obvious; perfect ventilation has not yet been secured throughout; the well known difficulty of procuring and retaining good servants has not been unfelt in an Asylum, where changes and inexperience are most undesirable, not to speak of the unusual impediments in the way of controlling each one, among so many as are there employed; the inadequate provision, that appears to have been made in the contract, as respects the disposal of the remains of deceased patients, whether unclaimed by relatives or left for a time unapplied for these and some other details, appear to be worthy of mention in a formal report.

The records of the Asylum shew, that, since the commencement of it, 27 years ago, a number of patients, equal to half the whole number admitted, has

been discharged, cured or ameliorated. In the course of the current year, the number of discharge cured and ameliorated has been about one third of that of the admitted.

But there is reason to believe, that the cures and the ameliorations would bear a still arger ratio to the admissions, if the information accompanying each patient when admitted, were more full and precise than it generally is. Sometimes from the Provincial gaols, patients are brought in, without any such information even their names and ages being unknown. Under such circumstances, time is lost in view of quick recovery and the Physicians cannot, for a season, proceed to deal with cases, as they would be enabled to do with a full knowledge of particulars of each. But as I understand that Dr. Roy intends to make some representations to the Board, as to the foregoing points, it is unecessary for me to report further concerning them. During the past few weeks, up to the middle of December 1872 the number of inmates has been about 860; on December 13th it was 866, including 431 male and 435 female patients.

In the past season, I observed that a cottage, on the grounds of the Asylum had been fitted up and was occupied by between 20 and 30 of the male patients. I visited this cottage, in August, and thought the plan judicious and beneficial for the patients selected as its inmates. If two or three more such cottages could be equipped for a like purpose, I am of opinion that good results would follow.

Although the City of Quebec and the neighbouring villages have not been extensively afflicted, like Montreal and its vicinity, with contagious disorders, during the past season, yet it may be worthy of special notice to state that there have been no infectious maladies in the Beauport Asylum, during the past season; so that the immunity, from exceptional disease here, has corresponded with that already reported in the case of St. Johns Asylum.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL REFORMATORY PRISON.

I have visited this institution twice, since the date of my last report, namely in February 1872 and again for special objects in June.

The total change now contemplated to take place early in Jauuary 1873, and in consequence of which, the lads will be placed elsewere, appears to render it unecessary for me to make any detailed report or to offer any suggestive observations concerning my last two visits.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.—(THE BELMONI RETREAT, NEAR QUEBEC).

Since the date of my last report, I have visited the Belmont Retreat, Inebriate Asylum, several times, more particularly in December 1871 and in July and November 16th 1872.

It is conducted by Mr. George Wakeman, and has been licensed as an asylum for the use and cure of drunkards under the authority of an act, chapter 24, 33rd Victoria, of the Provincial Statutes, which was passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1870. As this is the first occasion of making any special report to the board of Inspectors relative to such institutions, I shall state particulars, more fully than otherwise might seem to be requisite.

The need of the provisions of the act cited above having been admitted on all hands, the government on the recommendation of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums, adopted the following regulations, concerning the granting of licenses to keep Asylums, for the use of drunkards.

- 10. Applicants shall furnish in writing all the explanations that may be required, relative to their qualification to conduct such asylums, the general nature of their systems for the custody, treatment and cure of the interdicted inebriates, who may be placed under their charge, and the suitability of their establishments, as to location, special fitness and other circumstances.
- 20. The Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums, or any one of them, shall be directed to report on each application for a license and to specify the reasons, which may appear to render it expedient to grant, withhold, renew or annul, a license, as well as any other representations and suggestions which may be requisite.
- 30. The director of a licensed Asylum shall have power to employ means of personal restraint, in the case of an interdicted drunkard, placed under his care, whenever such treatment shall be judged necessary, for the safety and welfare of the patient and other inmates; but due regard shall always be had to the dictates of humanity and the absolute requirements of each occasion, when force, confinement in a cell, or any other species of restriction is had recourse to; and every instance, of the employment of such means, shall be duly placed on record, in the books of the establishment, and also reported to the Curator of the patient.
- 40. The Director and his assistants shall practise the most careful systematic moral discipline and watching, and it shall be his duty to see that a judicious system of bodily exercise, physical training, and dieting of the patients, is carried out, under competent medical supervision.
- 50. It shall be the duty of the Director to give immediate information, respecting any infraction of the Law, prohibiting the supplying of intoxicating liquors, to interdicted persons, belonging to his establishment, in order that the prescribed penalty may be inflicted.
- 60. The Director shall keep regular books for the registry of all matters, relating to the interdicted Patients in his charge, and the same stall be, at all times, open to the examination of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums.
- 70. The duties of the Inpectors of Prisons and Asylums shall be the same with respect to Asylums for the use of interdicted drunkards, as they are with respect to other Institutions, subject to their inspection; but this regulation shall only apply to inspection, with reference to the interdicted inmates of such asylums, to be exercised irrespectively of all affairs relating to private patients and other inmates.

Provincial Secretarys Office.

1st. June 1871.

In the Belmont Retreat: since January 1872, 54 patients have been admitted, of which number seventy-five per cent or about 40, expresses that of the cured. The average duration of residence, under treatment, has been 4 months for the cases of recovery, but in others the time required is from 6 to 9 months, and occasionally a detention of 12 months is necessary, before the recovery can be relied upon as complete.

The above stated results are given with respect to all the cases of inebriate patients, admitted into Be mont Retreat since last January, for the great majority have been private patients, placed there by their relatives or voluntarily subjecting themselves to the means provided for their restoration. Of patients belonging

to the class of interdicted inebriates, there have been only 4, of whom 3 were discharged cured, while the fourth was removed, before his recovery could be confidently pronounced upon, and ending his life soon afterwards, no satisfactory judgment can be founded on his case.

At the present time (November 1872) the number of inebriates in the Asylum is 7.

The director of the Belmont Retreat has suggested the expediency of having the law, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors to interdicted patients, so extended as to cover the cases of all the inmates of an Inebriate Asylum; it is also thought that the usefulness of such an institution would be promoted if the Director were legally empowered to notify and wars tavern keepers and others interested in selling drink, whenever he has reason to believe that his patients have any possible access to opportunities of purchasing; experience having already served to draw his attention to the need of more stringent legal provisions, as well as of easier and more simple means of procuring conviction for an offence, calculated, more or less, to neutralize his own and the patients efforts and to retard cure. Hitherto no provision has been made for the reception of Inebriate Patients, whose relatives or families are unable to contribute anything towards their maintenance, in an Inebriate Asylum.

In the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, many of the cases admitted are those of persons, who have become insane through their own or their parents intemperate habits, and for these, the benevolence of the Legislature provides a refuge at Beauport and St. Johns, perhaps for life; and after all hope of cure has been abandoned. But for the pauper inebriate, who, as an Interdicted inmate of an Asylum for Drunkards, might be restored to heathful habits and usefulness, after a few months of detention, there can be no admission, in the absence of the means for his maintenance and treatment.

The sum of \$400 was voted last Session for the Belmont Retreat, with the view of encouraging Mr. Wakeham in his laudable efforts, and as a slight recognition of his valuable services, during upwards of a quarter of a century. The undersigned respectfully suggests to the Board, the expediency of recommending an appropriation from the public chest, sufficient to render the act concerning the custody and cure of Inebriates, applicable to the cases of the poor, as is done with respect to those who are supported, because they have become maniacs or idiots.

It has been already suggested that some share of the fines, inflicted by the Courts of Law for drunkenness, might be appropriately assigned for the maintenance and cure of confirmed drunkards, unable to contribute to their own support.

In conclusion, although so few cases of Interdicted Inebriates have hitherto been admitted into Belmont Retreat, there is every reason for believing, that the provisions of the act, relating to drunkards, would be extensively resorted to, if the process, prescribed for interdiction, were somewhat modified and rendered more simple and easier than it is. For the causes here alluded to, the relatives and friends of habitnal drunkards usually abstain from even initiating the prescribed proceedings.

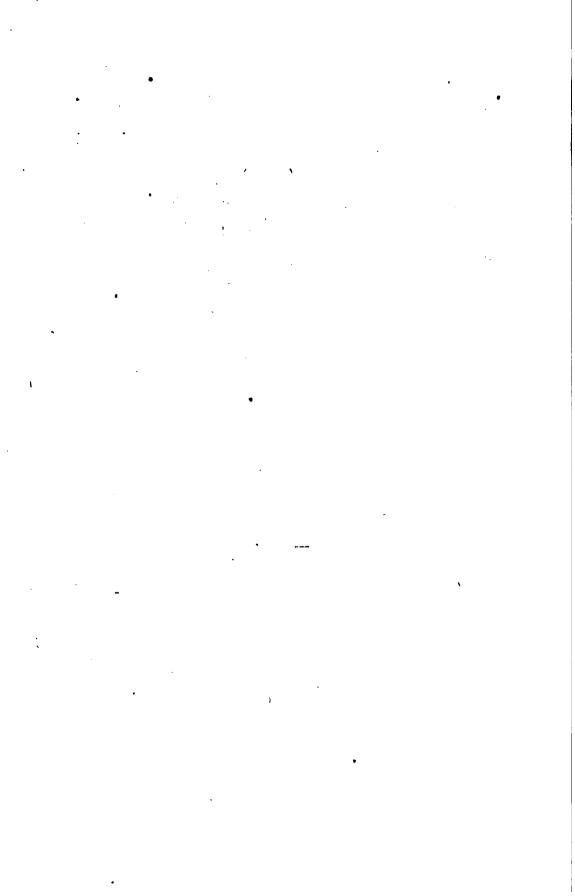
Mr. Wakeham's reports are given in the appendix.

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

In 1869 Acts were passed, (chapters XVII and XVIII, 32 Victoria) by the Quebec Legislature, in virtue of which Industrial Schools might be established for homeless, destitute, and neglected children and. Reformatory Schools for youthful offenders, provision being made that the Magistrates or Judges, by whose order they may be consigned to these places, shall have regard to the religious persua sion of the parents of the children. Up to the present time no Protestant Industrial or Reformatory School has been opened in the Province; although, as I understand, some steps have recently been taken in Montreal with the view of establishing one there.

H. H. MILES,

Inspector of Prisons and Asylums and of Protestant Reformatory Schools, &c.



REPORT

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L. L. L. DESAULNIERS

AS INPECTOR OF

SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY AND REFORM.

To Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honor to submit the following report on the schools of Industry and Reform of the Province of Quebec for the year 1872.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, OF MONTRBAL

This school received a certificate on the 3rd of May 1870 and was opened on the 26th August of the same year.

I visited this school on the 7th November 1871 and on the 29th October 1872-27 children attended on my first visit and 33 on my last.

All these children are at Government expense.

11 have left since the opening of the school.

Some among these 11, having been completely lost of sight, the sisters do not know what they do, but the greater portion, it appears, up to this time, conduct themselves properly.

3, whose sentences had expired, positively refused to leave the house. 2 of them were, consequently, sent to the class of penitents and the other remained in the reformatory.

The conversion of these three young girls is an evident proof of the possibility of amendment and even of reformation, among those of sufficient age, in institutions, in which religious instruction has the chief place.

The respective ages of these three girls are 14, 15 and 21 years.

The Reverend ladies state, that they are satisfied with the general behaviour of these unfortunate children, and that they look forward to a happy future for their school. They are more than ever convinced of the utility of this work, and loubt not that the majority of the girls confided to them, will become virtuous.

The children may be classed according to age as follows.

3 of 18 years
9 " 14 "
, 4 " 15 ."
8 " 16 ... "
5 " 17 "
3 " 18 "
1 " 19 "

33

13 have lost their fathers and 6 their mothers.

Among the fathers there are 3 joiners, 6 laborers, 1 cabinet maker, 5 shoemakers, 1 farmer, 1 founder, 1 sawyer, 1 mason, and 1 hotel keeper, and of the mothers who are known, there are 1 servant, 2 sewing girls, and 1 weaver.

The children, generally, enjoy good health and willingly perform the tasks given them.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, AT QUEBEC.

I inspected this school, founded on 14th February 1870, the 22nd December 1871 and the 12th December 1872.

At my last visit the 30 children then in school, could be classified according to age as follows.

1 of 6 years,— 1 of 7-2 of 8-2 of 9-2 of 11-6 of 12-8 of 13-1 of 14-2 of 15-4 of 16 and 1 of 17.

10 were discharged and were placed in good houses. Since their discharge they have conducted themselves well and merited the approval of their masters and mistresses.

2 of these 30 small children are daughters of carters, 1 of a baker, 1 of an engineer and the rest of laborers.

6 have lost their fathers, and as many their mothers.

During the year there were only three cases, of not very serious typhoid fever.

The good ladies show every possible sympathy to these children and they in return show every attachment to them, and seem to appreciate the care continually taken of them.

It is impossible to doubt, for one moment, the efficiency of this school, and I sincerely think that 90 out of 100 of the children attending this school, will leave it completely cured of the baseness of their habits, more or less vicious, and will, for the future, conduct themselves wisely and virtuously.

The only thing to be regretted in this school is that more than 30 pupils are not allowed to be admitted. Demands are frequent, and mothers, themselves bad, often come to solicit a place for their little daughters, whom they would not wish to see falling into the mire, from which they cannot now extricate themselves. At other times small girls themselves come, no doubt prompted by Providence, and ask the good ladies to guard their innocence, now endangered, by admitting them to their asylum.

Is it not cruel for the generous hearts of these good ladies, that they cannot save these souls, still pure, from the precipice over which they see them falling, for the sole reason that the fatal number of 30 has been reached

It is to be hoped that the government will be, in a short time, in a position to allow the entrance of 50 children to this precious school.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD OF MONTREAL

I visited this school, approved of the 3rd of May 1870, and opened the 1st of July of the same year, the 7th of November 1872 and the 24th October 1872.

There were 45 children present: 13 have been discharged since the opening of the school. Of these 13, two entered the penitential class, in the house itself. The others were returned to their parents by order of His Excellency.

All these small children are at the expenses of the government.

They may be classed according to age as follows.

5 of 7 years
3 " 8 "
4 " 9 "
8 " 10 "
7 " 11 "
7 " 12 "
7 " 13 "
3 " 14 "
1 " 16 "

45 in all.

Which is the highest number allowed to be received into the school. There were 16 whose fathers were dead, 14 who had no mothers, and 4 who had lost both.

8 shoemakers, 2 masons, 9 laborers, 3 servants, 2 tailors, and 1 joiner, make up the number of the fathers now living; and 21 servant girls, 3 sewing girls and 1 shoemaker completes the list of the mothers who are known.

This school gives even more satisfaction than the reformatory school. The children being younger and consequently less hardened in vice, virtuous examples have more effect, and the religious teaching produces more durable and lasting effects.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF LEVIS.

I visited this school kept by the Reverend Sisters of Charity the 22nd December 1871 and the 16th December 1872.

I found 40 children in 1871 and also the same number in 1872.

What I have said concerning the Industrial school of Montreal will apply, with equal if not greater force, to this school.

The children here seem to have come from a less vicious centre and from parents a little more sensible of their duties. They are more modest and docile and more attentive to their religious duties; at first sight, it can be perceived that they have had more attentive parents.

In 1871, a disease, if not contagious, evincing at least an epidemic character, suddenly appeared in the house. Nearly every one of the boarders were struck down by it; the good ladies expected from day to day that this school would have been attacked, but to their great satisfaction only one was.

During the year the health of the pupils has been of the best; in fact none were sick.

19 were descharged from the school. Some returned to their parents but the greater part were placed in different houses in the country. The news which the Reverend Ladies receive from them is of the most consoling character.

Nearly all these small girls have neither fathers nor mothers living, and those whose parents are living have been abandoned by them, from their most tender years.

They may be classified according to age as follows.

The whole humbly submitted

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS, I. P. & I. S.

Quebec 20 December 1872

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

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BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

January 1872.

The Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN.

According to custom, I nave the honor to forward you the report on the condition of the population of the Beauport Asylum, during the year just ended and make some observations which this resume gives rise to.

We finished the year 1870 with 734 patients, of whom 360 were men and 874 women

One hundred and sixty seven (167) new admissions, 92 men and 75 women, in 1871 forming a total of (901) nine hundred and one patients, 452 and 449 women, treated during the year.

79 of the lunatics admitted during the year came from prisons, and may be classified as follows with reference to the prisons from whence they came.

Montreal	ail	
Quebec	· ((
Three Rivers	"	
Kamouraska	"	
foliette	"	
Beauharnois	"	
St. Hyacinth	ч	
St. Francis	"	
Terrebonne		
Ottawa	"	
Bedford	6	
Arthabaska	44	********
ste. Scholastig	٠ ((

Total 79

As in preceding years a large number of these patients arrived already prostrated either by sickness, or by age and a too long sojourn in the prisons; some of them showed, on their arrival, signs, which presaged a near approaching dissolution.

The 167 admissions of 1871 may be classified as follows according to age.

from	10	to	15	years		1
"	15 20	"	3 0	• • •	***************************************	52
"	30 40	"	40 50	"		29 35
"	50	. 	60	"	••••••	19
u	70	"	8 0	£6 ,		13 3
over	•		80	"		1

Total 167

They may be classified as follows according to the nature of their madness

Mania	133
Melancholia	2
Monomania.	1
Dementia	14
Paralysis	- 1
Epileptia	4
Imbecillitas	9
Amentia	3
-	

Total 167

53 Patients were discharged from the establishment during the year: 29 men and 24 women. Of this number 41 were completely cured; 22 men and 19 women. Five (5) had not quite recovered the use of their reason, but their mental condition bad been much improved. Seven (7) others, 5 men and 2 women, had made no progress towards cure and were sent to their families who claimed them.

The average sojourn of those who were thus discharged was 278 days; and of those who were completely cured 222 days.

Of the 41 cases of complete cure, 16 had been admitted during the year, and the average sojourn was 172 days, or little less than 6 months.

Four escapes must be counted among the discharges of the year. Two of these deserters were perfectly cured, and as such had been reported to the government. They had come to us from jail. The necessary order for their deliverance not arriving sufficiently soon, according to their ideas, they thought that they need not wait any longer. They eluded the vigilance of their guardians and left the house clandestinely.

Sixty (60) patients, 35 men and 25 woman, died during the year. We give further on, in a table, a résumé of all the various causes of these deaths

Notwithstanding that the inmates of the asylum were more numerous than in 1870, we have satisfaction in noticing (13) thirteen deaths less than in the preceding year.

Five of these deaths were sudden. Two were immediately caused by appoplexy, two by an affection of the heart, and the inquest, which was held upon the fifth has upon the others, did not elicit the cause of death. We are happy to inform you that we did not suffer from the visit of any epidemic during the year, although in the city and surrounding country typhoid fever and scarlatina raged with much violence.

The average stay of those whose names are mentioned as having died in the asylum was 1328 days.

We enlarged the asylum for the men, by a large dining hall capable of seating two hundred persons. This new hall enables us to utilize for others purposes, other rooms, which had been used for this purpose, in other parts of the house.

We besides opened a hall, in the central wing of the men's department to lodge certain number of idiots, whose filthy habits made them unfit to live with the other patients, who might suffer from their proximity. This new hall, whose windows open on three sides of the house is very well lighted and can be easily aired. We furnished it besides, with ventilating conduits, bath and closets.

The separation of these patients dirty patients will be a great improvement and a relief for the other halls where they had been distributed. My colleague, Dr. A. F. Roy, went to the United States during the winter in the interests of our establishment and the patients confided to our care. Having devoted several years to the study and treatment of insanity, he wished to add to his already acquired knowledge, by passing some time in several of the principal asylums of the neighbouring republic, so as to follow under experienced masters a system of instruction and practice. There is no doubt that the study to which he is now devoting himself will be followed by happy results, and be of great advantage to the establishment at Beauport, of which he is one of the directors.

To the amusements of which we have already spoken, in our former reports we have added dramatic entertainments. These small dramas took place very frequently. They are chosen with care and suited to the mental capacity of the inmates, avoiding everything that might cause a too vivid impression. They are very fond of this sort of amusement. Music is one of the delights of a certain number and to procure greater enjoyment in this, we bought a small organ, to whose harmony they delight to listen. Dancing has always been their special enjoyment, it is always a new pleasure for them. A great many strangers take pleasure in being present to enjoy the sight of two hundred lunatics of both sexes, entering into the spirit of this exercise without any thing arising to destroy they strictest decorum or veil with the slightest cloud these assemblies, that might serve as a model to many thers.

We must express our hearty approval of the conduct and zeal of the various employees of the establishment. The house surgeon has not relaxed in the execution of his duties. His suavity towards his many patients is always the same. Our excellent Warden, as heretofore, fulfils his duties with discretion and to the satisfaction of those with whom he comes in contact. Mrs. Vincelette, his wife, fulfils her duties towards the patients with motherly care, ever attentive and vigilant. Mrs. Cochrane, her assistant, left us, during the year, to return home. Her departure is to be regretted, as it was difficult to replace her. We filled the vacancy by appointing Miss Catherine Boland, who had been in our service for several years, whose good conduct and intelligence deserved this promotion, which may give rise to a spirit of emulation among the other employees.

We have only to thank you for the invariably courteous and eferentiald

manner which you have always shown us. You comprehend, Gentlemen, the importance of our duties, the solicitude and devotion which they require and you have recognised it. We are happy to acknowledge and appreciate as we do your dealings with us, dealings marked by the greatest cordiality.

The whole humbly submitted,

J. E. LANDRY,

M. D.

F. E. ROY.

M. D.

SUMMARY.-1871.

	31st. 1870.	g the	during	<u> </u>	Оівсн	ARGE	D.		31st. 1871.	Num	BER OF	da y s in M.
	Remaining on December, 1	Entered during year.	Total treated cuthe year.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.	Died.	Remaining on December, 1	Discharged.	Died.	Discharged and died.
Men Women	360 374	92 75	452 449	29 19	2 3	5 2	29 24	35 25	388 400	285 274	1070 1586	677 920
Total	734	167	901	41	5	7	53	60	788			•••••
1		١		i	1	1	I	A,ve	rage	279	1328	798

-	3lst.	1870.	ng the		luring	71.]	Disch	ARGEI	D.				on 31st.	871.
	Remaining on	December,	Entered during	yegr 1871.	Total treated during the year 1871.		Cured.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Remaining or December, 1	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	М.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	w.
Mania	243 3 4 37 20 23 30	7 5 47 4 26 40	1 8 1	63 1 6	313 4 5 45 1 23 28 33	53 4 27	22	19	2	3	1	1 1	1 5 11	15 5	267 4 40 1 12 27 33	259 7 5 48 4 22 44 11
TotalGrand total	360 7	374 34	92	75 67	452	449	22	19 1	2	3 5	5	7	35 	25 0	388 78	400 8

BEAUPORT ASYLUM, 31st. December, 1871.

				_					_			_	-	_	_		_	_		-	_	_		_		=
Remarks.																						Ingreed held	rndnest nein.			
ni syab to redm sylum.	nu V A	886	9	386	727	689	1638	217	206	8153	17.0	481	834	5736	2812	1013	269	65	2624	606	1662	2.5	2 0	116	1603	148
Cause of Death.		Paralysis	Senectus	Epileptia	Asphyxia	Phthysis	Diarrhœa	do do	An-mia.	Epileptia	Exhaust. Nerv	Exhaustio	Senectus	Epileptia	Di-frhæa	Epilentia	Phthisis	Exhaust, Nerv	Hepat. Chron	Signal State of the state of th	OD Control of the con	Ephilepula.	Congest. Celebrate	op	Anemia	- do
Date of decease.		January 1st 1871	9;	do 11 do	9	55	ខ្ល	do 8 do	တ	13	do 15 do	- 6 - 6	36	*	∞ ~~ §		-	19	13	52		10	- 2.6	, 2 2 2	June 2 do	2
Date of Entry.			8 November 1870	21 December 1869			22 July 1866.	12 July 10/0	21 September 1869	12 October 1848	30 January 1871		14 November 1866.	26 June 1855	4 July 1803		9 September 1869		2 February 1864		26 August 1806	_==	: 2	14 February 1871	11 January 1867	la January 10/1
Classification.		Mania		Kpuepua		:	Mania		•						Jwania	entia Epileptia		•			•				Epileptia	
men,	OM.	-	_	_	•		_						_	_		_				_	_		-			-
•••	Mei				_	_	_		_		_	-						_		_			_	_		-
nber on register.	mN	2296	2647	2506	2374	2381	2010	2307	2459	240	2673	2472	2068	775	1604	2280	2453	2694	1694	2430	2032	2630	2720	2681	2088 2669	•

	T	_
Remarks.	Inquest held. Inquest held. Inquest held.	
Mumber of days in Asylum.	15229 17269 17269 17269 17269 17269 17269 160 160 160 160 181 181 182 183 184 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186	1028 1527
Cause of Death.	Paralysis Phthisis do Epileptia Anemia Anemia Anemia Phthisis Anemia Co Phthisis Anemia Anemia Phthisis Anemia Phthisis Anemia Phthisis Anemia Phthisis Anemia Exhaut. Nerv Phthisis Exhaut. Nerv Phthisis Exhaut. Aremia Anemia Anemia Anemia Anemia Anemia Anemia Anemia Anemia	Gastro. Ent.
Date of decease.	64444444444444444444444444444444444444	සී පී පී
Date o	June do do do do do do do do do do do do do	9
Date of Entry.	50rr58415800 0rg585885-58r84	24 February 1869 6 November 1867.
Classification.	Mania do Dementia do do Dementia Mania Mania Domentia Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do Mania do do Aparalysis Amania do do do do do do do do do do do do do	op
Мотеп.		-
Men.		-
Number on register.	2115 2397 2397 2397 236 242 2085 2085 2085 2085 2085 2085 2085 208	2380 2203

Remarks.	Claimed. Bscaped - Recaptured. Glaimed. Recaptured. Escaped since.
Mumber of days in Asylum.	28330 28330 28330 28330 2331 2331 2331 2331 2331 2331 2331 2
State of patients when discharged.	Cured do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Date of dispharge.	January 10 1871 do do 18 do do do do 18 do do do 26 do do do 26 do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Dale of Batry.	September 1870
Classification.	Melania
Мощеп.	
Men.	
Number in register.	2620 1554 2652 2652 2652 2653 2656 2666 2666 2654 2654 2654 2654 2654

LIST OF PATTENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1871.—Continued.

Remerlif.	Brcretaken at St. Hya-Claimed. [cinthe 23 Aug. Bacaped. Claimed. Claimed. Claimed. Claimed. Claimed. Claimed.
Mumber of days in a sylum.	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255
State of patients when discharged.	Unimproved Unimproved Cured Go do do do do do do do do do do do do do

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1870.

To the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons for the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you the affairs of the Asylum for the past year. I have but little to add to the reports I have already made to you. As I am called upon every year to fill up a form for the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, previous to the opening of Parliament, I consider it is better to give you a similar form, so that there may be no difference between you and them. Indeed, the more I examine the question the more am I convinced, that this form is sufficient for all practical purposes. The Government does not read my reports, members of the Legislature do not look at them, and the public take no interest whatever in the matter, all they care about is that lunatics should be provided for, should be well treated, and at the least possible expense.

I regret to say that the Asylum of St. Johns, from reasons already laid before you in former reports, is an expensive institution, and must remain so till there is room for a greater number of patients.

I have made an offer to the Provincial Government, to provide Asylum room for 450 patients, if the Government will contract with me for ten years, for the sum of \$135.00 per annum for each patient. This, I believe is as cheap as it could be possibly done for, and do the patients justice. I don't know what action the Government may take in the matter; but I hope if refered to your Board that it will meet with your approval.

You will see that during the year I have had 10 deaths, 7 males and 3 females, all of which were cases that there never was even an attempt made to cure, they were from their admission incurable cases.

I regret to say I have had much sickness of one sort or other during the year, particularly amongst my employees.

I feel very grateful for the vote of \$5,000 for wash house, fencing, etc., as yet the Government have taken no action in the matter.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you, Sir and Dr. Miles for your kindness and suggestions at your several visits.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt and humble servant,

HENRY HOWARD,

Med. Supt.

	Males.	Females.	Total
No. of inmates in the institution at the beginning of the year	35	39	74
	17	7	24
	7	4	11
	7	3	10
	37	40	77

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum St. Johns, Q. for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

ASSETS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Furniture, including stoves, bedsteads, delf, kitchen ustensils, &c Other assets, including live stock, feed and fodder, provisions, bedding, clothing, farming ustensils, &c		2,000 00 2,000 00
INCOME.		4,000 0
Balance in Bank of Montreal, January 1st. 1871	18,768 36 4,918 00	·
Total		19,044 5
EXPENDITURE.		
New furniture and fittings	1,278 31 3,718 00 1,200 00 1,112 27	
Other expenditure, including feed and fodder, bedding, fue!, light, &c.		
Deposits in Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Hon. Provincial	18,784 57 260 00	
Total	***************************************	19,044 5

ST Johns, January 1871.

W A. MARCHAND,

Book-keeper.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1871.

To the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons, for the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you the affairs of the Asylum at St. Johns, for the year terminating December 31, 1871.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your report to the Honorable Provincial Secretary, for the year 1869 and to thank you and Dr. Miles for the justice you have done me; and for the manner you have set before the Government the necessity for either entarging the present building or providing another more suitable for an Asylum. I hope you may succeed in having something done, but for my part, I give up all hopes of seeing any thing done in my day. I feel that any thing coming from me will not be of any assistance to you, and indeed, I have nothing to add to what I have already written for many years. I know what my duty is to the Government and to those unfortunates committed to my care, and I shall endeavour to do in the future, as I have done in the past.

I feel very grateful to Dr. Miles, for having drawn such particular attention to my large number of cures and the small number of deaths. This is sufficient answer to that part of the Press, that has thought fit to attack me, from time to time, in my public capacity.

The accompanying tables will show you the movements of the patients for the last year, and the appendix by my book-keeper, Mr. Marchand, will give you a detailed account of my expenditure.

In conclusion, Sir, I again beg to thank you and Dr. Miles for the interest you take in the lunatics, and your kind consideration of me, and for your sympathy in my arduous duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your most obt. servant,

HENRY HOWARD,

Med. Supt.

<u>.</u>	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of inmates in the Institution at the beginning of the year	37	40	77
	16	8	24
	10	3	13
	4	6	10
	39	39	78

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum St. Johns P. Q., for the year 1871.

ASSETS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts
Furniture ; including stoves, bedsteads, delf, kitchen ustensils &c		00		
Other assets : including live stock, provisions, bedding. Clothing, feed and fodder, farming, utensils, goods in store &c		00		
INCOME.			4,000	0
Received from Government, viz: WarrantsPay list	14,735	27		
Received as payments by inmates or their friends	404	00	l	
Totał			20,000	2
EXPENDITURE.				
New furniture and fittings	243			
Salaries other than to Medical Men	3,761			
Salaries and fees to Medical men	1.200		İ	
Medecines and medical comforts, including beer, wine and spirits Food for iumates	871 8.018			
lothing	625			
light, &c	3,422	16		
	19,560	14	}	
Deposits in Bank of Montreal in tavor of the Hon, Provincial Treasurer	404			
Balance of cash in hand				
Total			20,000	1

St. Johns, P. Q., January 1872.

W. A. MARCHAND, Book-keeper.

REFORMATORY, P. Q.

31st. December, 1871.

JUVENILE CONVICTS.	
Number remaining 1st January, 1871	132 68
Discharged	200
Died	39
Remaining 31st December, 1871	161
Average number during the year	146}
RELIGION.	
atholics	141 18 2
AGES (WHEN COMMITTED.)	161
7 years old	1 5 4 14 24 34 40 20 15 1 2
eland	2 5 6 148
FATHERS.	
rovince of Quebec	102 6 25 5

	
MOTHERS.	
Province of Quebec	96 2 10 1 . 25 2 4 21
rathers and mothers	19 50 26
INTEMPERATE PARENTS.	
Fathers and Mothers	11 20 1
NUMBER OF CONVICTS AND WHERE EMPLOYED ON 31st. DECEMBER 1871.	
Servants, departments	8 3 11 4 9 52 2 2 3 44 5
Sakers	15 3

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in account with the Reformatory P. Q., expenditure, during the year ending 31st december 1871.

DR.—DISBURSEMENTS.	\$ cts.	\$
To Butter	. 86 07	
Bread		į
Barley and Rice	. 73 59	į
Bedding	. 590 98	
Blacksmith's Shop	. 62 57	Ì
Brick	. 435 74	ı
Baking bread		
R. C. Chapel	. 235 92	1
D. P Clothing	. 354 05	i
Prison clothing		Į.
Contingencies		i
Carpenter's shop		ł
Pro. Chapel		į
Escared prisoners		i
Furniture Farm		[
Fish		1
Freight		1
Fuel		ł
Fruit		1
Indian and Oatmeul		
Laundry	94 63	
Light	163 12	
Meat	2,590 58	
Molasses		1
M.& M. Comforts	136 78	
Pepper, Salt & Spices		
Prison Buildings	36 65	1
P. F. Allowance		1
Postage & Telegrams		
Rent		
Sugar		i
Shoe Shop	35 76	
Stationery & Printing		1
Scouring & Sweeping	41 33 10,263 24	}
Schools & School Books	9 50	-
Saddler's Shop.	310 26	1
Tea	1 00	
Tailor's Shop	1 50	
Travelling Expenses	101 78	
Tinsmith's Shop	256 47	į
Vegetables	119 51	1
Water Works	4 98	23,359
Ralance on hand, say petty cash		460
CR.—RECEIPTS.		23,820
balance on hand on 1st. January 1871	108 89	
Warrants	13,468 24	
Pay lists	10,243 24	
		23,820
By Balance	,	460

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in account with the Reformatory, P. Q., for Revenue, during the year ending 31st December 1871.

	====	
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To amount of Bank drafts transmitted to the Hon. the Treasurer of Quebec		4,824 56
· Cr.		
By revenue, say:		•
Shoeshop	175 71	
Tailors' shop	16 50	
Prison Building	276 15	
Carpenters' shop	44 93	
Farm	109 12	
D. P. Clothing.	40 90	
Blacksmiths' shop	115 65	
Tinsmiths' shop	643 18	
Brick	1,788 06	
Meat	90 45	
Light	3 10	
Mclasses	60	
Fuel	38 23	
Prison Clothing	12 31	
Stone Cutters	1 50	
Saddlers' shop	468 23	
Labor	728 00	
Broken stone	271 54	
Baking bread	40	
		4,824 56

MR. WAKEHAM'S REPORT, FOR 1871-72 OF THE St. FOYE INEBRIATE ASYLUM, BELMONT RETREAT, NEAR QUEBEC.

To the Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,

Since your former visit to the Belmont retreat, the Government has been pleased to grant a license to the undersigned, to qualify the Retreat as an Inebriate Asylum.

A limited number of patients have already been admitted into the Retreat, by the seventeenth section of what is known as the act for the interdiction of drunkards; but by far the greater number of our admissions, are voluntary patients. Our success in recoveries is increasing as we advance. Yet the asylum has at no time been full of patients. We would therefore take this opportunity of offering to the government accommodation for a limited number of government patients at a rate named by themselves, as a large number of the patients now sent to the Asylum are inebriates, who have been committed from time to time, until their minds have become enfeebled, and had they been sent to an inebriate retreat a large portion of them would never have found their way to the Provincial Asylum, but would have been restored to sobriety and usefulness. This however would give the government an opportunity of judging the advantages to be derived from an inebriate asylum, and, if they found the experiment satisfactory, they could hereafter increase the number at their desire or otherwise. The result of our work during the last two years or since your former visit to the Retreat are shown by the following figures.

Since your report of 1869,	admitted in 1870. Discharged cured 16 " improved 11 " unimproved 5	36
	Died 2 Remain • 2 =	
Admitted in 1871	Discharged cured 14 " Improved 9	32
	" Unimproved 6 Died 1 Remain $2 =$: 32

There will be exceptions to almost every rule, but we have good reason to believe that with one or two exceptions all the cases have been successful, as we regularly receive letters from them. As to the improvements, we know that some few of them have fallen again, and this happens from their short stay with us, their friends are too easily led to believe by their letters at the end of three months or there abouts that they are safe and hence their fall.

The incurables are those incorrigible cases who have no desire to be cured, and resist all efforts to that end, but I am satisfied from the experience I have now had with this class of patients, that on a large scale the last named would not

exceed 25 per cent, and for this class of incurables there should be a custodial institution provided by the government where they would be compelled to a life of total abstinence and to earn their own livelihood, for it is this class of drunkards who are now filling our asylums, prisons and hospitals and become a permanent charge to the country for their whole lives.

I would take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Government for their kindness in granting our license and also to Parliament for their liberal assistance to the Retreat at the last session.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obt. servant,

G WAKEHAM.

To Messrs Desaulniers, Miles & Moreau, Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to transmit you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a report referring to my office of Prefect of the Reformatory Prison, of the Province of Quebec, as well as those of the chaplains and Doctor, for the year just closed.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Notwithstanding the hygienic disadvantages of this institution, on account of its defective system of ventilation, &c., its faulty construction, &c., its drains and the large number of prisoners enclosed within its walls, I am glad to state that the health of the prisoners was comparatively good.

There were only two deaths during the year, one of which was from typhoid fever, and the other from consumption.

SCHOOLS.

The schools as usual were conducted by the chaplains, teaching being par of their duties.

I will not make any observation on this head in this report.

I will content myself by remarking, that I hold exactly the same opinions as I did at the time of my last report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

My attention has been constantly directed to the measures to reduce, as much as the means at my disposal admitted it, the expenses of the establishment and increase the revenue.

An examination of the tables of receipts and expenses will convince you, I think that nothing has been neglected to arrive at this and.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements were the same as those mentioned in my report of 1870.

WORK.

Some of the prisoners worked on the farm, the others in the various workshops.

Some were employed all summer and part of the spring in the brick fields.

A certain number were employed during the winter in sawing wood and bringing it into the dormitories, halls, work-shops, &c.

BAKERY.

I established, in the begining of the year, a bakery, where several of the boys are employed, under the supervision of one of the officers of the reformatory, formerly a baker. As this officer is at the head of the brick-field, I several times eugaged the services of a baker outside of the establishment, in fact all the time that the brickfield was in operation.

WATER WORKS.

As you were able to convince yourself at the time of your visit, I was unable to make use of the water-works, on account of the great difficulty experienced in working the engine.

I have corresponded, on this subject, with the Department of Public Works

ECONOMY.

I applied myself as much as possible to the practice of economy, in all the departments of the institution, without however interfering with their usefulness.

I cannot terminate this report without thanking the chaplains and other officers of the institution, for the aid they afforded me in the accomplishment of my numerous and important duties, during the year just closed.

Hoping that this report will receive your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

ZÉPHIRIN TASSE,

P. R. S P. Q.

St. Vincent de Paul 31st December 1871.

To the Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons for the Province of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that the two juvenile offenders remaining in the infirmary the 31st December 1870 with typhoid fever have completely recovered.

In the course of the months of January and February, seven others were admitted to the infirmary, also attacked by typhus fever; of this number, one died on the 26th of February, after nine days illness.

Another, an unhealthy child, attacked at the time of his entry to the reformatory by Diathesis eminently scrofulous, died on the 13 November of pulmonary phithisis

Slight, more, diseases or less serious some times, bruises and other accidents are always numerous, and this number varies little each year.

None of the prisoners, whose health in general has been good, remain in the infirmary this 31st December 1871.

Physician in chief of the reformatory,

J. PRATTE.

To the inspectors of Prisons and Asylums, &c., &c.,

Quebec.

GENTLENEN,

I have the honor to submit my Report on the Reformatory Prison of St. Vincent de Paul, for the year 1871.

In my preceding reports I avoided entering into details which seemed to me would be useless in consequence of the changes which will, as it is said, very shortly take place. Seeing that to day the changes announced become every day more and more problematical; I believe it to be my duty, to state more at length, than I have as yet done, my opinion on the working of the Reformatory Prison.

I consider it to be my first duty, to acquaint the Government and the public with my observations made for the past eight years, since I have been in charge of the Reformatory Prison.

In daily contact with the young prisoners, I was enabled to follow the progress, more or less great, made by them in the paths of virtue, and ascertain that which in the general management of the house was favorable or unfavorable to their amendment. The ministry which I exercise, placing me in more intimate relations with the juvenile offenders, gives rise to a confidence on their part, and induces them in their conversations with me to acquaint me with that which permits me to follow exactly their progress either for good or evil. For unfortunately there are here two sorts of progress.

This idea might surprise those, who are simple enough to imagine that it is

sufficient to enter a reformatory prison to become perfect, and that a few years sojourn in the prison will suffice to make out of vicious and incorrigible children, models of perfection. This is an error:

In fact, it cannot be expected that young people, in the strength of their age and passions, after having resisted, with all their might, paternal solicitude or having been deprived of this help and abandoned without rein or constraint to all their unruly desires, oftentimes endowed with untameable and untamed characters, will become at once new men. This would be to ask for impossibilities.

If we add to this, the danger inevitable from the habitual contact of the prisoners amongst themselves, we will easily admit, that the management of a reformatory prison is not an easy task, and that to obtain true success, one must be placed in other circumstances, than those in which the reformatory of St. Vincent at present is.

Leaving aside the defects which are clearly apparent. I would in a few general remarks explain the means most necessary to render our reform system more efficacious.

Those who are received in the Reformatory are not all equally reprobate, and, to give an approximate idea of their respective characters, they must be divided into three classes.

1st. Those who, after a first offence, meet the demands of justice, but who, having good parents and having received a christian education, are still comparatively good.

2nd. Those who without being wholly reprobate, have been nevertheless more neglected in their moral and religious education, and have contracted vagabond, intemperate and other vicious habits.

3rd. Those who, by the misfortune of their birth, have led a criminal life, having before them only evil examples, without purents, without subsistance, thrown amidst the worst population of cities, imprisoned several times on different charges, in common gaols have lost all sense of honor and virtue, and are insensible to all other enjoyment than that of the most brutal appetite.

This is the nearest classification of the offenders at present under the charge of those who have to bring them up and improve them.

As to their intelligence, it may be said that only half or even less of the offenders have any. In a certain number, the brutal passions have been caused by the want of instruction or of intelligence; but in a great number, I should say half, that nature has favored them but little in this respect.

The moral classification which we have mentioned, if admitted, the dauger is readily understood, which may result from the habitual contact of the prisoners between themselves and what care must be taken, to prevent the most criminal from associating with the comparatively good and virtuous.

We also think it our duty to recommend a complete separation of the new from the old, in order to make the former submit to the regulations, and give an opportunity to interrogate them as to their antecedents and to learn beforehand, to a certain point, their character and degree of criminality and immorality.

This precaution, which seems necessary to us for the prevention of crime, is elsewhere founded on justice and equity. For it is certainly unjust to expose the prisoners, still good, to contact with those so degraded sometimes, that they

end in making many victims, especially among those, even because they are better and less corrupt, are less suspicious and more easily seduced.

After this proof which may be more or less long, we may see from the know-ledge of his character to which class he naturally belongs. Or if after an examination it is found that the presence of a certain prisoner among others is a real danger of perversion to his companious, he should be completely isolated, either in a cell or elsewere till some amendment is noticed.

As may be easily remarked, we are not in favor of absolute solitary confinement, especially for children, we wish it only in certain cases and degrees. Living in common, notwiththstanding all the dangers of a prison population, appears to us much preferable to the cellular a system. It however sometimes is necessary, if not for the improvement of the subject at least to prevent the ruin of others.

Much less should we see the placing in cel's of young prisoners except in extreme cases of the class we have mentioned. Otherwise if the young of the class here are too long and without inquiry, placed in a cell, without watching without work, in complete isolation, he becomes discouraged, and solitary life which is the most hideous prison infliction, will be the fatal and inevitable consequence of a kind of life so obnoxious and contrary to the nature of a child.

However if placing in cells be necessary, we state that it is necessary to sustain an active surveillance during the seclusion. We also wish that during the solitary seclusion prisoners be not allowed to converse with each other. Experience teaches that during these hours of solitude, prisoners plan out their thefts and robberies, escapes, &c. Furthermore, if it be necessary to shut up prisoners for several days, I would that they were employed at some work, so as to avoid even in the cells, an inaction always fatal and demoralizing. With work and surveillance the danger of isolation can in part at least be avoided.

If the cell has its dangers, living in common has also its own. However most of these inconveniences presented by this latter mode of life, may be avoided by establishing a good system of classification. Without this, and if we continue to place indiscriminately the good with the bad, the contact of all the prisoners themselves will become a source of disorder and demoralization always on the increase.

We would wish to have therefore three divisions, completely distinct and separate, the one from the other; and those in accordance with the three classes of offenders, of which we have spoken in the beginning of this report. In this manner we could more easily preserve from contagion of vice and improve those, who are still, comparatively, good, and work more efficaciously upon those who are bad. And as those of the second and third class give proof of amendment they can be removed to a higher class. Those on the contrary, who shall become unworthy of remaining in the class of the good shall be removed to the class of those who are less so. The removal from one class to another will be a powerful incentive for the good to persevere and for the bad to amend, seeing that it would be easy to submit those in the highest class to a less rigid regime, and to give them favors to which those, whose bad conduct, has caused them to be placed in an inferior class, shall have no right.

Besides the code of punishments, which might be called the *Penal Code* of Reformatories, it would be absolutely necessary, if we wish to act efficiently on the prisoners and to bring them gradually to enter the path of duty, to also have a Code of Rewards, for children especially, one cannot exist without the other.

Until now, nothing has been done on this direction. We have here only one code and this is the Code of punishments. He who infringes a rule is punish-

ed. To him who is faithful, who is discreet, laborious and obedient nothing more is given than to him who is bad: he will not be punished, and that is all. Apart from the punishment, the good and bad are on a footing of perfect equality: no more encouragement for the one than the other.

Evidently to any one who knows, no matter how little, the heart of a child, this system is entirely defective. All those who have been concerned with the education of children have understood, that if punishment were sometimes a necessary restraint to keep the young in the path of duty, rewards, given with discretion, were also one of the most powerful levers to sustain or advance them in the right path. We may even add, on this point, all men are more less children. How is it, that every day we see soldiers in field of battle, engaging in heroic actions solely to obtain a cross, a medal or even honorable mention? Can we believe that this which produces elsewhere such marvellous results can fail to produce among our young similar results. Let us make the attempt and we shall soon see the effects produced.

Religion is the basis of all true reform. Without it complete success is impossible. It is God and the teachings of holy religion, which are wanting in most of those against whom the law was obliged to be directed. Give to these young people, this element of their souls, this bread necessary to their religious and moral life, and every thing else will follow of itself.

And it is to attain this end, to bring these offenders to love, honor, and serve God, to attach themselves to the teachings of holy writ, to the accomplishment of its precepts, and the practice of its morality, that all that is said and done in a Reformatory should tend. All those who come in contact, either close or more distant, with the prisoners, should have for their end the inculcating, before every thing else, of these principles in the hearts of those who are confided to them for the purpose of being educated. Hence follows the necessity of providing for them only those masters who are imbued with the spirit of religion.

It oftentimes little matters, whether a prisoner should become skilled in some trade: but it is of the highest importance that he should become an honest man.

But he shall never be a perfectly honest man, unless he be first of all a good Christian; and he will with difficulty become a good Christian, if those to whom is given the care of his education, do not themselves understand the necessity of being so.

As to that which refers more especially to the practical teaching of religion, it would be necessary to employ certain exterior or physical means, which we think suitable to produce good effects. For of necessity we must take the heart of man as we find it, and act upon him accordingly.

Therefore, to bring little by little, the prisoners to love religion, it is necessary to try to make the practice of it as agreable and attractive as possible. Let the place where the offenders assemble for religious exercises be the most neat, the most elegant, and most highly decorated; let the place where they come to kneel be surrounded with a certain degree of comfort, where they can repose with pleasure; let the altar be decorated, if not richly, at least with taste and elegance; let the singing be fine and harmonious; let the sounds of the organ, so touching in the vaults of a prison chapel, make its voice, so fine, so impressive be heard on certain solemn festivals. Finally, let everything that has reference to exterior worship be, for the prisoner, a relaxa ion and a pleasure rather than a fatigue. In this way, charity, the Church and love for that which is exterior, will bring his heart to love that which is purely interior, the teaching of religion will be easily

received, and almost without knowing it, the heart of the prisoner will be found to be changed.

I will here conclude my few remarks. I have noticed several things that would, to be well understood need, greater explanation, the space accorded to an ordinary report forces me to refrain. The few ideas, which I have only started, might be developed and put into practice, by those who are specially charged with the direction of our prisons. I think that if put into execution they are of a nature to produce beneficial results.

I do not enter into any statistical details; the reports, furnished by the prefect, giving on this head all desirable information.

As to the school it is useless to continually repeat the same thing. That which I said last year on this subject, is what I would have to say this year even with more reason.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

> Your obt. servant, Catholic Chaplain of the Reformatory,

> > JOS. U. LECLERE, Ptre.

St. Vincent de Paul, 31 December, 1871.

STATEMENT of offences in the Montreal Gaol, during the year 1871.

Appropriat ground without permission. Arson (suspicion of). Artempt to set fire	-			
do	Assoult and Dottony	926	Amount brought no	2910
do (Simple)			wmount prought ab	3210
Arson			Inquiting language	
Absenting ship without leave			Insuling language	1
Appropriat ground without permission Arson (suspicion of) Arson (suspicion of) Arson (suspicion of) Arson (suspicion of) Breaking flowers Sathing Breaking flowers do do shop do do. Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary do (Suspicion of) Burglary Burglar				1
Arson (suspicion of) Artempt to set fire Breaking flowers Bathing Breaking flowers Bathing Boreak's into a house & larceny therein. Bo do shop do do. Burglary Bigamy Bostiality Bontempt of Court Bontempt of Cour		_		269
Attempt to set fire		3		9
Breaking flowers		1	Murder	4
Breaking flowers	Attempt to set fire	1	do (suspicion of)	5
Bathing	Breaking flowers	1	Misdemeanor	1
do money do do do Bailiff in his duty do Bailiff in his duty do Bailiff in his duty do money do do do do money do do do money do do do do money do do do do do money do do do do do money do do do do do do money do do do do do do do do		1		1
do do shop do do	Break's into a house & larceny therein.	6		Ā
Surglary Surglary	do do shop do do	6		9
Offence unknown Reekless driving Sestiality Contempt of Court Carrying offensive weapons 1 Refusing to answer questions relating the census Court Carrying offensive weapons 1 Refusing to answer questions relating the census Court Carrying offensive weapons 1 Refusing to answer questions relating the census Court Carrying offensive weapons 1 Refusing to perform duty Carrying the census Court Carrying the census Carrying the police Carrying the census Carrying the police Carrying the census Carrying the police Carrying the census Ca				î
do (Suspicion of) 1 Reekless driving Refusing to pay carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing to pays carter's fare Refusing	Digomy			ġ
Sestiality	do (Suspicion of	_		í
Contempt of Court			Reflection to pay carter's fano	
Contrainte par corps Carrying offensive weapons. Carrying offensive weapons. Disorderly and Vagrancy. Delirounkenness. Debt. Delirium tremens. Destroins without license. Driving without number. Disorderly are do do do money. Conving without number. Disorderly without number. Disorderly without number. Disorderly and Vagrancy. Destroying without license. Dosertions.	Destituting		Designating to pay carter's lare	Z
1			Resisting the police	4
Disorderly and Vagrancy			Refusing to answer questions relating	
Drunkenness	Carrying offensive weapons		the census	
Debt	Disorderly and Vagrancy	717	Refusing to perform duty	16
Delirium tremens				1
Describing without license	Debt	10		5
Describing without license	Delirium tremens	8	do do money	1
Desertions Damaging property Disobeying commands Destroying trees Driving without number Distress (writ of) do (Suspicion of) Felony do (Suspicion of) Fast driving Gregery Dambling House of illfame (keeping) do do (Frequenting) Highway robbery Horse steiling Hisanity She-p stealing Selling liquors on sunday do do without license 1 Standing in a wrong place with his vehicle Stealing in a wrong place with his vehicle Stealing trees Shooting with intent to murder do do do do grievous bodily harm Letting off crackers Stealing plants do apples Uttering counterfeit coin Wounding with intent to murder do do do do grievous stealing Stealing liquors on sunday do do without license 1 Stealing liquors on sunday Stealing liquors on sunday Stealing liquors on sunday I do do without license Stealing in a wrong place with his vehicle Stealing frees Shooting with intent to murder do apples Uttering counterfeit coin Uttering counterfeit coin Wounding with intent to murder do do do do do grievous bodily harm Witnesses (as)	Driving without license	2	Stealing from the person	18
Damaging property		35	Sheep stealing	2
Disobeying commands		10		ī
Destroying trees				10
Dropping filth in the streets				- 1
Driving without number		_	Standing in a wrong place with his	
Distress (writ of)			li wabiolo	
Embezzlement do (Suspicion of) do do do grievous bodily harm bodil	Driving without number		Venicle	1
do (Suspicion of)	Distress (Writ oi)	2		5
do (suspicion of)				3
do (suspicion of)	do (Suspicion of)	1	do do do grievous	
Fast driving 8 Stealing plants 4 Stealing plants 6 Stealing plants 6 Apples 6 Apples 7 Apples	Felony		bodily harm	2
Fast driving 8 Stealing plants 4 Stealing plants 6 Stealing plants 6 Apples 6 Apples 7 Apples			Letting off crackers	1
do apples do from a church do from a church do from a church do from a church do do (Inmates) do do (Frequenting) do do do (Frequenting) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Fast driving		Stealing plants	1
Cambling 2 do from a church 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4	Forgery	2	do apples	5
House of illfame (keeping)	Gambling	2	do from a church	1
do do (Inmates)	House of illfame (keeping)	59	Sliding in the street	2
do do (Frequenting)			Threats	39
Highway robbery			Littering counterfeit coin	1
Having a hotel sign without license 1 do do do do grie- Horse steiling		-	Wounding with intent to murder	:
Horse steiling	Having a hotal cign without license			
Insanity 66 Witnesses (as)	Trans deiling	7		۵
		-		2
Carried up	. Thealiry	00	AA ITHGSSG2 (82)	3
Garried up	Comical sur		[***
i 11	Carried up	3210	1 out number	3640
	ļ		11	

TRADES AND CALLINGS of Prisoners, in the Gaol at Montreal, during the year 1871.

	111.1 FT 1		
Advocates	1	Amount brought up	1152
Bakers	10		
Book keepers	3	Masons	۵
Boiler makers	7	Military officer	ī
Balliffs	3	Merchants	3
Brokers	2	Machinists	12
Brush makers	Ĭ	Moulders	10
Book binders	l il	Millers	2
Black smiths	ایا	Marble cutters	2
	ľ	Manufacturers	7
Boat men	10	Musicians	2
Barbers	13	Moster mariners	2
Butchers	15	Waster mariners	1
Bricklayers		Navigators	2
Carters	64	Nailors	6
Coopers	9	Not ries.	2
Cabinet makers	11	News reporters.	1
Carpenters	32	Plumbers	4
Cooks	7	Pedlers	2
Clerks	40	Plasterers	6
Curriers	3	Plane makers	1
Carriage makers	1 1	P.lot	1
Coachmen	1 1	Painters	23
Copper smiths	1 1	Printers	15
Collectors	1	Professors	3
Druggists	1	Roofers	5
Doctors	1	Shoe makers	97
Dentis:s	1	Sailors	114
Draughtsmen	2	Stone cutters	11
Bngineers	8	Sail makers	2
Engravers	1	awyers	1
Finishers	8	Soldiers	i
Furriers	3	Sailers	ī
Farmers	10	Storemen	. i
Firemen	3	8 ulptors	•
Fruit dealers.	l ĭ	Teachers	1
Gardeners.	6	Traders	é
Grocers	6	Tobacconists	2
Grooms.	×	Telegraph operators	-
	i	To vern kaanase	3
Gentlemen	1 1	Tavernkeepers	3
Gas fitters		Trunk makers	
Hotel keepers	1 :	Tinsmiths	11 26
Hatters	1	Tailors	76
Joiners	1 -:	Weavers	1
Jeweilers	1 4	Wire workers	2
Japanner	1 1	Whitewashers	1
Laborers	810	Wheelwright	1
Lock smiths	1 1	Waiters	4
Carried up,	1152	Total numbers	1888

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN,

QUEBEC GAOL.

31st December 1871.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the Province of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,

It will be seen, by this report, that the work of the Chaplain, when well and completely done, must of necessity carry his labours beyond the prison walls, into the homes and haunts, of those who, under his religious instruction and moral guidance, have received some good while within the precints of the Gaol

The following letter from Mrs. Gowan, the Matron of the "Montreal Female Home," 480 Upper Seigneurs St., Montreal, will be a sufficient proof, that my labours during the year 1871 have borne some fruit.

Montreal Female Home,

Dec. 8th 1871.

REVD. MR. SYRES,

Dear Sir,

The two women you sent last week, came straight to the "Home." I shall be happy to make room for any poor girls you send, who wish to do well. All the women you have sent are doing well; some in situations, some in the "Home" still. (Mathilda Hardy is the only exception). Sarah Irvine, I saw yesterday. She is in a situation and happy. Eliza Long, looks quite a respectable woman now. They all desire to be remembered to you with gratitude. It is pleasant to hear them, speak so kindly of you:—long may you be spared to seek and save the lost.

I think our committee of gentlemen will apply for a graut from the government next year; we get very little help in our work, and you can have no idea of how we have cleared the streets and gaol. Our "Home" is a benefit to the community. We have had 280 women and girls since we made an open door for the fallen, two years and a half ago; a great many were drunken pests, who now, by God's assistance, are industrious, steady servants.

I have a young girl named Mary McGillvray; she knows you. Could you tell me any thing about her? Also Mary Sheils, 24 or 22 Nouvelle Street, Quebec

I am always glad to hear from you, and it encourages the girls so much, when you enquire after the n. Some of our girls saw Margaret Graham at Church last night; she is in a situation and doing exceedingly well.

Yours very sincerely,

JESSIE S. GOWAN.

In confirmation of the above facts, you have only to look over the gaol books and compare the present with the past.

Out of the total number of prisoners, registered during the year 1871, 209 were protestants, and the greater number of these where sailors. There were 222 seamen committed for various offences. Out of this number, 146 were sen to gaol for desertion, or being absent from the ship without leave.

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The remedy for this evil is this: let the government make the port of Quebec a port of discharge; let the seamen have the choice of being paid off, the rate of wages would then find a reasonable level, and the crimp's occupation would then be gone, and the number of seamen in gaol would be very small,

The religious services have been regularly celebrated every Sunday and other Holy-Days and the prisoners are always very attentive.

I have buried two persons:—Ann Linn, aged twenty-nine years, daughter of William Linn, of the township of Asphodel, County of Peterborough, P. O, farmer; died 14th July 1871. She had been from home eleven years, living a bad life in Quebec, she desired me to bury her and write to her father, &c.

The other:—Joseph Sinclair, aged eighty six years, County Ireland, an old soldier, died on Christmas day, December 25th 1871.

The case Ann Linn, was an hospital case; she was in a dying state, when admitted at her own request. She died within two days.

The case of Joseph Sinclair, shows the want of a House of Refuge.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

JAMES S. SYKES, Protestant Chaplain,

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF THE QUEBEC GAOL, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN;

I have the honor and happiness to be able to report once more that my labours in the Quebec gaol, have not been in vain.

Out of the many hard cases of drunkenness, some have been induced to take the temperance pledge, and to lead a sober life; while others (both men and women) still go on drinking and spend many of their best days in gaol.

The Committee and the Matrons of the "Female Home," 480, Upper Seigneurs St. Montreal, still open their doors, and kindly tell me to send all the cases, I may find, to the Home, and they will always make room for them. This is very kind, and I consider it a great boon in connexion with my work in the Quebec gaol.

This year. I have sent several women from the gaol to the "Home"; some have done well and are in good situations; while others have returned to their old sinful life, and for the want of a Refuge, are now in the Quebec gaol, as boarders for the winter. Still I have hope! for we must remember how hard it is to reform old habits and refrain from committing old sins; we must expect a great many failures, and try again and bear with them, as God does with us. The fol-

lowing is a case in point;—Sarah Irvine is one of the woman I sent to the "Home" in Montreal, where she remained about a year, then went to service at \$7.00 per month, and proved herself to be a good servant for two years. At last one of the Quebec gaol birds, an old drunkard, found Sarah out, in Montreal, and would not leave her without having a glass; this temptation proved too much for Sarah Irvine, and she came to Quebec (this summer), was sent to gaol for one month for being drunk. At the end of the month she was drunk again and sent to gaol for two months, then she begged of me to try her again and send her once more to fontreal. I did so, and, I believe, she is now doing well. I am glad to say when she left Montreal, her master would not let her take her clothes. So, she found them safe when she returned.

Two other women have reformed and are now married and make good wives.

Two have this year died; one I visited in her illness and buried her, having good hope in her death.

A few weeks ago, I sent a young woman to the "Home" in Montreal, who is known, in Quebec and the Gaol, by the name of Brimstone; she has been from home nine years, living a bad life. She only remained in the "Home" a few days and then left taking one with her, whom I had clothed and sent to the "Home" a short time before.

This is hard after clothing them, &c.: still, should they return to Quebec, I shall be glad to try them again. Our regular Sunday and other services, with prayers, preaching, and singing the praises of God, must have a good effect upon the minds of some. The good seed, sown at these services, may bear fruit, of which we may never hear.

The Protestant Church in the goal, when finished, will be very neat and Church like, and well calculated to impress the mind with a sense of religious devotion, whenever Divine service is celebrated.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. SYKES,

Protestant Chaplain.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

OF THE

REFORMATORY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December 1871.

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To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c, for the Province of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN.

The number of Protestant Prisoners in the Institution, during the year 1871, was as follows:

Number at commencement of the year			
		Total.	
46	discharges by expiration of sentence	3)	
"	died	3 1}	4
"	remaining at close of the year	•••••••	20

I have again very great pleasure in reporting the very excellent behaviour of the boys during the past year, both in school and at Divine Service; and it is very gratifying to hear the remarks of outsiders who attend the latter, in praise of the attention and decorum manifested by the prisoners on such occasions.

The assistance which I have received in the instruction of the younger boys from Overseer Blain, has very materially tended to the success of the school; much of which is due to his kind and persevering efforts.

I reluctantly feel obliged to remark, that this institution is hardly ever clear of youth whom Reformatory authorities, and parish officials in England send to this country to exist as they may find opportunity. Without a single friend or relation here, it is but little wonder that they become burdens upon this country, and a pest to society. The motive for sending them here may be very good, yet experience tells me that means should be adopted to put a stop to the practice.

Were the elder boys, as a rule, to be a little more persevering, they could not fail, even with the time they have in school, and the present means of instruction, of being qualified by conduct for most kinds of business. I believe that a much larger measure of success than has hitherto been attained would result from the classes receiving instruction separately, as I mentioned in my last Report

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

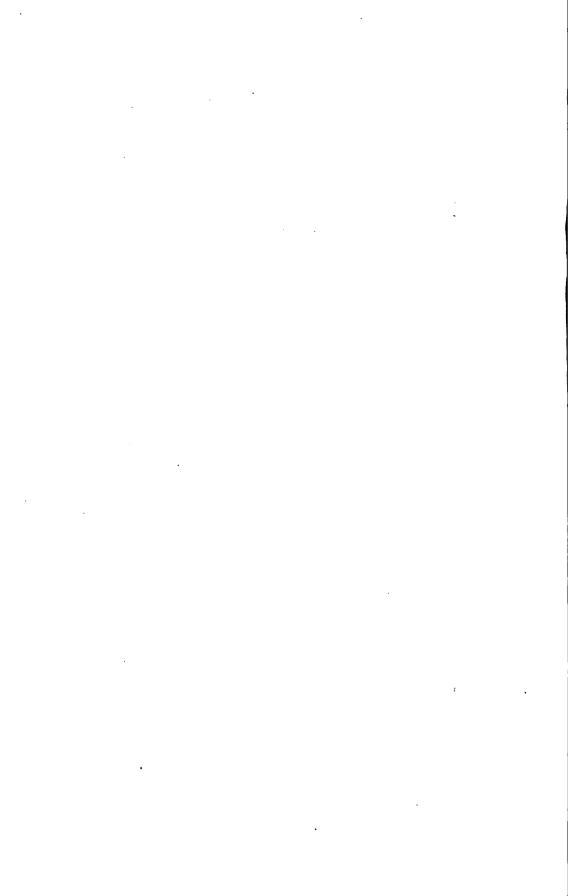
Your most obedient and

humble servant,

JOHN ALLAN.

St. Vincent de Paul } 1st January, 1872. }

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